The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

TACTICS OF BOTH SIDES IN THE DEBATE—THE DEMOCRATS TALK AGAINST TIME WHILE REPUBLICANS SLEEP—THE AMENDMENTS MADE TO THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Senate finally disposed of the Civil Rights bill this morning at 7 o'clock, after an all night session, and passed it substantially as it came from the committee. The bill was passed by a vote of 29 to 16, Messrs. Carpenter and Boreman being the only Republicans who voted against it. The former assigned as his reason for opposing the bill the clause in it which provided that no citizen possessing all other qualifications should be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. He denied the power of Congress to organize the jury of a State court any more than it could organize a State Legislature. The debate during the night was exceedingly dull, four-fifths of the Senators being in the cloak rooms, either smoking or asleep, and the other fifth asleep in the chamber. The floor was occupied by Mr. Merrimon in opposition to the bill from 11 o'clock last night till 2 o'clock this morning, and Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, refreshed by a good sleep in the early part of the night, followed him on the same side with a two hours' speech, closing at 4 o'clock. There was a sharp debate toward the close of the session this morning, on the subject of mixed schools, Messrs. Sargent and Stewart strenuously opposing any legislation in that direction. Upon the passage of the bill, forty-five Senators voted and fourteen were paired. Mr. Boutwell's amendment, to open common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence endowed by the United States or founded by any State, or that may hereafter be endowed by any State, or supported in whole or in part by public taxation, received but five votes, Messrs. Alcorn, Boutwell, Robertson, Spencer, and West. The Democrats entered upon the night with the determination to continue the session till enough of the advocates of the bill should be wearied out and driven away to break up a quorum and prevent action. If they had succeeded they would have defeated the bill for this session; but the Republican members had the advantage. They did not desire to debate any more, and, when Merrimon began his powerful three hours' argument, they went to sleep, to wake up only when called to vote. In this state of affairs the Democrats were too few in number to hold out beyond morning, even though they took turns in sleeping and speaking till they were thoroughly exhausted.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The House concurred in a large number of the Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill. The proposition to increase the number of officers in the State Department, and to require a fee of $5 for passports, gave rise to considerable discussion, before the conclusion of which the bill went over, at the expiration of the morning hour. Although there is some opposition manifested to the tax upon passports, the amendment will doubtless be adopted.

THE HOUSE FINANCE BILL.

The Committee on Banking and Currency this morning consolidated the Senate amendments and their own amendments to the Finance bill in one symmetrical bill, which they reported to the House as a substitute for the original House bill, with the amendments of the Senate and of the committee itself. The purpose of thus recasting the bill is to avoid the risk of the parliamentary technicalities which might result from separate votes on each of the several amendments. This new bill embraces all the features of the House revision of the Senate amendments, and nothing additional.

THE COMING SANBORN DEBATE.

The Sanborn debate, by some kind of agreement, has been postponed until Thursday next. Meanwhile, the special friends of the officers of the Treasury continue their active endeavors to prevent the passage of the resolutions of censure. The remark is very frequently made by these officers that the clerks of the Treasury Department may with equal right assemble and censure Congress for passing the law.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander Henry C. Taylor has been ordered to the command of the United States Coast Survey steamer Hassler. Lieut. Commander George E. Wingate, and Lieuts. Samuel F. Clarkson and Edward Woodman have been ordered to the receiving-ship New-Hampshire; Lieut. H. R. Mansfield to the Michigan; Commander P. C. Johnson has been detatched from the command of the Hassler and ordered to Washington for examination for promotion; Lieut. Commander C. F. Goodrich from the Naval Academy and granted six months' leave, with permission to leave the United States; Lieut. Commander S. A. McCarty from the receiving-ship New-Hampshire and granted sick leave; Lieut. Richardson Clover from the Michigan and ordered to the Hassler; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kidder from the Naval Laboratory, New-York, and ordered to the Swatara; Chief Engineer Isaac S. Finney from the Colorado and placed on waiting orders.

THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The following stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers have been made: Lieut. Col. C. E. Blunt will turn over all works now in his charge to Lieut. Col. J. C. Duane, and will proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he will relieve Major Franklin Harwood of all his present duties. Lieut. Col. J. G. Foster, on being relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, will proceed to Boston, Mass., where he will relieve Lieut. Col. George Horn of the works of river and harbor improvement in his charge in Massachusetts, including the sea-walls in Boston Harbor. Lieut. Col. J. C. Duane, in addition to his present duties, will relieve Lieut. Col. C. E. Blunt of the charge of the fortifications of Portsmouth, N. H. Major George H. Elliot, on being relieved from duty as Engineer Secretary of the Light-house Board by Major P. E. Haines, will report to the Chief of Engineers for duty in his office. Major Franklin Harwood, on being relieved by Lieut. Col. Blunt, will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and relieve Major P. C. Haines as Engineer of the Fifth and Sixth Light-house Districts. Major P. C. Haines, on being relieved, will report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as Engineer Secretary of the Light-house Board. Capt. Alexander Mackenzie is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers, to take effect on the arrival of Capt. C. J. Allen, and will report in person to Col. J. H. Simpson at St. Louis, Mo., for duty under his orders. Capt. Davie P. Harp is relieved from duty under the orders of Major H. L. Abbot, and will report to Major Warren at Newport, R. I., for duty. Capt. Wm. A. Jones is relieved from duty as Engineer Officer of the Department of the Platte, to take effect on the arrival of Capt. Wm. S. Stanton, and will report to Major H. L. Abbot at Willet's Point, New-York Harbor, for duty upon the fortifications in his charge. Capt. Chas. F. Allen is relieved from duty under the orders of Col. J. H. Simpson, and will report for duty at Willet's Point in the Battalion of Engineers. Capt. W. R. Livermore is relieved from duty under the orders of Major C. B. Comstock, and will report in person to Major Abbot. Capt. Wm. S. Stout on the arrival of Lieut. Col. Foster in Boston, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Platte for duty on his staff. Capt. Jas. C. Post is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers, and will report in person in New-York City to Lieut. Col. A. A. Gillmore for duty under his orders. First Lieut. Henry M. Adams is relieved from duty under the orders of Capt. Howell, to take effect on the completion of this season's work at his present station, and will proceed to Detroit and report to Major Comstock for duty upon the survey of the lakes. Second Lieut. Thomas A. Bailey is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers and will proceed to Detroit and report to Major Comstock for duty. Major George G. Hunt, of the First Cavalry, disbursing officer at New-Orleans to pay colored troops, &c., is ordered to remove his office to Vicksburg, Miss., and relieve Major Thomas W. Anderson, of the Tenth Infantry, of his disbursing duties at that place. Major Anderson, on being relieved, is ordered to join his regiment.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The amount of fractional currency received from the printing division for the week ending to-day was $466,900; shipments, $667,200; shipments of notes, $1,380,500; bonds held by the Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $393,073,000, and for public deposits, $16,560,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $271,364; for the month, $9,683,924; for the fiscal year, $91,538,508; national bank notes outstanding, $349,132,276. The following were the balances at the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $8,724,633; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $56,785,000; coin, $87,585,337; including coin certificates, $35,073,700; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE TARIFF AND CURRENCY BILLS.

The ruling of the Speaker, to-day, by which the Army bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, will also send the Tariff bill to the same committee, unless by a two-third vote the rules can be suspended on Monday, so as to free it from liability to be sent there when reported. Such motions will doubtless be made, both in regard to the Tariff and the Currency bill, but it is not considered probable that two-thirds can be secured for either motion. If their consideration must first take place in committee, final action upon them may not be reached this session, owing to the pressure of other business.

THE BUELL LIBEL CASE.

To-day, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the case of the United States against Mr. Buell, charged, on the oath of Senator Chandler, with a criminal libel, published in the Detroit *Free Press*, was taken up. The case came up on exceptions taken in the court below to the overruling of the motion to dismiss the certiorari to the Police Court. After argument the court decided that the case properly belonged to the Criminal Court, where it could be tried by a jury, and sustained the judgment of the court below.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE GEN. DYER.

The funeral of the late Gen. Dyer, which took place this afternoon, was largely attended. The pall-bearers were Gens. Meigs, Ramsey, Eaton, Barnes, Humphreys, Townsend, Alvord, Whitely, and Hayner. The remains were interred at Oak Hill Cemetery.

THE YACHT TIDAL WAVE.

The yacht Tidal Wave, Commodore Voorhees, has arrived from the West Indies, and lies within view of the Capitol. She will leave for New-York on Monday next.

SIGNAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The Signal Office reports that during the past twenty-four hours the Mississippi has fallen throughout its entire course from St. Paul to New-Orleans, the greatest change being twenty-two inches at Memphis. The Mississippi has fallen at Omaha, risen from Plattsmouth to Brunswick, and fallen thence to its mouth. The Ohio has risen one inch at Pittsburg, and fallen at all other reporting stations. The Red River has risen seven inches at Shreveport; the Arkansas fallen six inches at Little Rock, and the Cumberland the same amount at Nashville. The Allegheny and Monongahela have both fallen slightly. The rain-fall in the watersheds for the same period has been 4-100 of an inch at St. Paul in the Mississippi; 36-100 at Louisville in the Ohio, and 3-100 at Knoxville in the Tennessee.

CANADA.

A MOTION FOR AN AMNESTY FOR THE MANITOBA REBELS.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 23.—In Parliament Mr. Mousseau has given notice of the following resolution:

"That the evidence laid before this House by the committee appointed to inquire into the cause of the difficulties in the North-west in 1869 and 1870 is sufficient to establish that it would be just and expedient, and for the advantage of the Province of Manitoba, that an amnesty should be granted to the persons concerned in the disturbances which occurred in that Province in the Winter of 1869-70, and that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, the Queen, praying that she will be graciously pleased to order that a general amnesty be granted to all persons charged with offenses committed during and in connection with the said disturbances."

LOSS OF AN UNKNOWN VESSEL AT SEA.

QUEBEC, May 23.—Capt. Wilson, of the bark Cotopaxi, which arrived yesterday, reports that he experienced very heavy weather, and that on the 15th ult. he sighted a vessel heading south south-east, with her fore-sail in rags, and main-sail set. She was on her beam ends. He ran down to her assistance, but when about a mile and a half distant she suddenly went down. He cruised about for an hour hoping to be able to rescue any one who might be afloat on a spar or a life-buoy, as no boat could live in such a sea, but saw no one. He saw nothing of the vessels reported to have sailed for Quebec and Montreal, of which there are nearly four hundred to arrive.

THE STEAM-SHIP NIOBE ASHORE—DISASTERS ALONG THE COAST.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 23.—Her Britannic Majesty's ship Niobe, which sailed Monday night for Newfoundland, is reported ashore at Miquelon.

The schooner Amherst has gone ashore at Two Islands, in the Basin of Minas, and is a total wreck.

The steamer Carroll arrived from Charlottetown this morning.

The ship Malta, Capt. Mann, from Antwerp, bound to New-York, put in here this morning. The Captain is sick.

The bark Parisian, which put in here a few days ago disabled, bound from Pensacola to New-Castle, New-Brunswick, having repaired, sailed for her destination yesterday.

The brig James Fraser, dismasted and ashore at La Have, has been got off.

The schooner Independence ran aground while making for Sharp's Creek Head, Bay of Fundy, and sank in a few minutes, the crew barely escaping with their lives. The cargo was all lost, and, with the exception of a small quantity of pig-iron, was uninsured.

SEVEN MEN DROWNED.

ARNPRIOR, Ontario, May 23.—Two boats, containing thirteen raftsmen, collided in Flat Rapids, four miles from this place this morning. The boats were capsized, and the men thrown into the river. Seven of them were drowned. The rapids are long and dangerous. None of the bodies have been recovered.

MORE CRUSADERS ARRESTED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 23.—About forty crusaders were arrested again to-day and confined in the Central Police Station, charged with obstructing the sidewalks. They were released upon giving bail for a hearing at 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday. Great excitement prevailed and large crowds gathered about the Police Station. The ladies are still determined to continue their work, notwithstanding the action of the authorities.

FRANCE.

THE EXECUTIVE'S TRAVELS—ART NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 8, 1874.

The visit of Marshal MacMahon to Tours was regarded as a failure in a political sense, and it is intimated that the general plan of the voyage was changed at the last moment by the advice of the Duc De Broglie. He is reported to have recalled the previous speeches of the Marshal, which, as short and laconic as they were, interfered sadly with the politic course adopted by the Ministry. What is the use of going straight at a question and of settling it in a soldierlike way when you can leave it unsettled and equivocal by the higher medium of diplomacy! The Ministers were afraid that MacMahon would speak his mind, and give them a world of trouble in trying to explain the sense of his words, and hence they persuaded him to give up the idea of a grand State visit like those made by all his predecessors from time to time. My impression is that this was a mistake, for, as a general thing, there is nothing like a visit from the chief of the State to bring out the sentiments of loyalty and patriotism lying dormant among the people. I had intended to accompany the Marshal on his first trip into the provinces, but on applying for a seat in his train was told that the press would be excluded in this instance, not because there was any objection to the presence of journalists, but because the trip would not be of a nature to repay them for their cost and trouble. "Not having our preparations before you," said the Marshal's chief of staff, with great kindness and courtesy, "you will wear yourself out and get nothing in return. Unless you engage horses by telegraph you will be unable to follow us, for every minute of the time is already mapped out." This proved to be the case, for none of the journals give more than the short official report of the journey. On arriving at Tours the Marshal went at once to the hotel of Gen. De Cissey, took a hasty breakfast, visited the caserne and the fortifications, held a review, and visited the great publishing-house of the Messrs. Mame. In the evening he took the train for Saumur, visited the cavalry school, held another review, and at night was en route for Paris. He arrived in the gray of the morning on Tuesday, and at 10 o'clock sat in Cabinet council in the Elysée Palace. The people of Tours are greatly disappointed, for they not only expected an evening reception at the Prefecture, but the distribution of a few ribbons and crosses. The Duc De Broglie, however, is very well satisfied indeed, for he was not at all reassured until he saw the Marshal safely back in Paris.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LATE WAR.

A document recently given by the *Indépendance Belge*, and which went out to you by Monday's steamer, has created a great deal of discussion here. This purports to be a report of the famous Council of Ministers held at Saint Cloud, at which the declaration was discussed which led to the war. In few words, I may explain that the main purpose of this document seems to be to throw the responsibility of the war upon the Empress. The writer is friendly enough to the Emperor to tell the truth, which was that he was strongly opposed to the idea of war. He favored a peaceful policy, and tried to overcome the warlike propensities of his Ministers. But this writer says that after the council the Empress saw Baron Jerome David, and that the two decided that there must be war, and the next day forced the Emperor to yield to them. It was after hearing the Empress that Napoleon wrote the concluding words: "If this is not done we shall know how to do our duty," that is to say, if the King of Prussia would not give a promise to prevent the Prince of Hohenzollern from accepting the throne of Spain in the future. If this were true, the Empress and Baron Jerome David must be called the real instigators of the war, and the Emperor only guilty of weakness in yielding against his own better judgment; but there are some objections to this report. In the first place the writer pretends to give the *thoughts* of the different persons present, which no outside party could have known, and which would not have been revealed by any of the persons present. Secondly, Baron Jerome David was in the Gironde on the 6th, the day of this council, and did not arrive in Paris until the evening of the 8th, after the declaration had been submitted. But there are so many true things in this report that it could not have been written by a person not thoroughly acquainted with all the facts and intimately acquainted with the persons. The *Patrie* suggests that Prince Napoleon is the author of it, but this is probably a mere guess. Certainly he is the only man we now know who has an interest in fastening the responsibility of the war upon the Empress. Of the Emperor's repugnance to war there can be no doubt, and I have a proof given me by a very high authority a few days after the event. Unless I gave it to you at the time, it has never been published. In this council Marshal Lebœuf was talking very loud and in favor of war. "But, Marshal," said the Emperor, in his low, calm tones, "are you ready for war?" "Perfectly, Sire, and the army was never in better condition." He went on protesting for some time. The Emperor, who never interrupted, listened in silence, and when Lebœuf ceased, rose from his chair. "I doubt it," he said, going into the adjoining room. There he paced up and down stroking his mustache. His Secretary sat watching his anxious countenance. Presently he went back. "Marshal," he said, "are you very sure that you are ready?" Lebœuf grew excited. The Emperor listened to his protestations again, and once more went out to pace up and down his cabinet. As he left Lebœuf burst into a rage; said that the Emperor's doubts about his assertions were unjust and wounding to his pride, and that he would quit the room and send in his resignation were it not for the strong affection he bore his Majesty. To the last Napoleon would not consent, and it is true that he only wrote the words cited above the next day. The original shows that the addition is in his own handwriting, but the Duc De Grammont says this was approved by the Ministry. This goes to show that whatever part the Empress may have played, there were other persons about the Emperor who were urging him on to war against his will.

THE CASE OF M. PICCON.

M. Piccon, the unfortunate Deputy from the Maritime Alps, who made such a scandal the other day, has sent in his resignation. His name is to be erased from the roll of the Legion d'Honneur. A member of his family says that this was about the fortieth edition of the same speech, as M. Piccon has always been a "Separatist," (that is, a friend of Italy, and in favor of the return of the Savoyard provinces,) but hitherto he has always spoken his piece in a more select company. In this case he spoke it at an official dinner, and it ruined him. And no sooner was M. Piccon disposed of than news comes that his colleague, M. Bergondi, has blown out his brains. The suicide of this gentleman has caused two vacancies in the representation of this department. Both of these gentlemen were Republicans, and the latter was also a little given to "Separatism." Whether this fact had anything to do with his suicide, or whether the reasons were purely private, is not yet known. Speaking of suicide reminds me of M. Beulé and of a bit of scandal which is now talked about *sub rosa*. The Ex-Minister was buried with all honors, according to the rites of the Church, in consecrated ground, and accompanied by the priests; M. De Broglie made an oration over his grave in order to recount his virtues; a delegation from the Chamber attended the funeral, and military honors were granted. And yet the family and friends knew that M. Beulé had taken his own life, for he was found, not poisoned, as at first stated, but dead from stabs in the breast, inflicted by himself. The fact was concealed for the purpose of deceiving the Church, but M. De Broglie must have known the truth. If anybody but the Prime Minister had done that I believe that he would have been arrested for sacrilege. Probably all this is a matter of indifference to M. Beulé, but to the Church it is a great deal. If an Ex-Minister can commit suicide and yet have a Christian burial, how can the same favor be refused the poor?

THE SALON.

I have not yet had a chance of visiting the salon, or art exhibition in the Champ Elysée. I went there on Sunday, a free day, but the crowd was so great that I adjourned my tour of inspection. During the day M. Thiers came, and a demonstration was made in his favor. The people cheered him and so crowded upon him that he was obliged to take refuge in one of the rooms. The next day the semi-official organ had some disgusting reports of the scene. They said that M. Thiers had selected a free day for the purpose of having a demonstration, and that the mob was solely due to a cry of "Fire," which was confounded with the cry of "*Vive Thiers*." The old man has a very rough time of it now, for everybody seems to take pleasure in abusing him. I could understand it if he were still in power, or at the head of a political party, but now he has fallen from power it is not very generous to keep on pursuing him in this manner. On Sundays there is always a great rush, and also on the cheap days during the week. The general custom here is to have one or two days in the week fixed at a high price. In the Palais Bourbon the price of admission is five francs on Monday, and one franc on other days. This gives real connoisseurs an opportunity for examining the works at their leisure. I am told that there are some very fine pictures this year, and among them three portraits by our countryman Healy. He and J. O. Inman, also a portrait-painter of great talent, are permanently settled in Paris. Inman did not send anything to the salon this year, but two portraits just completed by him for a gentleman from Virginia are pronounced masterpieces in the art by French critics. Miss Tompkins, a young American lady of great talent, also has a picture in this year.

DEATH OF AN ARTIST.

The other day we had to mourn the sudden death of the painter Chantreuil, and now Gleyre has followed him to the grave. Taessart, also, has gone. Gleyre was walking about in the Palais Bourbon, examining the wonders of art assembled there by M. De Haussonville, when he suddenly sank down upon the floor, and died at once from rupture of an aneurism. He was a man of great talent, and a very careful painter. Several of his works are now in the hands of the State, and are to be seen in the Louvre or Luxembourg. His disease is very common in France; yet I never heard much of it before coming here. Only yesterday a young and rich Brazilian, belonging to the noble Portuguese family of Alburquerque, was suddenly stricken down by it. He had a number of friends at dinner, and was very gay; but when the dessert was brought on he sank back in his chair, and died instantly.

THE VALUE OF A MURILLO.

The price brought by M. Guizot's Murillo has astonished every one, and it is assumed that personal friendship had more to do with the price than the value of the picture. It is the *Pastorito*—the "Little Pastor"—a picture about a foot square. The estimated value was eight or ten thousand francs, but 40,000 was asked for it when put up for sale. It brought just three times this amount. A much better Murillo can be purchased for 120,000 francs—but not one presented to Guizot by the Queen of Spain.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Forest City, Ark., on Friday, destroyed the Forest House, valued at $6,000. Mr. Brooks, the lessee, loses everything. He was insured in the People's Company, of Philadelphia, for $2,500. Other losses were as follows: Webb & Vaughn's saloon, loss $3,000, uninsured; John R. Gurley's saloon, $3,000, uninsured; Dyer's drug store, loss $5,000, insured in Western companies; store of Browne & Wolfe, $3,000, uninsured; dry-goods store of John R. Gurley, loss $8,000 to $10,000, insured in a Virginia company for $1,000, in the People's Company, of Philadelphia, for $1,500, and $4,500 in Western companies; Jake Morris' saloon, $700, uninsured; John N. Cotton, dry goods, $8,000, uninsured; Stewart Brothers' building, $1,500; Mrs. Cole's store, $1,500, uninsured; Mrs. Reynard's millinery, $3,000, uninsured; residence of Kit Cobb, $4,000, uninsured.

A fire broke out yesterday in the planing mills of Wilce & Co., Chicago, which were entirely destroyed. The fire extended to William Stevens' sash and blind factory, adjoining the mills, which was also consumed. Wilce & Co. estimate their loss at $20,000; insured for $9,000 in Western companies. The loss of Stevens is estimated at $10,000; insured for $5,000.

A fire on Friday night, between the Public square and Washington street, Wilkesbarre, Penn., destroyed Witson's livery-stable and the barns of J. Coastine, Max Long, and J. Falk. The carriages and horses in the livery-stable were all saved. The loss is about $10,000; insured.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, two two-story frame buildings at the intersection of Broadway and Ninety-sixth street, were destroyed by fire. Both buildings were occupied by Andrew Henderson, one as a carpenter and blacksmith-shop, and the other as a dwelling, boarding-house, and liquor-store. The loss on stock, furniture, &c., is estimated at $3,000; no insurance. The buildings were owned by Phillips & Cohen, and were valued at $3,500. The Police of the Thirty-first Precinct rescued Henderson and his family from the burning building with considerable difficulty.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the japanning shop attached to the Whitney Sewing-machine Works on Dale avenue, Paterson. Before the arrival of the fire-engines the flames had spread to the lumber-yard of Messrs. Calkin & Jennings, adjoining. In a few moments the flames had enveloped a large part of the lumber, and it was feared at one time that the buildings in the neighborhood could not be saved. The fire was kept within limits, however, and finally extinguished. The loss of the lumber-dealers is about $5,000, upon which there is an insurance of $4,000. The Sewing-machine Company lose $1,000. It is not known how the flames broke out.

NOTES FROM ITALY.

THE VATICAN—UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE—BOOKS IN THE METROPOLIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, May 5, 1874.

This is the festa of St. Pius V., the namesake of the Pope, and they are making merry in the Vatican. The Holy Father has not been for years in better physical plight than he is at present, and so far as he has escaped the ails so common to advanced age he has much to be grateful for. In a week from this he will enter his eighty-third year. There is no sign of breaking down, either in mind or body, and in his own person, at least, he can glory in having preserved the temporal and spiritual intact. While in the wide realm of the Roman Catholic world his Holiness sees everything politically going wrong or contrary to his wishes, he has still much to console him. Saturday last was the festa of the great St. Athanasius, and a committee arrived from Milan, bringing with them a leg of St. Ambrose as a present to the Pope, from the chapter of the church of that name in Milan, where the body has for a long time been kept. To us, with a different education, such things seem trivial, but to a Roman Catholic, with the notions of his peculiar training, and the exclusive symbolism of his worship, the body of a saint is an object of great reverence, and a relic has a value not to be estimated. Some of them have wrought miracles, and we know, by recent proofs in France, that the age of miracles is not past—at least in the Church or great circle of true believers.

CLERICALS AND CARLISTS.

But one fact has been brought to us by telegraph, within a day or two, which has thrown cold water upon long-cherished hopes. The Church Party here has watched with great interest the sanguinary attempt of Don Carlos to cut his way to the Spanish throne, and every small advance made has been hailed with exultation by the organs of the party. Now comes intelligence of the hard blows struck, which have beaten back the Spanish Pretender. The priests have only seen in the possible success of Don Carlos the re-establishment of legitimacy in Spain, and afterward in France under Henry V., and as a consequence, and the greatest triumph of all, the restoration of the temporal power. Now they see the partisans of legitimacy and absolute government everywhere driven to the wall, and the time indefinitely postponed for the gratification of their foolish vanity for royal and ecclesiastical shows.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Last week the question of the extension of the franchise, or the introduction of "universal suffrage," was made the subject of conversation in the Italian Parliament. It has for a long time been the fancy of the advanced party of reform that a good many still-existing evils are to be removed by giving more power in the elections to the people. Among the masses there is certainly a good deal of lethargy, or indifference, to political matters, and the spirit of public life is far from being generally aroused. But it is not yet at all clear to the minds of attentive observers and prudent friends of the constitutional system, now happily working in Italy, that the time has yet arrived for any essential change to be made in the sense of increasing the number of voters. This is the view taken by the Government, or Liberal Party, and the President of the Ministry spoke to this effect in his discourse in reply to the demands of the leaders of the movement for suffrage extension. The reasonable argument is, that the proposal is inopportune; that the masses are not yet sufficiently well instructed, and have too recently escaped from political infancy, and the tutelage of a despotic Government, and the country has really more pressing interests which demand the attention and the special care of the administrators of affairs. One consideration brought forward, which should be seriously weighed, is that in the present intellectual condition of the masses the risk would be great, with general suffrage, that the priestly party, the only party that Italy has to fear, would mount to power. Thus the matter at present stands, and the movement must be kept alive for some time before the desired end can be reached. The present number of voters is, indeed, miserably small for what is claimed to be a free or popular Government. The actual Parliament was elected by not more than two hundred thousand votes, or about one-half of those whose names appear on the printed list. But as there is so much danger of ruining the constitutional edifice, it is best to let the construction go on slow. The walls should be thick and solid, and the foundations, which are well laid, should have time to settle before heaping upon them too great a mass.

BOOKS IN THE METROPOLIS.

I spoke some time ago of the poor supply of book shops in Rome for so large a city, and one which has enjoyed so much renown as the central seat of the Catholic Church. More than one-half of the shops that exist are those furnished with the kind of books sought for by foreign visitors, and dependent upon them for the principal part of their traffic. There are certainly in Rome, in the libraries of Cardinals and other ecclesiastics, a good many volumes, and lately we have had opportunity to see of what material these libraries are composed by the public sale of several of those of prelates deceased within a few months. That of Cardinal Pironi-Ferretti, the nephew of the Pope, was the last sold, and for a fortnight past that of Cardinal Barnabò has been advertised, and the catalogue been in our hands for examination. The sale was to extend over a period of seventeen days, although the number of volumes does not exceed 5,000. But as the sale was about to begin, the announcement was made, to the surprise, but not to the disappointment of many, that the Pope had bought the collection in mass. An examination of the catalogue shows with what kind of literary food a Cardinal nourishes his intellect. At least eight-tenths of the books are in scholastic divinity, of the strictest order of the Roman Catholic Church, written in Latin, and in great part the product of the cloister life of Rome. Of good editions of modern Italian literature, there are none; and of works in the literature of any other modern language, the number of volumes does not exceed 100. In general science hardly anything is to be found. One notices in the list thirty or forty volumes of American publications, evidently the gift of former students from the United States, in the propaganda of which Cardinal Barnabò was the head. A Cardinal is, first of all, a professor and teacher of theology, and it is proper that he should be furnished with the instruments for the practice of his trade. But if the mind is confined in its studies to a single branch of instruction, and does not take a wider range, it is natural that it should become warped, and narrowed to an intolerance fatal to enlightened culture and intelligent sympathies. And such we know is the condition of the priesthood of the Romish Church. With its present education it is unfitted to recognize the existence of the great world, animated by the spirit of progress, which modern science has created or revealed. It is to correct the present intellectual deformity, this dwarfed and bunch-backed growth, that has suggested to some of the leading legislators the need of a law which will oblige students intending to dedicate themselves to dogmatic theology to pass several previous years in the study of general science in one or another of the universities. Should such a purpose be carried out there would be hope of having in time a priesthood with more of literary taste and with more generous aspirations and sympathies. But the mere suggestion of such an interference calls out a cry of indignant anguish from the ecclesiastics. The spirit of improvement, and the desire to save the sacerdotal class from becoming the victims of their own fanaticism, is the impulse by which the friends of this movement are stimulated. The country needs the help of all its moral and intellectual force, and this can be increased very effectually by a better system of priestly education, for we know in the United States how much an enlightened clergy can make its influence felt. As it is at present, what the priest shall read and what he shall think is fixed by convention, and there is the same dull uniformity in the condition of their minds as in the shape of their symbolical hats or their gloomy, inconvenient garments. The intellect is degraded by being kept in perpetual infancy, and whatever freshness and vigor God has given it, is taken away. The cramped and narrow state of their mental stature is in contrast with the many-sided development of the large-hearted students of the school of progress. Such being the limited range of their culture—if such a word may be used—it is not surprising that the priests do not, and cannot, understand the age in which they live. They put themselves in opposition to the manifest designs of Providence, with the pretense that God has uttered his last word to man, and is now hiding himself behind the Papal establishment and the walls of the Vatican.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

The death of Nicolò Tommasèo the past week has added another to the list of eminent Italians who have passed away during the past twelve months. Tommasèo was a native of Dalmatia, but is claimed, of right, as a child of this country, in his patriotic devotion to its cause in darkest hours and the association of his name with the highest class of the contemporary literature of Italy. His most important work—a Dictionary of the Italian language—is left unfinished, but the material is in such form that the completion will not be difficult. His Dictionary of Italian Synonyms has long been well known. With the great inconvenience of loss of sight, he has for years past pursued his literary labors. Of Italian writers distinguished in the present half century, Terénzio Mamiani is almost the only one now left. The age of Tommasèo was about seventy-two.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF ADOLPH CLUSS, THE ENGINEER—HE THINKS THE SYSTEM OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS WAS LOOSE.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Adolph Cluss, the Engineer of the Board of Public Works, was cross-examined upward of five hours to-day. He asked the protection of the committee, inasmuch as he was without counsel. Many additional papers, which in his direct testimony he had no recollection of signing, were produced, and he was forced to admit his signature. He complained more of the informalities of the Board of Public Works than of any direct fraud, and stated that he did not wish it to be understood that he charged fraud. Had the Engineer's office made all the measurements under its own supervision he would not have assigned Oertley to making Government measurements, but would have used Mr. Barney, in whom he had confidence. With reference to the Connolly voucher, where witness claimed double the amount of excavation was allowed, the voucher of payment was shown witness with his signature attached. He was also compelled to admit his signature to vouchers upon which the Evans Concrete Paving Company received payments, which in his direct testimony he stated was measured up by Mr. Forsyth, an assistant in his office, without his knowledge.

Mr. Allison, in this connection, read a telegram addressed to the committee from C. E. Evans to the effect that he is willing to have all work done by him in this city remeasured at his own expense by any competent engineer the committee might suggest, as he did not want one cent more than he had honestly earned.

By Judge Black.—The Board of Public Works was in operation a year before you were appointed? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you were appointed you had no doubt the President and the board wanted a competent man? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You did not think the board were rogues? A.—No, Sir; I would not have accepted the appointment if I thought so.

Q.—Was it possible for the board to defraud without your knowledge? A.—The contractor, no; the United States, yes. Gross errors have been committed against the United States without the consent of the engineer, he not being privy to the transaction. The engineer in charge is not responsible for errors, because they were made by an assistant in his office without his knowledge.

Q.—Was it illegal to get money from Congress without your approbation? A.—I thought so; I was debarred from doing my duty. Appropriations were obtained upon estimates of which I had no knowledge.

Q.—You knew it was your duty to stop it if it was wrong? A.—What could I do as a single member of the board? It took me until the latter part of last September to become acquainted with the complications of the board.

Q.—The measurements you approved of were right? A.—To the best of my knowledge. If there was an error, it was an exception, and correctness is the rule.

Q.—When papers were handed to you, were you not to approve or disapprove, as it was right to do? Hadn't you as good a right to say no as to say yes? A.—I had a right to refuse. I didn't want to impede the operations of the Government. At that time I was justified in relying on Mr. Oertley. My confidence is shaken in the tables I have seen in the Governor's answer which I would not sign. I had a great many papers to sign, and I had a right to depend on my first assistant. The Secretary of the Treasury was led into the same error in signing the Sanborn contract. I blame the system of the Board of Public Works, not the men. I think the system will end in corruption with any set of men. It will lead to bad results in the end.

The witness was further cross-examined by Senator Stewart. He denied generally all the charges of fraud alleged to have been made by him, but thought the system of the board was loose for the large amount of business which was being carried on. He will be recalled on Monday. Mr. Blickensdorfer, the expert engineer of the committee, testified that he had made further measurements since he last testified. He found on one street that the board had allowed the contractors 41,000 yards of grading where he had measured up 19,148 yards, the same being an overpayment of $7,281 50. On another street he found the actual amount of grading to be 19,667 yards, wherein the board allowed the contractor for 43,870 yards. On the same street he made the amount of curbing 7,491 feet, for which the board allowed the contractor 9,268 feet.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

THE METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.

GENERAL CONFERENCE AT LOUISVILLE—YESTERDAY'S WORK—FRATERNAL RELATIONS WITH THE NORTHERN CHURCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 23.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South yesterday the Committee on Fraternal Relations with the Northern Church reported, "That it is deemed proper for the attainment of the object sought and to guard against all misapprehension to declare that the organizations are not involved in fraternity in our view of the subject. The reasons for the separate existence of the two branches of Methodists are such as to make a corporate union undesirable and impracticable. The causes which led to the division in 1844 have not disappeared." The report then goes on to give the history of the causes of the separation. Reference is made to the inconvenience of organizing a proper basis of representation to the General Conference, and to the difference in power claimed by the two branches as inherent in the General Conference. On the subject of slavery the report says:

"The position of Southern Methodism is Scriptural. Our opinions have undergone no change. Missions to the slaves constituted a large part of our work. At the beginning of the war a quarter of a million of negroes communicated with our Church. The societies organized in the Southern States during the last ten years by our Northern brethren, and the members of which swell their statistics, are made up largely of those who in slavery had been converted by our instrumentality. Colored preachers, exhorters, and class-leaders, by whom they have principally carried on their Southern work, and some of whom were counted worthy of seats in their annual conferences, were Christianized and trained under our ministry in other days. Following the indication of Providence, we have, without abandoning this work, adapted our methods to the changed condition of the African race. Many of them had been drawn away from us by appliances we were not prepared to counteract; but a remnant remained, and at their request we have set off our colored members into independent ecclesiastical bodies. We have turned over to them the titles and possessions of the church property formerly held by us. Our Northern brethren have pursued a different plan, and they seem committed to it by honest and conscientious convictions. They have mixed conferences, mixed congregations, and mixed schools. We do not ask them to adopt our plan—we could not adopt theirs."

The report then gives details of the effort made by the Southern branch in 1846 to reconcile the differences, and the refusal of the Northern branch to receive the Commissioners; also the renewal of the efforts made in 1870. The report then reads:

"Thus stood the case when the distinguished delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the conference of 1872 brought in their fraternal greetings. We hail them with pleasure and welcome the opportunity at length offered us of entering into negotiations to secure tranquillity and fellowship to our alienated Commissioners upon a permanent basis and alike honorable to all. The plan of separation is too important to be lightly esteemed by us. If its provisions touching territorial limits have been violated, we are ready to confer with our Northern brethren on that point. Measures preparatory to a formal fraternity would be defective that would leave out of view the questions in dispute between the Methodist Episcopal Church and ourselves. These questions relate to the course pursued by some of their accredited agents while prosecuting their work in the South, and to property which has been taken and held by them to this day against our protest and remonstrance. Although feeling ourselves sorely aggrieved in these things, we stand ready to meet our brothers in a spirit of Christian candor, and to compose all differences upon principles of justice and equity."

The report expresses regret that the Northern Commissioners were not empowered to agree upon a plan of settlement, and says: "We are prepared to take advanced steps in this direction, and, waiving any consideration which might justify greater reserve, we will not only appoint a delegation to return the greeting so gracefully conveyed to us, but will also provide for a commission to meet a similar commission for the purpose of settling the disturbing question."

An animated debate followed the report, in which it was evident a large majority indorsed the sentiments expressed in the report, but were in favor of not complicating the basis for establishing fraternal relations with reference to the old difficulties between the two bodies.

The report was finally recommitted.

At the session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, this morning, the report of the Committee on Fraternal Relations with the Northern Church was, with a few unimportant changes from the text as telegraphed to-day, adopted by a very large vote.

But little business was done in the conference to-day, which adjourned at an early hour, out of respect to the memory of Dr. Pitts.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY—REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23.—At the opening of the third day's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning a communication was received from Gerard B. Allen, President of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, inviting the Assembly to visit the great Eads Bridge, which is thrown open to the public for the first time to-day. The invitation was accepted.

The report of the Committee of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, now in session at Springfield, Mo., appointed to draw up a basis for union with the Presbyterian Church, was read. It suggests that both confessions of faith remain as they are and be regarded as of equal authority, (the standard Evangelical authority,) and that candidates for ordination be allowed to choose between them. The committee representing the Presbyterian Church reported that they were not ready to agree with the other committees, and on motion a further committee was appointed to continue the consideration of the subject till next year. Greetings were sent to the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly.

At 10 o'clock Dr. Herrick Johnson obtained the floor for the purpose of giving his views on the minority report on consolidation, submitted by him. The consideration of the majority report was postponed, and the minority report taken up. The first section, leaving the Board of Foreign Missions as it is at present, was adopted. On a motion to adopt the second, relating to the Board of Home Missions, and providing that the work be done by the Ministerial Sustentation Committee, and Missions for Freedmen, Dr. Henry Darling, of Albany, spoke warmly in favor of the majority report, and especially for the employment of missionaries as colporteurs. Judge Drake, of Washington, followed him, and advocated the adoption of the minority report. To let ministers become booksellers would, he thought, diminish their influence. Speaking of the Board of Publication, he said the reason it did not have the heart of the Church in it was, because it was not the vehicle of sound Calvinistic doctrine. [Applause and hisses.]

At the close of the debate Dr. Atwater obtained the floor for Monday morning, when the discussion will be resumed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH.

COLUMBUS, Miss., May 23.—This was the third day's proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, South. Additional Commissioners appeared and were enrolled.

Dr. H. M. Smith, of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported an overture from the Augusta Presbytery asking that the course of study in the theological seminaries be extended from three to four years, with sessions of only six months each year.

The committee recommended that the overture be answered in the negative. On this an able debate ensued, Dr. Plumer in favor of the present system, and Dr. M. B. Smith, of Virginia, in favor of the four-year course. Before reaching a vote Rev. Dr. Baird, Secretary of Publication and Education, read the reports of the Executive Committee on these two subjects, which were referred to the standing committees.

NEGLECTED WATERING-PLACES.

HAMPTON BEACH.

The number of Summer resorts in the vicinity of Boston is very great, and at first surprises and overwhelms the stranger from New-York within the gates of the Hub of the universe. But the majority of them do not amount to much, and resemble somewhat those along the ocean-front of Long Island, which in past days had considerable attraction for New-Yorkers. We have discovered better places since, and, in my estimation, the popularity of Long Branch is well deserved, and will be permanent. The place from which I write the present letter was at one time exceedingly popular, and in the palmy days of New-Hampshire such a throng of great ones used to assemble here to recuperate their energies, exhausted by statecraft, that no Summer resort could rival it in the brilliant names that adorned the hotel registers. For such men as John P. Hale and Daniel Webster used to come to this hotel habitually. So did all the Governors of this and the neighboring States. So did many illustrious politicians. President Pierce made this his resort until he built himself a cottage at North Hampton, about five miles to the northward. Judge Clifford, of Maine, has been coming here for the last forty years. So has Judge Hall, of Wilmington, Del. In fact, it was for many years *the* resort for great political lawyers and United States Judges. Where such men came there would undoubtedly be a goodly following. It may be doubted, however, if Hampton Beach was ever a gay resort. It was fashionable, doubtless, in the best sense of the word; but there could scarcely have been much giddiness of dissipation, such as one sees at Saratoga. For that can only be pre-eminent when the young and thoughtless and empty-pated take the lead, and run the administration of affairs. And here the leaders were of a far nobler strain.

The town of Hampton, about three miles from the beach, is purely agricultural and of considerable antiquity. It once formed part of Massachusetts, but when the State lines were revised it became a township of Rockingham County in New-Hampshire. It is unnecessary to say that the farmers did not discover the qualifications of the beach for a Summer resort. They were too much occupied in farming and fighting the canker-worm, or whatever entomological pest might have been in vogue in those days. The honor of discovery was reserved for old John Taylor Gilman, who was re-elected as Governor of the State for twelve consecutive years, and after an interim for several more. He was very fond of fishing, and being out in a boat from Newburyport noticed a peculiarly-shaped promontory, which jutted out from the centre of a curving beach. "What's that place?" said the Governor to the fishermen in his boat. "That's the Boar's Head," they replied. "It's a famous land-mark for coasting craft making for Portsmouth, because of the shoals and reefs around the entrance of the bay, on which many a vessel has gone to pieces, your Honor." Gov. Gilman took a fancy to have his chowder cooked there, and fell in love with the place. It must be owned that he had good taste, for it has a singular attraction. It is a green hill, about seventy-five feet high, which rises suddenly from the level beach. It is covered with a fine green turf, and is almost perfectly level. The area of this singular spot is about fifteen acres, and almost the entire hill is now covered by the buildings of the present Boar's Head House. The first place erected was only a fish-house, and this was put up by some dependant of the Governor in 1806. It had some sleeping-rooms, but not many, and for many years it was hardly open to the public, being generally engaged by Gov. Gilman and his friends. In 1820 another story was added, and it was thrown open to the public. It could by no means accommodate the people who wished to stop there, and two years afterward a speculator, a Mr. Leavitt, built another house on the beach, which was called the Winnecomet House, from the old Indian name of Hampton. This was afterward enlarged and then burned, and finally rebuilt under the present name of the Hampton Beach House. In 1826 the old fishing-house, which had been first erected, was pulled down, and the present Boar's Head House built on its site by Messrs. Brown & Nudd, who kept it in fine style, and under whose management it became one of the best-known places in the land. Shortly afterward the Granite House was built upon the northern verge of the hill, and some ten years after that the Ocean House, higher up, upon the southern beach.

To trace the history of the downfall of the place would not be particularly interesting. Bad management had something to do with it, perhaps, but the war was the final blow, because it had become a great resort for Southern people. To do our Southern friends justice, they have always exhibited a thorough contempt for mere fashionable resorts, and have constantly thronged to those spots where the best minds were to be found. It was the reputation of Hampton Beach for its intellectual gatherings which attracted them to it, and they became habituated to it, and liked it for itself when one by one its brightest stars disappeared forever from the horizon of the world. The war prevented them from coming, and those Western cities, which afterward were allied with Southerners, socially and commercially, had their hands full of grievous business and could send no representatives. So people began to forget Hampton Beach altogether, and the guide-books only gave it a few lines. After the happy termination of our great struggle Mr. Dumas, of Concord, bought the place, and since then it has begun to emerge slowly from the obscurity into which it had fallen. The farmers who had taken to going there, allured by very moderate prices, were supplanted by Western families from Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, and St. Louis. But Rye, some nine miles away, had in the meantime become the local favorite, and the State magnates of New-Hampshire had been building cottages there and making the place aristocratic. Gov. Straw, one of the most popular men in the country, had bought a large tract of land along the beach, which he sold only to friends in the same manner as the Boston Brahmins had done at Nahant. The rivalry between the two places is now excessively keen, and the hotel-keepers of both resorts have lowered their prices to defy competition. At this house (the Boar's Head) the terms are from $2 50 per diem to $3, and this is the leading hotel here. Rye is rather at a disadvantage at present, for her great hotel, the Ocean House, burned down recently, and the cottage element there is so strong that it is more than doubtful if it will be rebuilt; so that the chances are now somewhat in favor of Hampton Beach.

The public will be benefited by the competition, but it is just to say that the advantages given by nature are not with Rye. Their beach is not good, and is besides very small. Now, here the beach extends for five miles, and forms an admirable drive. The surf bathing is also remarkably fine, and from the immense stretch of the sands there is absolutely no undertow. On the promontory one is surrounded by the sea except toward the west, so that during the heats of Summer there is a constant breeze. The height of the hill is just sufficient to escape mosquitoes and flies, which are bred in unpleasant numbers in the salt marshes back of the beach. The hotel front looks upon a broad esplanade of green turf, in many parts level as a billiard-table, where as many as fifteen parties can engage at croquet. Chivalry has not made its way yet as far north as Hampton Beach, and as the old game affords equal opportunity for flirting, perhaps nothing is lost by the Hamptonians. From the brink of the promontory the cliff goes down like a rampart, showing the nature of its constitution. It is not rock, it is simply earth, and one cannot help feeling surprise at such a formation. The ground around for miles is level, and this earth hill, this mound, rises up without any apparent cause. It is like the footprint in *Robinson Crusoe*, the one solitary footprint which so alarmed the shipwrecked solitary. Personally, I do not wonder at his trepidation. Had there been a number of marks, a trail, there would have been nothing supernatural, but the one mark was alarmingly puzzling.

From the brow of this earth wave an ocean view is presented, stretching far and wide. To the left is Little Boar's Head, a much lower promontory, and the shores of Rye and the coast of Portsmouth. To the right are the wooded shores of Newburyport and the fatal rocks where the Sir Francis steamer went down two years ago. There are the Rivermouth Rocks, about which, I believe, John G. Whittier wrote a poem. He is a great frequenter of this place, as is also Miss Edna Proctor, also a favorite of the Muses. Beyond the bluffs of Newburyport one can see, stretching out along the horizon, the line of Cape Ann. Looking straight in front, or a little to the left, are the islands known as the Isles of Shoals. One can see three of them, the furthest off being the one with the light-house, where Celia Thaxter spent her youth and learned to contemplate nature with a loving and intelligent eye. These are far out at sea, and between them and the Boar's Head the blue expanse is covered with a multitude of tiny sails, with sometimes the smoky chimney of a steamer. At present on the Newburyport side there are several trails of smoke, for the wreckers are busy with the Sir Francis. They have got the railway iron out of her, and are raising her up to encounter once again the perils of the sea. If ships could speak, perhaps the Sir Francis might object to leave the snug anchorage of the Rivermouth Rocks, in the peaceful depths of the sea, to be again urged and driven through storms and tempests by the inexorable steam demon. However, ships, although we consider them feminine, are mute, and the Sir Francis only opposes a passive resistance to the workmen. There are other wrecks besides that of the British steamer, for this is an unlucky shore, and coasting schooners are always coming to grief here. From this stand-point one can see the masts of three vessels that went ashore during the storms of March and April, and have been abandoned.

The beach is firm and hard, and excellent as a drive, but there are better drives than this in the neighborhood. The roads are maintained in an admirable condition, for the one enjoyment of the Hamptonians is driving fast horses. The place swarms with quick trotters. Mr. Dumas, who lives at the Boar's Head all the year round, has in his stables the cream of Vermont thorough-breds. All the farmers have animals that can boast of descent from some king of the trotting world. Nay, so far does the feeling prevail, that at the young ladies' seminary they teach, besides music and the use of the globes, Shakespeare, and the musical glasses, the noble art of equitation. They provide saddle horses for the young ladies, and this is not an extra, though French is. This seminary is run upon common-sense principles. The house is large and well built, and connected with it is a large farm, where all the meat and vegetables, fruit and flour, butter and cheese required for the scholars is raised by one partner, while the other attends strictly to the educational part. This system has been found successful. The girls may not be admirable linguists, but they are thoroughly conversant with English, and that is much. They do not learn much science, but they can ride like Amazons. Their music is worse than mediocre, but they can dance gracefully, and get in and out of a buggy with ease and elegance. If they were only taught a little cookery, how to make bread and pastry and hash cold mutton with onion sauce, the seminary of Hampton would be the finest in the land.

GAR.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE JUNE EXAMINATION—VISITORS EXPECTED—THE GRADUATES.

The annual examination of the cadets at the Military Academy at West Point begins on the 1st of June, and is expected to bring a great rush of visitors to the place. The programme of exercises will extend over nearly three weeks. The officers are hurrying forward the preparations for the reception of the Board of Visitors, the most of whom are expected to arrive at the Academy the present week. There are ten of them in all, two being Senators, three Representatives, and the rest distinguished professors and divines. A complete list of their names has not yet been received from the War Department by the Superintendent of the Academy. President Grant, the Secretary of War, and Gen. Sherman are among the visitors whose appearance is looked for on the opening of the examination. The cadets will be examined in a great variety of studies, including military and civil engineering and the science of war, ethics, and law, mineralogy and geology, ordnance and gunnery, cavalry, infantry, and artillery tactics. There are forty-one cadets in the graduating class this year. Thirteen of them are only eighteen years old. The staff of academic instructors, Profs. Church, Wier, Kendrick, and Michie, will be very severe in testing their qualifications for appointment as army officers. The young soldiers will give practical exhibitions of their proficiency in military reconnoissances, in fabricating fascines, gabions, &c., laying out and constructing gun and mortar batteries, field fortifications, and siege works; formation of stockades and abattis, throwing and dismantling pontoon bridges, military signaling and telegraphy, and pyrotechnics. The mortar practice will take place at night, and will be a very brilliant spectacle. The Board of Visitors will be invited to attend an instrumental concert every evening during their stay by the West Point Band, and there will be dress-parades every afternoon at 5 o'clock by the cadet battalion commanded by Col. Emory Upton, the instructor in tactics.

The five "immortals" in the first or graduating class are Arthur Murray, Thomas W. Symons, Lotus Niles, Montgomery M. Macomb, and John P. Wisser. The rest of the class is composed of James L. Wilson, Frank S. Rice, George L. Anderson, Henry M. Andrews, Albert H. Mellen, Wright P. Edgerton, Joseph S. Oyster, Russell Thayer, George R. Cecil, John T. Honeycutt, Edgar B. Robertson, Harrison G. Otis, Orin B. Mitcham, Edmund K. Webster, Clarence Deems, Charles C. Norton, Charles W. Rowell, Luther R. Hare, Charles E. S. Wood, William L. Geary, Alfred Reynolds, Charles H. Cabaniss, Jr., Edward E. Hardin, Willis Wittich, Christian C. Hewitt, George L. Turner, Louis A. Craig, Charles F. Lloyd, William S. Davies, William H. Wheeler, Charles R. Tyler, Marion P. Maus, Charles A. Williams, Henry P. Walker, Theodore H. Eckerson, and J. Hansell French.

THE WINE CROP OF FRANCE.

The continued frosts appear to be doing serious damage in the French wine-growing districts. *Galignani* says that, without any positive disasters having been caused, the fact is certain that somewhat serious damage has been done in several departments. In different places the injury amounts to one-tenth of the crops, and in some localities it even exceeds that proportion. As usual, the cold attacked particularly the valleys and plains. In the Vosges the cold has destroyed the buds of the vine, in some places to the extent of a half, and in others of a tenth. In the Haute-Saône, the loss of grapes is estimated at a third; the low grounds suffered most, the more elevated lands generally escaping; the most important vineyards in the department have suffered much less than the others. In the Côte-d'Or some exposed situations have felt the frost, but not to any great extent. In the Jura all the vines facing the north look as if they had been burned; and in the low grounds the crop is totally destroyed. In the Ardèche the injury to the grapes and mulberries is serious, especially in the low and moist lands. In the Bouches-du-Rhône and Basses-Pyrénées no harm has been done; in the latter especially the cereals and the vine are in the best possible condition, and promise an abundant yield.

THE GLADIATORS.

SCENES IN THE ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE.

Gerome's famous picture of the gladiators paying their customary salute to Cæsar, has its pendant in the latest work which has come from his celebrated easel. This gives us the termination of the combat, as the former gave us its beginning. The picture has been photographed by Messrs. Goupil, and was recently referred to in our columns. Unfortunately the photographic copies are the only means we have of judging of its merits, as the original is not in this country. In the present article, however, it is proposed to deal rather with the subject which the artist has selected for treatment than with his manner of treating it. The sports of the Roman Amphitheatre have been a favorite topic with historians and poets, and the decriptions they have given us are well known; but neither Gibbon's splendid prose nor Byron's poetry bring so vividly before us those dreadful games of murder as do the two great works of the French painter. Just as they were when the Roman people most delighted in them, and for the celebration of which they erected one of the architectural wonders of the world, they are placed before us on the canvas of Gerome, whose minute study of classical authorities and antique remains is only equaled by his extraordinary power of dramatic conception.

Looking at these two pictures of his, we can imagine ourselves in the Colosseum on a gala day. The vast edifice is crowded to its topmost tier with the Roman populace. Eighty thousand spectators are gathered to witness the scenes enacted on the arena below. It is in the afternoon, and the sultry atmosphere of an Italian Summer is occasionally cooled by spray-like showers of perfumed waters springing from concealed pipes. The Emperor is present in his imperial "box," the president of the games, and arbiter of life and death. On either side on the lower tier, or podium, sit the Senators, with their wives or mistresses, the equites, and other privileged orders—above them the clamorous populace, tier above tier, till the highest becomes dim in the hazy atmosphere. Over all is stretched a vast canvas screen, which keeps off the hot rays of the sun. The games are well in progress. One fight has already taken place, for the great area of sand is trampled and bloody, and in the background the slaves are dragging off the bodies of the slain. Not with any degree of tenderness, however. A slain gladiator was regarded much as the carcass of a dead horse might be. The slaves strike their long iron hooks deeply into the flesh, still quivering, perhaps, with the last agonies of death, and unceremoniously drag the bodies over the sand through the gate into the spoilorium. There, unpracticed youths, training for the arena, took lessons in their trade by stabbing out any remains of life which the wounded wretches presented. As gladiators were sometimes exhibited by hundreds, and even thousands, the ghastly scenes of human butchery which that charnel-vault must have exhibited is almost beyond imagination to conceive. It is scarcely possible to believe that men could be found to voluntarily take up the trade of gladiators, but there is no room for doubt on this point. A large number were volunteers, who fought for pay the same as our modern prize-fighters, though the arena seems to have been chiefly supplied from other sources. Most malefactors were condemned to it, either *ad gladium* (to the sword,) in which case they were to be killed within a year, or *ad ludum*, when, if they survived, they might claim their discharge at the end of three years. The majority of gladiators were slaves, trained to the work in schools called *ludii*, and the expense and care bestowed on their training were extraordinary. The Emperors generally had their private troops of gladiators, specially selected for their great skill and strength, and most personages of importance had a number in their pay. Private individuals went into the business of buying and training gladiators, whom they let out at a fixed price, the same as into any other speculation. The gladiators were divided into classes, according to the weapons or the manner in which they fought. The andabatæ fought, as some writers assert, blindfold, as a means of affording mirth; others contend that they simply wore visors. The catervarii fought in troops, not in pairs; essedarii fought from chariots, like the ancient Britons; the hoplomachi were armed *cap-a-pie*; the laqueatores used nooses, probably like the lasso; the mirmillones used the weapons of ancient Gaul; the thraces, against whom they were often pitted, were armed with a dagger and round buckler; the retiarii used a net and three-pronged spear or trident. It is evident, however, that these distinctions were not always maintained, the arms being often varied. Before the day for the games full notice was given, by bills, programmes, and sometimes rude paintings, of the names of the gladiators and the badges they were to wear. Each class was designated by a particular symbol, that of the mirmillones being a spotted fish, a figure of which was part of the ornaments of their helmets; when pitted against the retiarii they were called secutores, from pursuing. The individual at whose expense the games were given was known as the "Editor," and he was present on the arena while they were in progress.

Returning to our pictures, we see that while the work of removing the bloody signs of the last fight is still in progress, the men for another "match" advance. Preceded by their editors they approach the imperial dais, and, raising their weapons, salute the Emperor. "*Ave, Cæsar, mortuari te salutant*"—dying men salute thee; or, more literally, "men about to die." This is the scene the painter has selected, and into which he has thrown all his dramatic power of conception. Eight gladiators are grouped there, muscular, powerful men, brought to the highest degree of strength and endurance by the severe training of the lanista. Their weapons and equipment show them to be retiarii and secutores. In another minute they will be matched, retiarius against secutor, and the fight will begin. The secutores here are armed apparently with the weapons of the Thraces. The retiarius wears no body armor except a slight buckler, which scarcely more than covers the length of the left arm. Under this he carries the net, *(rete,)* whence he derives his name. His right hand grasps the trident, *(fascina.)* A cloth cap on his head and a light tunic of the same material around the loins complete his clothing, for it is important that he should have nothing to impede the rapidity of his flight, on which his life depends. Sometimes he carries a sponge or two to wipe off the prespiration and dust or to stanch a wound. The secutor is differently armed; his head and face are covered with a helmet and casque; the right arm and shoulder is protected by an armor composed of small plates of iron fastened on leather, which protect from a blow of his adversary's trident, while allowing free play to the arm. A broad belt of the same materials encircles the waist, from which depend lappets, protecting the hips and thighs. The legs are protected from the knee down by a covering something like our modern cricketers and baseball players use; but the left, which in the attitude of guard would be advanced, has an additional protection in a metal greave, which rises from the ankle above the knee. His weapons are a round buckler and a short, heavy sword, about eighteen inches long.

A trumpet blast gave the signal for the fight. The men advanced toward each other, the retiarius chanting the line, "*Piscem peto, non te peto; quid me fugis, Galle?*" (The mirmillones were originally Gaulish prisoners.) Under his protected left arm he held his net, prepared for a sudden throw over the head of his opponent, while the trident was poised ready, if opportunity should offer, for a blow. The secutor, equally watchful, grasped his heavy sword and held his buckler well over his bare chest. Watchful each of the other's movements, the secutor cautiously neared his lithe-limbed enemy, endeavoring to follow with steady glance his quick, irregular movements, intended to distract the eye or catch a momentarily unprotected point for a blow. If the secutor struck and missed his aim, before he had reached guard again the retiarius had thrown his net. It was aimed at the head, and, falling, enveloped the whole upper part of the body if the cast was successful. In this case the pronged spear immediately finished the work. If the throw was unsuccessful, the thrower turned and fled at his highest speed, gathering up the net as he ran for another cast. It was in turning that the secutor found his opportunity. His heavy equipment gave him no chance to overtake the flying gladiator if the latter was unwounded, but as he could not drop his net, the instant of time required to retrieve it after the cast exposed him to the thrust of the sword. A wound in the leg was almost fatal, for it disabled the runner, and placed him at once almost at the mercy of his adversary; but even a badly-wounded retiarius sometimes came off the victor, through the too-eager pursuit of the secutor, who, thinking the victory secure, forgot the extreme caution necessary in following, and found himself suddenly enveloped in the net of his enemy while his arm was yet raised to strike the fatal blow. Readers of Lord Lytton's *Last Days of Pompeii* will remember his life-like description of the fight between the two gladiators in the arena, at Pompeii, in which the victory falls to the wounded retiarius, through the ungarded eagerness of the secutor. We might imagine that this had been the story of the dead gladiators who, in Gerome's last work, lie prostrate on the trampled sand. In this picture we again have before us a section of the vast ampitheatre, with its thronging multitudes, the privileged magnates, and the Emperor and his suite. To the left lies the dead body of a secutor. He has fallen backward, and the limbs are extended in a manner which suggests death from a sudden and mortal stroke, or the fall of one exhausted by fatigue and loss of blood. In the foreground lies the body of another gladiator of the same class; but there is a wonderful suggestiveness in the attitude of it. The man lies at full length, face downward, in the sand, but the brawny arms are drawn up level with the shoulders, and of the one foot which is visible the toes are dug into the earth. We can see that the fallen wretch, struck down by several wounds, has yielded unwillingly to death, and while life was yet ebbing from him has tried with foot and had to raise himself. But the last convulsive movement is now over. He lies dead, while over his prostrate body another act of the sanguinary drama is about to close. There are two actors to it. The fight is over; and this time the retiarius is down. We can see that he has stumbled over the dead man as he turned to fly after unsuccessfully casting his net. Or possibly he has fallen with some deep wound, for the net lies some five or six feet away, with the cord which drew it fast severed by the sword of the secutor, who now strides over the dead and the living, with his foot pressed with strangling violence on the throat of his helpless enemy. The latter dropping his trident in token of surrender, extends his right arm toward the spectators, with the fingers outstretched, asking for life. The verdict is with them, and the victor pauses to receive it. He looks up to the sea of faces with sword poised, ready for the blow. The answer gives the name to the picture—"Pollice Verso." The thumbs are reversed in sign of death. Not a single hand is raised for mercy. In the gallery, where the officer standing with the fasces shows that it is occupied by Senators, every hand gives the fatal sign, and foremost among them are Roman ladies, who show as little mercy as the clamorous and excited mob on the tiers above. The Emperor, however, may give life, notwithstanding the adverse verdict of the populace. But he and his party exhibit the indifference which comes of satiety. They have seen these scenes of blood too often to be moved by such an appeal. He scarcely pauses in taking some refreshing fruits to observe what is passing. His suite exhibit the same well-bred calmness. A large-limbed, low-browed beauty, who sits near, toys with her necklace, glancing with languid ease at the group below. The unhappy slave who asks for mercy sees only indifference where there is not cruelty. Life or death is not with the victor to give. The spectators have signified their pleasure to have the man killed, and the secutor (the spotted fish on the helmet tells us he is mirmillone) strikes his sword through the prostrate gladiator, and the fight is ended. The slaves come out, rake the sand, and drag off the bodies, and the satisfied spectators settle themselves for the next attraction.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT. J. K. P. RAGSDALE, U. S. N.

Lieut. J. K. P. Ragsdale, of the United States Navy, died in Belair, Hartford County, Md., on Wednesday last, of dropsy, in the thirtieth year of his age. The Belair *Ægis* says the story of Lieut. Ragsdale's admission into the navy is a romantic one, and adds: "He was born in Mississippi, and when a youth entered a printing-office conducted by his brother at Waco, Texas. After learning to set type, just before the war, he determined to enter, if possible, the United States Navy. Being without influential friends, he decided to make application in person to Hon. John H. Reagan, then a member of Congress from Texas, but afterward Postmaster General of the Southern Confederacy. Not having the means to pay the expenses of a journey to Washington he set out on foot, working his way from one printing-office to another, until, after a toilsome trip of two months, he reached his destination. The boy's story enlisted the sympathy of Mr. Reagan, and through his influence he obtained the appointment he sought. He remained at the Naval Academy during the war, and at its close graduated with honor. While at the academy he formed the acquaintance and friendship of the late Lieut. Fred. McCormick, a son of James M. McCormick, Esq., of this county, who was also a cadet at the academy. Visiting the hospitable home of young McCormick, he fell in love with a sister of the latter, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, whom he married in 1869. In a short time Mrs. Ragsdale died. Last Fall Lieut. Ragsdale, who was then on duty in the Pacific Squadron, obtained a furlough on account of ill-health, and came to Belair. He remained here until the Cuban troubles broke out, when he applied for orders, and was assigned for duty on the United States steamer Colorado. His health still being bad, he was again granted a furlough, when he returned once more to his adopted home here, where he remained until his death."

A GEORGIA HEROINE.

The following graphic description of the real jewels of the fair South is given by a paper printed in the State of Georgia: "Among the many visitors who came to our city on Saturday last to sell their country produce, was a young lady from an adjoining county who had chickens, eggs and butter for sale. Her beauty was of transcendent excellence. Bright, flashing, intellectual eyes, and face round and rosy, while her calico dress was plain and neatly made, and fitted beautifully. Her rich black hair flowed in luxuriant richness. Highly educated, she conversed fluently, and deported herself with becoming modesty. She wore no false bustle or purchased complexion; had no top-knot on her head, or false fixings to present, but stood in the majestic beauty of a created intelligence that would not yield to the despotic dictates of frivolous fashion. It has been a long time since we gazed upon such a sight. The young men crowded around her wagon with curiosity in their eyes and admiration in their hearts. The old men wept for joy that there was one who had not bowed to Baal. She sold her country produce, went home, milked the cows, cooked supper for ten farm laborers, and went to church that night with her sweetheart."

THE INDICTED BROOKLYN OFFICIALS.

The following is the text of Gov. Dix's proclamation ordering a special term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the purpose of trying the indicted Brooklyn officials. To some of the local Judges the proclamation has given offense, and it is said that the transfer of the cases of the indicted officials from the Court of Sessions to the Special Term of the Oyer and Terminer will be strongly opposed:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

Whereas, In my judgment the public good requires it, I do, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, appoint a special and an extraordinary Court of the Oyer and Terminer, to be held at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, on Wednesday, the 3d day of June next, and to continue so long as shall be necessary for the disposal of the business that may be brought before it; and I hereby designate Hon. Charles Daniels, a Justice of the Supreme Court, to hold said special and extraordinary Court of Oyer and Terminer.

And I direct the District Attorney of said County of Kings to issue a precept in accordance with the provision in such cases made and provided, directed to the Sheriff of the said County of Kings, requiring him to do and perform all that may be necessary on his part in the premises.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this 20th day of May, in the year 1874. JOHN A. DIX.

By the Governor:
SIDNEY DE KAY, Acting Private Secretary.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the lighter-owners was held yesterday to receive the report of the committee appointed to prepare rules for the government of the trade. In their report the committee make the following recommendations,

1. Demurrage at the rate of $20 per day will be charged on parcels of merchandise less than 75 tons on any one lighter or barge; $25 on parcels over 75 and under 150 tons, and $30 per day on all parcels over 150 tons.

2. On parcels of merchandise of 150 tons or over, on any one lighter or barge, from the day of notice and the two following working days, (ending at 6 P. M. of the last day, without regard to weather,) shall be deemed lay days, without charge. Parcels of more than 150 tons shall be allowed one day less.

These recommendations before going into effect will have to be approved by the Board of Managers. At a meeting of the Board of Managers yesterday Mr. E. D. Carpenter, who was suspended on the 6th inst., was restored to membership. A meeting of the members of the Exchange will be held on Wednesday next for the purpose of adopting resolutions urging upon the Government the desirability of renewing commercial relations with Canada.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 23.—A special dispatch to the *Times* of this city from Carrollton, Ill., says that Clark Evans, who was arrested for the murder, on the 30th of April, of Jno. W. Hulbert, an old citizen who resided five miles west of that place, has made a free confession. The deed was done for money, but only a pocket-knife was obtained. Evans has served one term in the Penitentiary.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—May 23.

SENATE.

THE DEBATE ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL CONTINUED.

[The debate on the Civil Rights bill, which commenced on Friday, was continued during the evening and through the night till 7 o'clock this morning. When our last report closed Mr. Saulsbury was speaking. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Merrimon obtained the floor, and spoke at great length.]

Mr. MERRIMON closed at 2 o'clock A. M.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, spoke against the passage of the bill, and said the Supreme Court had given a limit to the late amendments to the Constitution, which was rejected by the dominant party in this Senate. It was not a political question which the bill undertook to deal with. It came right down to the social relations of the people of the land. What did the bill mean by place of public amusements? Was a Presidential levee or a gambling shop such a place? He wanted some definition of a place of public amusement. Some States sanctioned places of amusement which were deemed crimes in others. He was surprised that here, in New-York, and Baltimore, where colored people were so numerous, they had not first-class inns of their own, and wondered that some of our white brethren of the North did not help the colored people to build hotels and schools for themselves.

Mr. CARPENTER said he could not vote for this bill on account of one provision, and that was in regard to State juries. He knew of no power in the Federal Government to organize State juries, any more than to organize State Legislatures. He could not vote for the bill as a whole, which contained a provision he deemed unconstitutional.

The question then being on the motion of Mr. Merrimon to strike out the second section of the bill, a vote was taken at 4:20 A. M., and it was rejected—yeas 13, nays 32.

Mr. SARGENT moved an amendment that the bill should not be construed to prevent the organization of separate schools in any State or school district, providing that there should be no difference in the conduct of the same, and that each school receive an equal allowance from the public fund for school purposes. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Conover, Cooper, Davis, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, Kelley, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Ransom, Sargent, Saulsbury, Scott, Stewart, Stockton—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Boutwell, Buckingham, Carpenter, Edmunds, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Wadleigh, Washburn, West, Windom, Wright—25.

The question then being on Mr. Boutwell's amendment, he modified it so as to read as follows:

"Strike out in the first section the words, 'And also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence, supported in whole or in part by general taxation,' and insert in lieu thereof the words, 'And also of every common school and public institution of learning or benevolence endowed by the United States, or founded by any State, or that hereafter may be endowed by any State or supported in whole or in part by general taxation.'"

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, said he was opposed to mixed schools, and did not think they would be for the interest of colored people. Separate schools should be provided. If this was a practical measure for education, the amendment of the Senator from California (Mr. Sargent) was right. On the other hand, if it was a measure to conciliate 800,000 voters, then the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts was right. He believed that if it was not for these 800,000 voters, there would not be five votes in this Chamber in favor of this amendment. So far as he was concerned, he would not vote for this bill as a political measure; he would only vote for it as a measure of practical education.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN inquired of Mr. Boutwell if he desired to force attendance at the schools.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied he could not do that.

Mr. SARGENT—It is a pity you cannot, you are so anxious for it.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said the Judiciary Committee had bestowed some care upon the words proposed to be stricken out, and had followed those in the original bill as proposed by Mr. Sumner.

Mr. BOUTWELL—Yes, and changed it in everything else.

In answer to a question by Mr. STOCKTON, Mr. BOUTWELL said he offered that amendment with the view of having children educated together, that all prejudice might be eradicated.

Mr. STOCKTON—Now I wish to ask my colleague (Mr. Frelinghuysen) if he supports the bill on the same ground as the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Boutwell.)

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he submitted his views several days ago, and did not propose to prolong discussion now.

Mr. STOCKTON said then he might state that his colleague here, a Senator from New-Jersey, supported this bill upon the more advanced ground of the Senator from Massachusetts—that is, to have the children educated together, in the hope that all prejudice might be eradicated.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he did not say he supported the bill upon that ground. On the contrary, he opposed the amendment of that Senator.

Mr. STOCKTON—Then it seems the Senator from Massachusetts supports this bill on one theory, and the Senator from New-Jersey on another. I ask again, Do you or do you not mean by compulsory education to educate the young people of different colors together, that all prejudices shall be eradicated? Do you mean amalgamation or not? Do you mean to prostitute the white race or not? Answer me one way or the other.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he did not recognize the right of the Senator (Stockton) to criticise him; yet out of the regard he entertained for him, he would answer in the negative.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Boutwell's amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 5, nays 41—Messrs. Alcorn, Boutwell, Robertson, Spencer, and West voting in the affirmative.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, called up the amendment of which Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, gave notice several days ago, to strike out from the first section of the bill the clause granting the privileges of the common schools and institutions of learning or benevolence, supported wholly or in part by general taxation. Lost—yeas 14, nays 30.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment to strike out from the sixth section the words "And any District Attorney who shall willfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action in the case, with full costs, and shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000." Agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the clause directing officials to institute proceedings against persons violating the act, so as to provide that they should institute such proceedings "upon the information furnished by the party aggrieved." Lost—yeas 15, nays 23.

Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, moved an amendment to the first section of the bill so as to provide "that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to apply to schools already established." Rejected.

Mr. ALCORN, of Mississippi, moved an amendment to the first section, so as to make it apply to schools and institutions of learning and benevolence supported in whole or in part by general taxation, or in whole or in part supported or endowed by the United States or by any State. Rejected—yeas 9, nays 37.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, moved an amendment to the first section, so as to make it apply to institutions known as agricultural colleges endowed by the United States. Agreed to. He also moved an amendment providing that the fine imposed upon officers failing to summon colored men as jurors on account of color should be not more than $1,000, instead of $5,000. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved to amend the first section so as to read, "And also of the common school system and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or in part," &c.

Mr. EDMUNDS—That is the same old question.

Mr. SARGENT—Very well. It is the same old question, but I have the right to raise it in this form.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Senator (Mr. Sargent) had alluded to the influence of a certain Church against the common schools, and expressed the opinion that that influence would be made stronger by Congress passing this bill. As little as he (Edmunds) agreed with that Church in its religious teachings, he must say it never made any distinction in its great works on account of race or color. In his opinion the redeeming trait of the Catholic Church was the fact that it never discriminated against children of color. However misguided its belief might be, its benevolence was world-wide. Its mantle of charity was everywhere, no matter what might be the creed, color, or nationality. He did not think such an argument as made by the Senator should be brought into this Chamber, and hoped the time was far off when any question would have to be discussed here on sectarian grounds.

Mr. SARGENT said since manhood he had been a straightforward, consistent Republican, and he thought it unkind in the Senator (Edmunds) thus to misconstrue his remarks. He (Sargent) did not wish to be understood that he appealed to any religious prejudices.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Sargent's amendment and it was rejected—yeas 16, nays 28.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved to amend the first section by inserting the words "citizen and other," so it would read "that all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment," &c. Agreed to.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, moved to strike out the fourth section of the bill, which provides that no citizen possessing all other qualifications shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and imposes a fine of $1,000 upon any officer failing to summon any citizen as a juror on account of color. Lost—yeas 15, nays 28.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

It was then read a third time and passed, yeas 29, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Edmunds, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Stewart, Wadleigh, Washburn, West, Windom, Wright—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Cooper, Davis, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stockton—16.

Messrs. Morton, Cameron, Hitchcock, Chandler, Ferry of Michigan, Sherman, and Logan, who would have voted for the bill were paired with Messrs. Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, Bayard, Dennis, Goldthwaite, and Gordon, who would have voted against it.

When the announcement was made by the Chair that the bill passed, ten or twelve colored men in the gallery, where they had been all night, applauded.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, moved that when the Senate adjourned it be to meet on Monday next. Agreed to.

Mr. CONOVER, of Florida, said when the vote was taken on the bill he was in the restaurant down stairs. Had he been present he would have voted for it.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved that the Senate take up the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

The Senate then 7:15 o'clock this morning, after a continuous session of twenty hours, adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the House took up the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, stated that there were 147 Senate amendments, in forty of which the Committee on Appropriations recommended concurrence, in ninety-nine non-currence, and in eight concurrence with amendments.

The Senate amendment striking out of the bill the provision respecting the law by which the Congressional printer is made an officer of the Senate, was rejected unanimously.

The amendment creating the office of Third Assistant Secretary of State, at $3,500, and the amendment for the collection of $5 fee for passports issued from the State Department, were discussed for some time, and it was stated in the discussion that the passport tax would produce $45,000 a year, and would more than cover the cost of the increase of clerical force proposed in a group of amendments relating to that department.

Without disposing of them, the bill went over in order to receive and consider reports from the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, reported a bill to continue in force until the 23d of June, 1874, the act of the 23d of June, 1870, to authorize the settlement of accounts of army and navy officers. Passed.

Mr. GUNCKEL, of Ohio, reported a bill detailing an army officer to the Palestine Exploring expedition.

In the discussion on this bill, Mr. COX remarked that Palestine was a very interesting country, almost as large as Montgomery County, Mo., but that it had been thoroughly explored for the last two thousand years. The crusaders themselves had carried on the work of exploration at great expense to themselves and the people. (A side remark, "Not the Ohio crusaders." [Laughter.] Mark Twain's *Innocents Abroad* had been engaged in the same work, and he believed that if the Government indulged in this business it would be in pretty much the same position as those "Innocents." [Laughter.] His friend from Oregon, Mr. Nesmith, who was always saying original things, reminded him that Moses spent forty years in that exploration under great difficulties. He never would vote to make this Government a perpetual publishing house at the expense of his constituents and in competition with private publishers.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, offered an amendment that no mileage or compensation should be allowed. Agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was passed—117 to 31.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of New-York, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to place retired army officers, on their own application, on duty on boards, military courts, evacuated posts and garrisons, on recruiting service, and on such other details as it may be for the public interest that they should perform, and providing that their status shall be that of active army officers for the time being. Passed.

Mr. YOUNG, of Georgia, reported a bill to provide for the Military Academy Band and to fix the pay of its members. Referred to the committee.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, reported a bill providing that the sixteenth section of the act of July 15, 1870, shall not be construed to prohibit the President from authorizing commissioned officers of the army to wear embroidery on the collars of their authorized uniform as an honorary distinction—the proper emblem or insignia of rank of the highest grade which they have held by brevet or other commission, either in the regular or volunteer service. Passed.

Mr. COBURN—A bill for the sale of the Rush Valley military reservation in Utah.

In the discussion of this measure an intimation, made by Mr. DUNNELL, of Minnesota, that the large number of similar bills reported to-day from the Military Committee looked very much like a job in the interest of the land speculators, excited the indignation of the Chairman, (Mr. Coburn,) who declared that no honest man, or man with honest instincts, would dare to make such an insinuation. Everything done by the Committee on Military Affairs was ten thousand leagues in advance of anything done by the Committee on Public Lands, of which Mr. Dunnell is a member, in regard to saving public money to the Treasury, to protecting the interests of the Government, and fair dealing generally.

Mr. DONNAN, of Iowa, intimated that Mr. Dunnell's ideas were not applicable to cases where, by the growth of settlements, the lands of military reservations had become very valuable.

After further discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. GUNCKEL, of Ohio, reported a bill allowing a bounty of eight and one-third dollars per month to soldiers for service during the late war, and also providing for grants of land to them.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, made the point of order that the bill must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. GUNCKEL remarked that the bill was only to carry out the pledge of the two political parties in the national and State Convention.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut—I deny it.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio—I hope no objection will be made to the bill.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut—I will make every objection to it that is known to parliamentary law.

Mr. GUNCKEL—The gentleman from Connecticut wants a bill that will provide for Connecticut alone, while this provides for all sections.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut—I deny it.

Mr. GUNCKEL—And I can prove it.

The Speaker sustained Mr. Townsend's point of order, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. GUNCKEL gave notice that he would on Monday move to pass it under the suspension of the rules.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, reported a bill to provide for the gradual reduction of the army of the United States, reducing the number of cavalry regiments to nine, artillery to four, and infantry to twenty.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, made the point of order that the bill must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, and the bill was referred.

There was a good deal of discussion on the point, in the course of which the Speaker intimated that he would recognize Mr. Coburn on Monday next to move to suspend the rules and consider the bill in the House.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the designation of non-resident Judges to hold circuit and district courts in the Northern District of New-York and for additional terms of such courts. After explanation the bill was passed.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to constitute Montgomery, Ala., a port of delivery, with a Deputy Collector at $1,500. Passed.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, from the Conference Committee on the bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits, reported a substitute. Ordered to be printed, to be called up hereafter.

The House then, at 3:30 o'clock, adjourned.

PERSONATING A DETECTIVE.

For some months past Detective William George Elder, of the Central Office, has been annoyed by the receipt of various letters from merchants and keepers of boarding-houses, complaining they had been swindled by an impostor who represented himself as Detective Elder. Detective Elder requested Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg to act in conjunction with him and endeavor to effect the arrest of the man. They found that his name was John William Elder, and that he resided at No. 19 Bond street. Detective Elder then obtained the assistance of M. Sigmund L. Otto, a silk merchant, of No. 97 Bleecker street, who left a note at No. 19 Bond street, asking "Detective" Elder to call and see him. On the next day the prisoner called on Mr. Otto, and said he was Detective Elder of the Detective Office, who arrested the masked burglars, and that he had been fifteen years connected with the Police Department. Mr. Otto gave him $25 to search for some stolen property. Then Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg made their appearance and arrested him with the money in his possession. He was held for trial at the Tombs.

ROBBING A RAILROAD COMPANY.

William Banker, a conductor on the New-York, Hartford and New-Haven Railroad, was arrested by Sergt. Quinn, of the Tombs Squad, charged with robbing the company. It would seem that the officers of the company found they were being robbed of over $50,000 in fares collected by some conductor. A watch was put on the trains, and the consequence was the arrest of Banker. Banker made made a full confession of his guilt, and surrendered to the company $10,000, which, he alleged, was the entire amount of his various peculations. He has been a conductor in the employ of the company for twenty years, and owns a brown-stone house in West Forty-seventh street. On being arraigned before Justice Wandell at the Tombs yesterday, Banker was held for trial in $1,000 bail.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

During the past week voluntary petitions in Bankruptcy were filed by John Hazen, Jacob Stern, George S. McKenzie, and Chesbrough S. Otis. George W. Teed filed a voluntary petition for himself and an involuntary one against James B. Crowell. Adjudications were made in the involuntary cases of Daniel Zeimer, George D. Hall, Francis R. Josselyn, Israel Lindner, Henry J. Bangs, Jr., Joseph Simonsfield, Asser Greenbaum, Philip Oberdorfer, and Bernard Behrish. Discharges were granted to William W. Loring, Uriah Krum, and Norman W. Kingsley.

BAZAINE IN CAPTIVITY.

THE ABODE, LIFE, AND HOPES OF THE PRISONER.

An occasional correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* supplies to that journal, under date of May 9, the following account of a visit to Marshal Bazaine:

A few days ago I started off early in the morning from Mentone on a journey of three hours by rail to Cannes, for the purpose of paying a visit to my old friend Bazaine. The French Government had given me permission nearly two months ago, but sad circumstances intervened to prevent me availing myself of their consideration. The railway curves gracefully round the beautiful shores of the Mediterranean, and passes through a series of towns whose pleasant sites and healthful climate have made them favorite Winter resorts ever since the days of the Romans. At Cannes we took a boat modeled after those used 2,000 years ago, and very soon we had reached Isle St. Marguerite, which is about three miles from the mainland. On arrival it is necessary to ascend steps some 200 feet to the fortress, which is built upon the rock, and overhangs the ocean. The garrison consists of one company, about 125 men. I was escorted to the presence of Monsieur Marchèz, a Corsican, Director of the Service for the Interior Department, who is the controller of the fort and the guardian of the prisoner. Desiring that my companions might be permitted to look at the inside of the fortress, I made the application, but a message had to be sent them outside the walls: "No one enters here without permission from the Government." Politely enough the Director received me, and instructed a subordinate to escort me to the Marshal's apartment. We passed through the guard-room and ascended a staircase to reach an open space, paved with bricks, in front of Bazaine's window. On entering the room the Marshal met me at the door, and cordially pressed my hand. Let me here say I found nothing in his appearance changed. His manner was as easy, unaffected, and composed as in the days of his freedom and power. Before entering I observed to the director, "I do not know your regulations, but I have half a dozen morning papers, which I have brought for Bazaine, if it is permitted." "Not at all. He cannot receive anything." So I laid them on the mantelpiece, knowing that I could easily tell the Marshal all the news. But it seemed to me a restriction entirely superfluous, and not in keeping with civilized ideas, thus to deny a prisoner of State the privilege of reading what was passing in the world. Bazaine's sitting-room is a small but comfortable one, neatly and plainly furnished. Hanging upon the wall was a fine likeness of the Pope, with a Latin autograph. A bright boy of eight, a handsome girl of five, and a chubby youngster of three were racing and romping, chattering and laughing, heedless of the Marshal's repeated injunctions, in paternal tones, to keep quiet. They at least knew no unhappiness; the bright color of youth and health and all their movements proved that their hours flew fast away upon joyous wings. We chatted for some time, occupied by me mainly in giving him information on contemporary incidents. Then we sallied out upon the paved promenade, bounded by the parapet, where a small space was reserved for his use, and there we paced up and down, discussing various topics in connection with current events. The parapet in front of his door extends about eighty feet; the width of the pavement is about thirty feet. The height of the wall is about eighty-three feet, and one looks over at the sea breaking upon the foot of the cliff 100 feet beneath. Along the sea-wall another parapet runs perpendicularly to the first one, until it reaches a wall some hundred feet distant. Toward the interior a newly-constructed wall, about twenty feet high, connects the house with the parapet, and cuts off all communication with the fortress. Possibly this was done to prevent possible sympathizers from demonstrations or offers of service. An effort had been made to establish a miniature garden inside the space within the sea-wall; but it is not permissible to use the cistern water for flowers, and the Marshal was afraid they might be parched to death before a rain came. When the blazing Summer sun comes down upon those stones and bricks in July and August, it must be pretty hot. But the Marshal is an old campaigner, and I presume can stand it very well.

If anybody wished to escape from this place, it seemed practicable enough. Looking over the battlements, the descent is not difficult; it could be made with very little exertion, and a boat stationed beneath might easily carry off at night an escaping prisoner. But such a thought would never enter the Marshal's brain. He has been always rather indignant that they did not crown the edifice of his persecution by shooting him. But as the Government did not dare do that in the face of the civilized world, he is content to bide his time, and live under the fostering care of France's present rulers. It gratified him much to hear from me how great and general had been the expression of dissent, out of France, to the finding of the court. A Colonel of the late Paris Commune had just been degraded, and I mentioned the description of his mental sufferings, as given by the Parisian press. "This is something that you at least have been spared, by the dispensation from that infliction," said I. "But," said he, "the moral punition has been executed; all the force of the law has been exerted against me, and I should not have suffered any more at the mere humiliating ceremony. I preferred to have been shot, but the authorities did not wish it. And my opinion of the conviction, and own easy conscience, would have made me entirely indifferent to any action which they might have chosen to take." My views on the sad moral *défaillance* exhibited so painfully on too many occasions in France during the past three years he did not attempt to controvert. He discussed frankly the singular anomaly that the French army, which had boasted so long of its thorough discipline, now contained officers who had openly avowed, during his trial, their indiscipline and mutinous spirit, and their conspiracy with Rossel, of the Commune, and others, to overthrow him during the siege of Metz. And yet not one of these officers had even been censured. Some had been promoted.

The view from the parapet was magnificent, the outlines of the coast showing villages and châteaux, interspersed with groves; promontories jutting into the sea; while at one point lofty mountains came out in bold relief. The elevated amphitheatre in the background was covered with forests and the rich verdure of Spring. A gay flotilla of sailing-boats dotted the waters of the bay. While we promenaded Mme. la Maréchale came out and joined us, walking between us and taking her full share in the conversation. She is, as you know, a Mexican, with dark, lustrous eyes, black eyelashes, and eyebrows beautifully curved, a mouth indicating unusual resolution, and a radiant, lovely face. After all, if a man is deprived of liberty, his fate is greatly ameliorated when such a companion and the three charming children are present to share the captivity. So far as communications with the outer world are concerned, the wife is a prisoner under exactly the same regulations as the husband. During a brief interval, while the Marshal was engaged with the Director, I turned to the Maréchale, and expressed my own, and, I think, the general, admiration of her wifely devotion. Her reply appeared to me touching and dignified. "In Mexico the women as well as the men are all brave. They do not desert friends in extremity. When I married the Marshal I was seventeen. He was at the summit of power, with fortune and friends to support his future, and not a shadow to overcast it. He gave me that bright and enviable position; and when power, and fortune, and friends have vanished, my place is by his side, to share the crust of bread and all the privations with the same devotion and affection that were due to him in the zenith of his prosperity." Subsequently, alluding to a fervid eulogy on her conduct in one of the Paris newspapers, "I did not see it," she said, adding, with a contemptuous snap of the fingers, "I do not care that for it. The outrageous treatment of the Marshal has made me as utterly indifferent to public opinion as if none existed."

Naturally in the course of our conversation the talk turned upon the pending battle in Spain. Bazaine seemed to think that the civil war would still rage, even if Don Carlos achieved a signal success. But, notwithstanding the great intimacy which has existed between him and Queen Isabella, Mme. Bazaine was frank in the expression of a different opinion. The Spanish blood and temperament were quick and impetuous. Don Carlos, entering Spain with his drawn sword and without resources, creating an army, and fighting battle after battle, virtually conquering a kingdom against hopeless odds, would, in the event of success at Bilbao, find it easy to enter Madrid. Enthusiasm would quickly kindle, and the general acquiescence follow. So, at any rate, thought Mme. Bazaine. In reference to her husband's usual state of mind, Mme. Bazaine assured me that he was cheerful and never sad. He had nothing to be sad about, unless for the ingratitude and treachery of former professed friends. The cowardly manner in which he had been treated should give rise to no other feelings than those of disdain or indignation.

With regard to the future, it will not surprise you to learn that Bazaine bases no hopes on the supposed good disposition of the present Government, and the Radicals he knows full well are his bitter enemies. On the other hand, M. Thiers was ever his fast friend, believing in his loyalty, aiding Lachaud in the defense by suggestions, and dissenting from the decision of the court. Convinced by the injustice of that condemnation, M. Thiers would certainly take steps for his liberation, even if temporary exile should be the commutation. The Bonapartists also would certainly liberate him if they were in power. Need I say that the two persons who, in the Marshal's opinion, have deserved best of their country in the hour of her humiliation are the Ex-President and the Ex-Empress! The Empress because at a time when she might have saved her dynasty by a timely application of the lead and steel at Palikao's command to a few hundreds of the Paris mob, the very men who afterward set up the orgies of the Commune, refused to do it because she deemed every drop of French blood precious to the national defense. M. Thiers because of his patriotic and successful efforts to repair the misfortunes of a war against which he protested, but was powerless to prevent.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LIFE OR DEATH?

Doth Life survive the touch of Death?
Death's hand alone the secret holds,
Which as to each one he unfolds,
We press to know with bated breath.

A whisper there, a whisper here,
Confirms the hope to which we cling;
But still we grasp at anything,
And sometimes hope and sometimes fear.

Some whisper that the dead we knew
Hover around us while we pray,
Anxious to speak. We cannot say;
We only wish it may be true.

I know a Stoic who has thought,
"As healthy blood flows through his veins,
And joy his present life sustains,
And all this good has come unsought,

For more he cannot rightly pray;
Life may extend, or life may cease;
He bides the issue, sure of peace,
Sure of the best in God's own way.

Perfection waits the race of man;
If, working out this great design,
God cuts us off, we must resign
To be the refuse of His plan."

But I, for one, feel no such peace;
I dare to think I have in me
That which had better never be,
If lost before it can increase.

And oh! the ruined piles of mind,
Daily discovered everywhere,
Built but to crumble in despair?—
I dare not think Him so unkind.

The rudest workman would not fling
The fragments of his work away,
If ev'ry useless bit of clay
He trode on were a sentient thing.

And does the Wisest Worker take
Quick human hearts, instead of stone,
And hew and carve them one by one,
Nor heed the pangs with which they break?

And more: if but Creation's waste,
Would He have given us sense to yearn
For the perfection none can earn,
And hope the fuller life to taste?

I think, if we must cease to be,
It is a cruelty refined,
To make the instincts of our mind
Stretch out toward eternity.

Wherefore I welcome Nature's cry,
As earnest of a life again,
Where thought shall never be in vain,
And doubt before the light shall fly.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.* E. B.

ALESSANDRO STRADELLA.

FROM THE GERMAN OF ELISE POLKO.

In Naples, the gayest, most magnificent city of Italy, on the Riviera di Chiagi, where palace crowds upon palace, lay, almost at the end of the street, the princely dwelling of the Marchese Luigi. From its flat roof one could look far over the city and its churches, over laughing gardens and broad, cool courts, out on the blue waters of the gulf. Behind the palace stretched the shady garden, full of stony grottoes and fragrant groves, filled with marble statues, noble copies of the antique.

Adjoining the low back wall of the garden was a little yard belonging to a one-story house which was situated in a narrow, gloomy street. It was seldom that any one strayed to this part of the premises; it bore, therefore, visible traces of neglect, and the wall was much crumbled and damaged in several places. In the centre of the yard stood a pomegranate tree, which year after year was laden down with the most luxuriant blossoms, while, singularly enough, the pomegranate tree of the Marchese only now and then bore a few scanty buds.

In the little cottage back of the garden dwelt the widow Giovanna Stradella, with her son of twelve years. In the palace, the sickly Marchese, with his little daughter Beatrice of ten years of age. Since the death of his wife, he had loved nothing in the whole world but this child, and had cherished and watched over her as his most precious treasure. To deny the little one a single request was an impossibility to him, and he was glad she did not wish the sun and moon from the sky for playthings, because then he surely would have been driven to despair over the difficulty of procuring the said objects. Now one day, in playing hide and seek, the little one chanced upon the crumbled wall where the blooming pomegranate tree looked over in its full glory; then with loud cries of joy at the unaccustomed sight, she ran to her father and begged for the tree. The Marchese could do nothing more speedily than dispatch a servant to the house of the widow, to ask her at what price she would sell it. The answer was short, but took both father and daughter by surprise. Giovanna Stradella sent word that the tree was for sale at no price, because it had been very dear to her deceased husband. The little Beatrice was highly incensed, and could not cease to wonder at this reply, for her nurse had always told her that the rich could have everything that was beautiful in the world, because they had money to purchase it. Nevertheless she daily strayed to the wall as long as the blossoms continued to shine forth from the delicate foliage. One day she made her nurse lift her upon the low wall, and sat there sad and sorrowful, the heavy eyes bent upon the magic tree, feeling very curious all the time to catch a glimpse of that woman who called something her property which wealth could not buy. Suddenly she heard the silvery tones of a boy's voice, singing a familiar song, one which her mother had often sung beside her cradle. It was a mournful lay about a star who had loved the sun so dearly, that, in spite of the warning of his brothers, he had waited for her* to arise, and then had to die at the first smile of the much longed-for beloved one. Little Beatrice held her breath as she listened, the rosy lips parted, the hands clasped tightly, and the tears fell from her eyes.

"That is the song my mother used to sing, dost hear, Ritta?" she whispered. And Ritta nodded and looked about for the singer; but the little maiden discovered him first; he sat beneath the pomegranate tree, and was a tall, slender boy. He now came forward, and gazed with surprise at the little stranger and her companion. Beatrice, however, called out imperiously to him—"Now sing a merry song; you have made me sad!"

Then the chestnut-haired boy came closer, threw at her a sullen look, and replied—"You are no queen, whose right it is to command singers! If my songs do not please you, you must not listen to them."

"I will not listen to them then," rejoined Beatrice, just as defiantly, as she sprang down from the wall into her own garden. But alas! with a cry of pain she fell over; the poor little girl had sprained her right foot. In a trice some one from the next yard sprang upon the wall and down again at her side, gently supporting her; she recognized the young singer.

"It is my fault you have fallen," he said, much moved, "for I angered you. Only forgive me, and I will sing for you the merriest song I know!"

The little Beatrice did not say I forgive you, but she looked at him from the corners of her eyes, and smiled ever so little in spite of her pain; then she leaned upon his arm to make the attempt to walk home. At the first step Beatrice screamed out, and the boy threw his arms round her, lifted her carefully from the ground, and carried her cautiously toward the palace. When she saw him about to pass on to the servants' entrance hall, the little maiden cried, "Oh, please carry me into my father's room, he must see you. Hush, Ritta, it's all my fault, and I'll tell him so."

At the first sight of his darling, the Marchese was much alarmed, and cast wrathful glances at the trembling maid; after he had heard a somewhat modified account from the little one, he held out his hand to the boy in token of gratitude.

"He may come again and sing to me until I get well, mayn't he?" begged Beatrice. The Marchese looked at the boy; he was so beautiful that he might have been a nobleman's son.

"What is your name?" he asked gently.

"Alessandro Stradella," was the fearless reply.

"Come as often as you can, and cheer up my child," said the Marchese, and then Alessandro went away.

Every day as long as the little one was condemned to sit in her chair, the beautiful boy came and prattled with her; told her about his mother; about his dead father, who played the violin so beautifully that the people in the streets would crowd around the window to hear him, and how his father had taught him to play the violin. He spoke about the pomegranate tree, too; told how dearly his father had loved it, and how they had laid one of its blossoms upon his bosom when he died. Beatrice listened attentively, then showed him her precious playthings; the picture of her dead mother, and of the little brother who had gone to heaven; her bird in the gilt cage, and a thousand other pretty things, that Alessandro had never dreamed of before. But he only wondered at these things, he did not covet them. "My violin is a hundred times more beautiful than anything you have," he often said. He brought it with him one day, and she looked wonderingly at the oddly-formed brown case.

"How ugly the thing is!" she said, deprecatingly. However, when he placed the instrument under his chin, drew the bow and played a melody, she grew quite pale, and when he finished she sighed deeply. "Don't bring that thing again," she murmured. "I cannot bear it." On the other hand she grew radiant with happiness when he sang a song and accompanied himself upon the mandoline. A sweeter voice than Alessandro's was nowhere to be found. The boy always laughed when he saw her emotion. He told her, too, that he was to be a singer, and go out into the wide world; that already he had commenced attending the music-school of Santa Maria di Loretto, and would not be able to come and see her any more after the next week.

"Why will you not come any more?" asked Beatrice.

"Because I shall have lessons, and must study?"

"But it is much nicer to talk and play than to study."

"Not for me."

"I want to learn to sing, too," she cried, passionately.

"Have you a good voice?"

She looked at him haughtily, and said, "What you have I will have, too. I choose to sing, and the voice will come."

Then Alessandro drew himself up proudly, and replied, "Do you think that the saints give all to you rich people—to us, the poor, nothing? You dwell in fine houses, wear handsome clothing, and eat costly food from golden vessels; therefore they give us something else; and I tell you I would not change places, or give up this plain white frock of the boys of Santa Maria di Loretto, and this black girdle, if you were to give me the richest gold-embroidered garments. You are richly endowed—so am I—but each in his own way; the saints are just!"

Then the face of the maiden grew crimson, and she said, authoritatively, "Sing! I will try upon the spot if you have received more than I."

So he sang her a little melody, consisting of five notes, his eyes smiling roguishly the while, and she attempted to sing it after him. But whatever pains she took, however impatiently she stamped the scarcely-recovered foot, no pure tones issued from her lips. She tried again and again, until at last quite exhausted, she ceased, exclaiming, "We will wait until I am a few years older."

The injured foot grew well again, and Alessandro must go back to the music-school, and was only able to visit his little friend on Sundays and holidays, or in the evening hours. She always received him with the liveliest signs of joy. The Marchese, too, was pleased to see the boy come, for his child was wonderfully improved since her acquaintance with the young student of Santa Maria di Loretto. She was more cheerful, her great large eyes had lost that longing, melancholy expression, which had always cut the father to the heart, as a mute questioning after the lost mother; and she looked out inquiringly into the world. Her cheeks gained color, and her slow step changed to one of youth and joyousness.

Ritta, too, loved the young Alessandro. "He is so beautiful," she would say; "he is worthy to live in a palace."

One evening Alessandro failed to come at the appointed hour. Beatrice, who awaited him impatiently, finally escaped the careless Ritta, who was gossiping with the servants, and stole into the garden, and as she saw the window of the little cottage faintly illumined, she quickly climbed over the wall, ran across the yard and straight up the steps into a humble apartment, where a tall, grave woman sat at a table stringing cockles.

"Where is he?" she cried, breathlessly.

"At the music-school; they have a rehearsal of a Litany to-day, in the Church of St. Franciscus. You are surely Beatrice?"

"You know it, and yet you have never seen me; how is that?"

"Alessandro has, though, and has given me so true a description that I could not but know you. Come here, that I may kiss my son's little friend."

Beatrice approached slowly, earnestly scanning the noble face of the mother of Alessandro. Then she sprang toward her, threw both arms round her neck, and burst into a violent fit of weeping.

"It must be so beautiful to have a mother!" sobbed she.

"Come over often, and you shall always find a mother," replied Giovanni Stradella, tenderly.

After that evening she often went over, the beautiful Marchesa, but only Ritta knew about it.

As soon as the Marchese had driven over to the house of the old lady with whom he played cards every day, his little daughter ran out into the garden, sprang over the wall, and took her place at the feet of that homely woman named Giovanna Stradella. She laid her little head in the lap of her motherly friend, chatted and laughed away, or listened to Alessandro's playing and singing. Ah! that was so beautiful! The rich child of the proud Marchese sat here in the dwelling of the poor, on a wooden stool, with laughing eyes and clear brow. Her splendid satin gown, with its embroidered hem, swept the floor; Giovanna's white cat often slept sweetly upon it. With delight the child ate the simple fruits and the little hard corn-cakes that Giovanna made herself; they tasted better to her than the rarest confections handed her at home upon silver plates. And then Alessandro always had so much to tell her about his music lessons, about the strict head master, and his schoolmates, during which he would sit beside her, and roll her black soft locks over his fingers. His voice now began to increase wonderfully in power and beauty, and his mother and young friend were not long his only auditors. When he sang the people crowded into the narrow street under his window, and would cry, "Bravo! Bravissimo!" when he ceased, and loudly applauded him. At such times Giovanna Stradella experienced a childlike joy; the maiden, however, would grow pale as death, knit her brows, and close the window. She begged him never to sing, and was much happier and tenderer when once in a while an evening went by without music.

Thus passed many days, weeks, and years. For a long time Beatrice had not climbed over the wall as at first, for Ritta had laid a stone on their side, on which she stepped up nicely, and on the other side Alessandro had built a little flight of steps, and always stood there at the appointed hour to give her his hand as she stepped over. In spite of all the safety, however, she would not let go his hand at once; sometimes they would walk hand in hand as far as his mother's little sitting-room, and when she went away they would not part at once; she would seat herself on the stone, he on the edge of the wall, and there they would long prattle away. The trees looked on earnestly, the moon threw around the two children her silver veil, the fountain mingled boldly with their light babbling, and the fragrance of the orange blossoms was wafted to and fro about the unconscious happy ones. Between these two shot up the pomegranate flower of love in richer and still richer colors, but they knew it not.

And so Alessandro grew to be sixteen, Beatrice fourteen years of age, and it was now time for the little one to be sent to an eminent convent, that noble nuns might give her the cultivation at that time considered necessary for a distinguished lady. So soon as the year in the convent had expired, a music-master would instruct her in the art of playing the lute, and then her education would be deemed complete. The young girl dreaded the convent life, and the last evening before her departure, she sat beside Mother Giovanna and wept bitterly, although Alessandro reminded her how rapidly the past year had flown by, and tried to prove to her that one year was no longer than another. After she had taken leave, and was slowly following her young friend to the steps, she stopped a moment to pluck a pomegranate blossom, which she fastened to her girdle. But Alessandro, who saw it, tore the flower hastily away, and hid it in his bosom.

"What have you done?" he cried, in horror. "Mother says whoever at parting breaks off or gives away a pomegranate blossom, brings death either to himself or the receiver."

"And you have taken it away. Must you, then, die?" she whispered, not less terrified than he.

"We shall see about that," he laughed, proudly. "Death has no claims upon me, for you did not bestow the flower upon me; I robbed you of it."

His confident look and tone reassured her; and when she stood in her father's garden, and he, after the old habit, lingered on the wall, she begged him with an urgent voice—"Sing me once more the mournful song you were singing when I first saw you. Do you remember?—about the star who loved the sun."

He sang her the song; never had his voice sounded clearer, never had the mournful modulations rung forth with a purer tone. The soft, melancholy music awakened strange pangs in these two young hearts, and when he had finished, both for the first time spread out their arms toward one another. Alessandro sprang down from his airy seat, pressed the maiden to his heart as she threw her arms around his neck, and their lips closed in tender kisses. Then Beatrice tore herself away. Ritta's voice sounded loudly. "Adieu!" they breathed over and over again, and in a few minutes the child sat in her chamber, while Ritta plaited her hair for the night.

When, later in the evening, the Marchese bowed over the couch of his child to impress upon her brow the good-night kiss, her face glowed with the flush of fever; her breathing, too, was heavy and restless. In spite of Ritta's assurance that the Marchesina had gone to bed well and bright, the doctor was sent for to come at this late hour to the Luigi palace. He came, too, at once; but when they awakened the sleeper in order that the wise man might snatch her from the clutches of death, she looked up with bright eyes, and laughed wildly at the very idea of being thought sick.

Alessandro sat a long, long while upon the wall and looked down into the dusky shades of the garden, where the white statues glimmered and the cool fountains rustled and played with the pomegranate blossoms, of which his mother said that, broken or received at the moment of parting, it brought certain death.

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The residence of the young maiden in the convent was prolonged at the wish of the Marchese. Out of one year grew two; then the father himself went to fetch her away, and she only left her cell to enter the traveling carriage which was to carry her to Rome and then to Venice. Here father and daughter tarried a few months in the house of a widowed and childless sister of the Marchese's, and Beatrice was charmed with the magic "City of Isles."

But a heavy sorrow must meet her here. A short time before the day appointed for their departure for Naples her father was taken sick and died, and, accompanied by her aunt, she returned to the halls of her ancestors an orphan, much broken down in health, and in a deep melancholy.

It was a mild Spring evening in March, when, after a quiet seclusion of four weeks, she walked through the garden for the first time in her mourning garments and wended her way toward the wall, where now the pomegranate tree nodded toward her its bare branches as though for a greeting. Did so many years lie between now and the time when she mounted that disorderly stone-heap, a happy child? She felt very old, and the play of her childhood lay far behind her like a half-forgotten dream—the sorrow which had fallen upon her had blunted and wearied her. She looked musingly over toward the little cottage. Did Mother Giovanna still live? "But she would not recognize me," thought the maiden; "grief and tears have disfigured me and made me ugly." Sorrowfully she bowed down her head, and leaned her arm on the parapet of the wall. Where was Alessandro now? Suddenly the tones of a violin floated through the air; the notes swelled, a bold passage followed, then again a passionate melody, strange artistic tropes, adventurous runs, and last of all a melting adagio, so lovely, so bewitching, so incomparable, that the listener held her breath. She pressed her lips tightly together. "Oh, he has forgotten me!" she cried, with a bitter laugh. "He has his violin. How he must love it, the ugly brown thing, when he plays it *so*. But now he shall stop. I will not have him play the violin any more!" And in a trice she stood upon the wall, ran down the steps, up the house steps, and burst open the sitting-room door. "I will not hear the violin!" she cried, passionately.

Mother Giovanna, who stood at the table, cried out, as she held the little lamp in the air to light her in—"Holy Virgin! it is the child, the poor Marchesina! But how wondrous fair she has grown!" added the good woman.

Touched by the tender expression of her face, the young girl threw herself into Giovanni's arms and burst into tears. "I am an orphan," she faltered out.

"That you can never be, *cara mia*," answered Giovanni, as she pressed the slender form to her heart. "You have yet a mother here, and a brother, too—for see, here is Alessandro. He has grown tall, hasn't he?"

The youth of now nineteen years came forward and held out his hand to her, looking at her silently, but with an expression of passionate wonderment. Beatrice, on her side, seemed struck with his appearance, too. The beautiful boy had changed into the perfect youth; never had she seen a nobler form, a more faultless face. It was a wondrous evening. In spite of all Mother Giovanni's resistance, Beatrice took her accustomed place on the stool, while Alessandro sat opposite her in simple, dark apparel. He leaned his head upon his hand, and never took his eyes from his childhood's companion.

With talking they did not progress very rapidly, though; however much Madame Stradella might question or want to know, the two young creatures only conversed with their eyes. After an hour, Beatrice let Mother Giovanni wait on her to the steps, and did not even give her hand to Alessandro at parting. Then she said very gravely, "Mother Giovanni, this is the last time I can come to you. I shall not be able to enter your house again, but you must come often, very often, to me. It cannot be otherwise. Alessandro and Beatrice are no longer children."

The good woman promised to come, and Beatrice turned to go; but Giovanna, after the manner of women, called her back once more to tell her that her son was on the surest way to become a celebrated man, one who would receive the most brilliant proposals from all sides. He was already a teacher in the music-school of Santa Maria di Loretto, and composed, too, so that every one was filled with amazement when he played his own pieces. He had also become a master in lute-playing, and most distinguished ladies in Naples besought him to instruct them in the art of music. This afforded him pleasure, honor, and income. "And yet," she concluded, sighing, "this beautiful life does not satisfy him; he is often sad as a caged bird; he wants to go out into the world, and I will willingly let him go. I would a thousand times rather pine away for yearning after him than that he should die of longing for what is out there."

Beatrice was long silent. At last she raised her head and said softly—"My aunt is seeking a master skillful enough to instruct me in the art of lute-playing. Do you think your son has patience enough, and would feel inclined to torment himself with so unapt a pupil as I? If you think so, let him call upon my aunt, for I will have no other teacher than he."

When the young girl was alone this evening she questioned her mirror. "Am I really beautiful?" From out the mirror looked a blushing, finely-formed, youthful face, with great dark eyes. She had to confess it, this countenance was beautiful.

The next day Alessandro Stradella called upon the old Marchesa and requested the honor of being allowed to instruct her niece in the art of lute-playing. His earnest beauty and distinguished bearing made quite an impression upon the old lady, and she promised to use all her influence in his favor with the willful little one. Ah! this willful little one listened with a beating heart in the next room, and could have kissed her aunt's hands for joy.

And now matters progressed as was natural they should. The music was a golden chain which drew the two young hearts closer and closer together, and before the expiration of two months the flame of their love was fully kindled. Beatrice, of course, learned nothing; her little fingers were inflexible, and her otherwise melodious voice had no resonance in song; but she listened so much the more, for Alessandro played and sang nearly the whole hour long, thus enchanting everyone in the palace who had ears to hear. Thus, too, he sang himself deep into the heart of Beatrice; and now it would seem that this love must have terminated in happy possession—but then Alessandro would never have become the renowned Stradella.

To a great life belongs a great sorrow, and the heavenly rose of artisthood and genius has sharper thorns than the earthly rose; none pluck it without receiving bloody wounds.

One evening the young Marchesa Luigi besought her beautiful master to sing her the song about the Star and the Sun. Accidentally, the two were alone in the room; the setting sun glowed through the crimson curtain which hung before the open door of the balcony; the many exotic plants standing out there opened their cups and exhaled their fragrance. The maiden lay back in her chair, her head leaning upon her hand, and her long locks fell over her white arm. He sat upon a tabouret not far from her, the mandoline in his arms, and began to sing the song she longed to hear. The sweet sounds fell like pearls upon her ear. When the singer had finished the last verse, he threw down his lute, cast himself at the feet of his beloved, and cried—"Have pity upon me, most beautiful of all women! I am the poor star, you are the sun—do you not see that I shall die as he did, since you can never be mine, as the sun could not stoop to the star?"

Then she laughingly raised him up, and her whole happy, loving heart flowed toward him; then she said—"You shall not die, for I am not the sun. Why should I not be yours? I am my own mistress; I love you, and will never love another man than Alessandro Stradella. I give you heart and hand, rank and riches too; in exchange, I only ask one little sacrifice of you. Give me on your wedding day your violin, and promise only to sing for me, for me alone. I love you so much that I am not willing to share your voice with any other being in the world; and I have been jealous of your violin since the first time you showed it to me. Now speak, will you be the patient captive of so much love?"

She leaned back and looked at him half questioningly, half triumphantly. But a chill of horror rushed over her when she saw him grow paler and paler, and met his fixed gaze. For a long time they uttered no words, but looked mutely into one another's eyes. At last, however, the maiden's heart beat so violently it seemed as though it would burst, but as she opened her lips to speak, he arose, stood before her, and said slowly, "Is that your determination, Beatrice?"

"Yes."

"But I can and will be no captive. If you become my wife you must be the wife of a musician, who works for himself and you, whose joys and sorrows, whose combats and victories you share. Your riches you may give to the poor; I cannot have them; I want only you and my art."

"I gave you the choice between me and your art," she said, passionately moved.

"Beatrice, do not sin so against us both. Place not your love so low. Leave off this cruel jest; be mine—the adored wife of the most blissful singer!"

"You err," she replied, catching her breath, and loosing her hand from his, "I will suffer no rival in the house and heart of my husband. But you will sacrifice your art to me, Alessandro? Look about you! Wealth and luxury surround you; your wife shall be your chief attendant; your mother shall live like a Princess; but you must cease to be the singer Stradella, whom every fellow in the streets can hear; you must cease to adore other divinities when you have me: I cannot sing; I hate your violin—I hate your music."

Then he sent forth a hollow cry, pressed his face against her garment, and faltered, "May all the saints in Heaven forgive you and me. You will have it so; we are parted."

Then he rushed from the room.

Scarcely ten years had passed away before all Italy knew the name of Alessandro Stradella, and Mother Giovanna lived to feel the happiness of seeing her son laden down with honor and glory. Seldom is a composer and singer so appreciated during his life as was Stradella. The people would listen to no one else when he was to be heard; they called him not only the first violinist in Italy, but also the first singer, and prophesied for him as composer the greatest future. His beauty acquired for him the surname of "Apollo della Musica," and by and by they came to call him this alone, as though they had entirely forgotten his real name. The women all fell in love with him at first sight; he enjoyed his young life, too, and rejoiced over many a sweet flower that longingly turned its innocent face toward him; but he rejoiced over them after the manner of the butterflies, for days or hours only. The Apollo della Musica, with his wondrously beautiful eyes and magnificent form, with his charming smile and earnest brow, seemed only bound to one lady, and that was St. Cecilia herself.

For about three years, particularly during his residence in Venice, Alessandro Stradella had devoted himself exclusively to composition, and nothing was more delightful than to listen to a madrigal composed and sung by him. He worked with great zeal upon an oratorio, "San Giovanno Batista," and it was permitted his mother to hear the first representation of this noble creation of her son. It was at Rome, in the Church of the "Holy Apostles." The beautiful halls were filled with the most distinguished clergy—indeed, it was even said that the Holy Father himself listened behind a grating—and an innumerable multitude of people, of high and low degree. Madame Stradella sat in the centre of the church, in anxious expectation.

The first notes streamed forth, the voices were lifted up, a violin sang—the oratorio began. Like the fragrance of fresh roses, the voice of Stradella moved through the solemn halls; like a golden day the splendid work of tones unfolded itself ever clear and clearer to the enraptured auditors, and passed over. As the last notes died away there arose a rushing and roaring—a universal shout of gratitude, unmistakable signs of joy and wonderment. And the rushing and roaring would not be stilled; it increased mightily, and no one stirred from his place: it was as though the auditors could not leave the church without a last benediction of music. Then Stradella arose once more; the instruments were still, the organ played a solemn Riternell, and the singer gave the most beautiful church aria that ever master wrote. It commences with the cry of supplication of a bruised and contrite soul—

"Sei miei sospiri
Oh, Dio! placassero ——"

Perhaps no mortal voice has ever sung it as he sang it, for it was the darling of his heart—his dearest creation.

Giovanna melted into tears of the highest maternal bliss. She gazed up at the choir in an ecstasy, her hands tightly clasped, and would not have felt the least astonished had she seen her son in the glittering garments of an angel, with shining pinions.

No words are adequate to depict the rapture with which the mother pressed her son to her heart an hour later. The grave opened to her before many moons had come and gone.

After the death of his mother Alessandro Stradella resided alternately in Rome, Florence, and Bologna; only Naples he never touched upon again. Did he know that the love of his youth, who, shortly after his separation from her, was entitled "the most beautiful maiden of Naples," had, after years of seclusion, bestowed her hand upon an elderly, peculiar Marchese of Genoa, a man known by the name of the Music-hater?

It was in the Spring of the year 1678 that the celebrated singer and composer yielded to the repeated entreaties of the City of Genoa, that he should himself conduct his new opera, "Le Forza dell Amor Paterno," at the carnival. The Apollo della Musica was received as a king, the most distinguished citizens contended for the honor of lodging him; the men feared him, the women adored him; fêtes thronged upon fêtes. The people crowded around him in the streets with the cry "Evviva il divine," and besieged his dwelling to hear him sing. He would open his window in the still hour of the night, and sing and play the violin to the poor, to whom the glittering theatre doors were closed. He received an invitation for the evening before the opera to the house of the richest man in Genoa, the Marchese Memmo. Stradella's friends were astonished at this, and related many strange anecdotes about the old man, whom they called the "music-hater." They said that since his nineteenth year, when he had been jilted by a beautiful singer, he had not heard a single note of music, and that he would flee from every sound in the least degree resembling it. His palace was built in the centre of an immense garden, so that the song of the street musicians and the humming of the children could not reach his ear.

"And his wife?" asked Stradella, half astonished, half amused.

"She is said not to be outdone by him," was the reply, "and is as proud and misanthropic as beautiful. She is seldom seen; only goes to church even during silent mass. She hates music as much as he; why, about a year after she was married, she snatched the instrument from the hands of a poor fiddler who stood begging at the church door, and trampled it under her feet. She afterward, it is true, threw a valuable trinket into his hat; but, nevertheless, the poor fiddle was destroyed. The Marchese, her husband, seldom gives a ball, but, when he does throw open his saloon, palace and garden resemble the abode of some mighty magician."

The Marchese Memmo had extended his invitations this time to a wide circle. It was, at bottom, a fête of revenge, a humiliation to that "*bold strolling player*" who had dared stir up such a tumult in proud Genoa. He declared to his acquaintances—friends he had none—that he intended to show the lovesick women of Genoa how unmoved his own wife, the most beautiful of them all, would be by the charms of this "fiddling Apollo," how she alone would have pride and courage enough to repel the bold adventurer who had dared to force his way into the highest circles. Beforehand he rejoiced at the idea of the surprise and indignation of his wife, who for some time past had been more intolerant and more violent than ever, would feel at seeing a musician stand before her. She had no suspicion that any one would dare to invite an "Apollo della Musica" to a fête at her house, and she never would permit it.

The evening of the fête arrived at last. Alessandro Stradella betook himself to the Palazzo Memmo. The darling of the nobility had already seen much splendor and magnificence, he had long been at home in the palaces of the great, and familiar with the brilliance and luxury of their life—yet upon his entrance into the showy apartments of the Marchese he was astounded. A world of fabulous beauty opened before him—he stood a moment as one dazzled; richly adorned ladies and cavaliers swayed to and fro in the enormous rooms which were bright as day. The pictures on the walls were almost entirely covered with the strangest, rarest flowers, which looked down oddly and dreamily with their flower eyes upon the merry throng. Valuable marble statues arose from the grass, vases of precious stone and golden vessels of artistic form were judiciously distributed about, fountains of perfumed water glittered between the flowers, the cupboards groaned beneath the weight of the sumptuous plate and refreshments, which seemed to have been gathered from all parts of the world. The folding-doors stood open into the garden, which was illuminated with globes of diverse colors; marble steps, on which were laid velvet coverings, led down to it, and wave upon wave of fragrance and cool air were wafted into the halls.

The host, a tall figure, with the air of a veteran and the eyes of youth, approached the celebrated guest immediately upon his entrance, bade him welcome with a courteous smile, and bowed low in token of acknowledgment when Alessandro requested the honor of being presented to the Marchesa. With a scarcely perceptible arching of the bushy brows he requested the singer to follow him, and walked slowly through the suite of sumptuous apartments. As they moved along—the Marchese attired with more brilliancy than taste, Alessandro Stradella in simple black velvet, his rich chestnut hair falling in curls upon his shoulders, his faultless form proudly erect, advancing like a prince, with his victorious eyes flitting over the assembly, and with an enchanting smile returning the greetings showered upon him from all sides—there was no man's heart but Memmo's that did not fear *this rival*, no woman whose glances did not hail with ecstasy the Apollo della Musica. Finally his guide stopped, and from amidst a group of tropical plants and blooming orange trees a lady stepped forth, dressed in a simple white satin robe, a bouquet of pomegranate blossoms at her bosom, pomegranate blossoms in her dark hair.

"Marchesa, I bring you a far-famed singer and violinist," said Memmo, in his hard, dry voice; "a singular guest in our house."

She raised her eyelids and looked upon the newcomer, but she gave him no greeting—she only gazed at him, while face and neck grew white as marble; and then she laid her hand upon her heart, with a quiver of pain about the lips. He, too, grew pale as death, took a step backward, as though awestruck, then stretched out his hand toward the beloved of his youth, grasped hers which she extended to him as though in a dream, bent over the cold fingers with a kiss, and whispered, in the deepest emotion, "It was your will, Beatrice!"

It often happens that a single word, yes, even a single gesture, will break asunder the bonds which have confined the poor human heart for long years. The Marchesa Memmo breathed heavily, and murmured, "It was my will, you are right; but I have been severely punished for it."

Then she cast a freezing glance at her husband, who at a little distance watched the movements of the two, apparently perfectly calm, and she said, aloud, "You have been so kind as to bring me, in the person of your guest, the dearest playmate of my youth; accept my thanks for it, Marchese. Alessandro Stradella resided close to the Palazzo Luigi in Naples."

Without awaiting a reply, she took the singer's arm and went slowly down the marble steps into the fragrant garden. He walked beside her as one in a dream; the years of separation, the bitterness of the parting hour, disappeared in a sea of blissful sensations; *she* was once more the little capricious Beatrice, *he* her playmate and friend. But the pomegranate blossoms did not glitter as then upon the tree in the little yard, they bloomed now upon the proud bosom of a queenly woman. He begged her softly for a flower; she loosened one from her bouquet and handed it to him.

"That flower at parting did not kill us, after all," said she, with the laugh of a child.

"Not our bodies—but your heart," he replied, mournfully.

"Why, does yours live?" she asked.

"I feel now that it lives, for it loves you! Do you not know that true love can never die?"

"And you? Have you forgotten that true love can awaken the dead? My heart arose from the dead when your eyes met mine, Alessandro, and it will not easily fall asleep again."

They remained together during the entire evening, in spite of the whispering around them, in spite of the smiles and glances of astonishment and derision. Careless of all, they gave themselves up to the exquisite bliss of finding one another again, and—to their love.

It was as though they had a foreboding that death would come upon them on the morrow, and that only one intoxicating night upon earth was awarded them. The usually pale, stern Beatrice now looked fresh and blooming as a rose, or like a young maiden by the side of her betrothed; and the Apollo della Musica had never been more beautiful than upon this night. The breath of melancholy was blown away from his brow, and he sat there beside the only woman he had ever loved, happy as a young god.

The hours rushed by; already weariness, the destroyer of all earthly joys, stalked through the throng of guests, the candles seemed to burn less brightly, the faded flowers and drooping ringlets denoted that the height of the fête was past—when suddenly the Marchesa, with glowing countenance, and looking around her with a contemptuous smile, begged for a song. "Give us just one of your songs, so that this evening may be memorable to us all," said she.

The noise caused by this request was like a storm. Music—song—in the Palace Memmo! Did not the walls tremble? Were not the marble divinities precipitated from their pedestals? Did not the earth open to swallow up the offender who dared make such a request within such precincts? All eyes sought the master of the house. He had disappeared, and now the guests ventured to crowd around the Apollo della Musica, with fresh entreaties. He took his stand upon an estrade opposite the Marchesa; they fetched him a mandoline from the palace of the beautiful Contessa Grimani, which was not far from the Palazzo Memmo, and, after a sweet, simple Ritorneil, Alessandro Stradella, with the full magic of his incomparable voice, struck up that song about the star who loved the sun. His eyes were turned toward Beatrice, who answered his glowing gaze with a smile of perfect bliss. She had in this moment forgotten everything—her whole life full of the bitterest grief, her gloomy husband, whom she had followed, once in a moment of despair, into that solitude which then had seemed so alluring: only one thing had she not forgotten—*her love*. *He* was there, and with him a whole heaven; and these minutes, these hours belonged to them! Who could have thought of the events of the morrow?

The song had died away—she did not ask a second one. Yet a stolen pressure of the hands, yet a few softly breathed words passed between the lovers, then she whispered, "Addio! After the representation of your opera to-morrow, do not forget your promise! I will await your coming at the garden gate." Then they parted—the halls were empty—the Marchesa retired to her chamber without meeting her husband again.

The next morning when she awakened, her maid brought her word that her husband had been compelled to undertake a little journey, that he hoped to be with her again next day, and would then explain to her the mystery of his sudden departure. Beatrice's heart rejoiced; she drove to mass to return thanks for the happiness of the past evening, and to implore protection for her beloved in all his walks.

In the evening the great theatre at Genoa was crowded as never before. The house beamed rather with the forms of those who filled it than with the candles intended to light it; the new opera of Alessandro Stradella had attracted all the élite of Genoa. In the box of the Marchese Memmo sat a single person—Beatrice. She was dressed in black velvet, and carried a bouquet of Pomegranate blossoms in her hand. When the Apollo della Musica appeared, great rejoicings arose. The pale face of the Marchesa brightened. She saw the beloved one radiant with beauty, honored, adored by the exultant multitude; she heard melodies of charming grace, which gushed from his very soul; an inexpressible rapture overflowed her.

The opera was received with enthusiasm, the applause increased with every scene, and at the finale a storm of joy broke out, which raged through the house as though it would crack the walls. From every box flowers and laurel wreaths were cast upon the stage, the women waved their handkerchiefs, the men cried, "*Bravo! Evviva l'Apollo della Musica.*" And through the open door the people crowded in from the streets, and echoed, "*Evviva Alessandro Stradella!*"

It was a scene of passionate delight such as can be enacted in Italy alone.

Beatrice's cheeks were flooded with tears of joy. Deeply affected, she leaned forward, and the brilliant bouquet of pomegranate blossoms dropped from her hand, and fell at the singer's feet. And of all the flower offerings the hero selected this one, and, pressing it to his heart, bowed low before the box of the Marchesa Memmo.

The next day a frightful rumor ran through the City of Genoa. The celebrated singer and composer of the opera "La Forza dell Amor Paterno" had been found murdered in the garden of the Marchese Memmo but a few hours after the most brilliant celebration of his life. The deceased wore a bouquet of pomegranate blossoms on his bosom, and around his mouth still hovered the smile of happiness.

In spite of every investigation, the murderer was undiscovered. But the people almost tore the favorite old servant of the Marchese to pieces because he approached the crowd of mourners with horrible grimaces and the words, "Why all this disturbance? It is only a great singing bird they have killed here. My master must have peace!"

Not only Genoa—all Italy deplored the loss of Alessandro Stradella. They bore him to rest like a prince. On the day of his interment the unhappy Marchesa retired forever from the world. She took the veil in the Convent of Santa Anna at Guastalla.—*The Argosy.*

OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—The principle objects of interest to be seen in Constantinople are the Seraglio, or former palace of the Sultans, the Imperial Treasury, the tomb of Mahmoud, the old walls, the mosques, fountains, and bazaars. The Mosque of St. Sophia takes precedence of every other mosque, and is, in fact, the most celebrated of all the edifices consecrated to the service of Islam. It was originally built by Constantine in A. D. 325, but, having been burnt down in the reign of Justinian, was rebuilt on a more splendid scale in the year 538. According to Von Hammer, the principal architects employed by Justinian in this masterpiece of architecture were Athenius, of Tralles, and Isidorus of, Miletus. A hundred other architects superintended the building, under each of whom were placed a hundred masons; five thousand of the latter worked on the right side, and five thousand on the left, according, as it was said, to a plan laid down by an angel who appeared to the Emperor in a dream. The walls and arches were constructed of bricks, but the magnificence and variety of the marble columns surpassed all bounds. Every species of marble, granite, and porphyry—Phrygian, white marble, with rose-colored stripes, which imitated the blood of Atys, slain at Lynada; green marble from Laconia; blue from Lybia; black Celtic marble, with white veins; Bosphorus marble, white with black veins; Thessalian, Molussian, Proconessian marble; Egyptian starred granite, and Saitic porphyry—were all employed. The tiles on the arch of the cupolas, which astonished every eye by their extraordinary lightness and boldness, were prepared at Rhodes of a particularly light clay, so that twelve of them did not weigh more than the weight of one ordinary tile. These chalk-white tiles bore the inscription: "God has founded it, and it will not be overthrown; God will support it in the blush of the dawn." When the building of the cupolas at length began, the tiles were laid by twelves, and after each layer of twelve tiles relics were built in, while the priests sang hymns and prayers for the durability of the edifice and the prosperity of the church. The bringing together and preparation of the building materials occupied seven and a half years, the building lasted eight and a half years, and the finishing of the whole, therefore, took up sixteen years. When it was finished, and furnished with the sacred vessels, the Emperor, on Christmas Eve, in the year 538, drove with four horses from the palace above the Augusteon to the church; 1,000 oxen, 1,000 sheep, 600 deer, 1,000 pigs, and 10,000 cocks and hens were slaughtered; and during three hours 30,000 measures of corn were distributed among the poor. Accompanied by the patriarch Eutychius, the Emperor entered the church, and then ran alone from the entrance of the halls to the pulpit, where, with outstretched arms, he cried: "God be praised, who hath esteemed me worthy to complete such a work. Solomon, I have surpassed thee!" When Constantinople was taken by the Turks, in May, 1453, the Greeks fled for refuge to the church of St. Sophia; but the gates were soon forced, and the carnage which followed was fearful. The dead covered the floor to the depth of many feet, and the massacre was only stayed by the entrance of Mohammed II. himself, who exclaimed, "It is enough!" The other mosques worth a visit are those of Sultans Solyman, Achmet, Bajazet, Selim, and Mahmoud, as also that at Eyoub, in which the Sultans are girded with the sword of Othman upon their accession to the dignity of Emperor and Commander of the Faithful.

The *Hasné*, or imperial Treasury, contains the rich collection of ancient armor and coats of mail worn by the Sultans, the most remarkable of which is that of Sultan Murad II., conqueror of Bagdad. The head-piece of this suit is of gold and silver, almost covered with precious stones; the diadem surrounding the turban is composed of three emeralds of the purest water, and about seven to eight centimètres in size; while the collar is formed of twenty-two large and magnificent diamonds. In the *Hasné* there is also a curious ornament, in the shape of an elephant of massive gold, standing on a pedestal formed of enormous pearls placed side by side. There is also the table, thickly inlaid with oriental topazes, presented by Catherine of Russia to the Vizier Baltadji Mustapha, together with a very remarkable collection of ancient costumes, trimmed with rare furs, and in some instances literally covered with precious stones. The divans and cushions formerly used in the throne-room of the Sultans are superb, the stuff of which the latter are made being pure tissue of gold, without any mixture of silk whatever, and embroidered with pearls weighing each about 3,600 drachmas. Children's cradles of solid gold, inlaid with precious stones; vases of immense value, in rock-crystal, gold, and silver, encrusted with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds; daggers, swords, and shields, beautifully wrought and richly jeweled—all tell a story of ancient wealth and grandeur, when the Ottoman power was a reality, and Western Europe trembled before the great descendant of Mohomed.

Among the chief "sights" of Constantinople are the "Howling Dervishes" at Scutari, and the "Dancing Dervishes" at Galata. The ceremonies of the former are to my mind rather repulsive, but those of the latter are exceedingly graceful and artistic. By far the most interesting sight, however, is that of the Sultan going in public state to mosque on Friday (the Mussulman Sabbath.) It is a religious duty imposed on the sovereign for the time being, from which under no pretense (unless in case of imminent danger from sickness) can he possibly be exempt. The present Sultan generally goes to the mosque at Béchiktach, a short distance from his palace of Dolma-Baghtché; and long before the appointed hour the neighborhood becomes thronged with a multitude of red-fezzed and turbaned men; while Turkish women clad in snowy yashmaks and glowing-colored feridjies of every shade line the road at either side from the grand gate of the palace to the mosque itself. A double line of guards keep the route, and at a few minutes before twelve a number of Generals and Colonels, riding two abreast, precede some files of superior officers on foot. Then come on horseback the principal Ministers of State, followed by the Grand Vizier, and at a short distance the Sultan himself, mounted on a splendid Arab charger, richly caparisoned. Immediately behind his Majesty follow the body-guard—who are selected from the best families of every race in the Empire, and wear each of them their own national costume—several led horses in magnificent trappings, and an escort of picked imperial troops. As the Sultan passes along, the artillery at the arsenal fire one hundred and one guns, the bands stationed at intervals strike up the Sultan's March, and the soldiers shout, "Long live Abdul Aziz, may he live forever!" It is a most imposing spectacle, and as the cavalcade of Pashas of every rank, with dazzling gold embroidery on their saddle-cloths and uniforms studded with medjidiés and nishanïftiars, move down the line to the music of the imperial band, the ensemble compares favorably with any court-procession to be seen elsewhere in Europe.—*Belgravia.*

CO-OPERATIVE DRAMATISTS.—One eccentric matter little understood in this country is co-operation, or collaborations, in the production of French pieces. There is an old story of an ambitious gentleman offering M. Scribe many thousand francs to be permitted to have his name associated with that of M. Scribe as joint authors of a piece by the former, of which the ambitious gentleman was to be allowed to write a line, to save his honor. Scribe wrote in reply that it was against Scripture to yoke together a horse and an ass. "I should like to know," asked the gentleman, "what right you have to call me a horse?" This showed that the gentleman had wit enough to become a partner in a dramatic manufactory. Indeed, much less than wit—a mere idea, is sufficient to qualify a junior partner. The historian of "La Collaboration au Théâtre," M. Goizot, states that a young provincial once called on Scribe with a letter of introduction and a little comedy, in manuscript. Scribe talked with him, promised to read the piece, and civilly dismissed him. The provincial youth returned *au pays*, hoped, waited, and despaired; finally, at the end of a year, he went up to Paris, and again called on M. Scribe. With difficulty, the dramatist recognized him; with more difficulty could he recollect the manuscript to which his visitor referred, but after consulting a note-book, he took out a manuscript vaudeville of his own, and proposed to read it to his visitor. It was that of his popular piece, "La Chanoinesse." The visitor submitted, but he became delighted as he listened. The reading over, he ventured to refer to his own manuscript. "I have just read it to you," said Scribe, "with my additions. Your copy had an idea in it; ideas are to me everthing. I have made use of yours; and you and I are authors of 'La Chanoinesse.'"

Collaboration rarely enables us to see the share of each author in the work. The bouquet we fling to a successful pair is smelt at by both. The lately deceased Mr. P. Lébrun made the reception speech when M. Emile Augier was admitted to one of the forty seats of the French Academy. There was a spice of sarcasm in the following words addressed to one of the two authors of "Le Gendre de M. Poirier:" "What is your portion therein? and are we not welcoming, not only yourself, to the Academy, but also your *collaborateur* and friend?" The fact is that in the highest class of co-operative work the work itself is founded on a single thought. The thought is discussed through all its consequences, till the moment for giving it dramatic action arrives, and then the pens pursue their allotted work. There is, however, another method. MM. Legouvé and Prosper Dinaux wrote their drama of "Louise de Lignerolles" in this way: The two authors sat face to face at the same table, and each wrote the first act. The two results were read, compared, and finally, out of what was considered the best work in the two, a new act was selected with some new writing in addition. Thus three acts were really constructed to build up one. This ponderous method is not followed by many writers. Indeed, how some co-operative dramatists work is beyond conjecture. A vaudeville in one act sometimes has four authors. Indeed, several of these single-act pieces have been advertised as the work of a dozen; in one case, according to M. Goizot, of *sixteen* authors, who probably chatted, laughed, drank, and smoked the piece into existence at a café, and the piece becoming a reality, the whole company of revellers were named as the many fathers of that minute bantling.—*Temple Bar.*

THE ROYAL JEWELS OF PERSIA.—I went with the Turkish Minister, an Italian, and a Russian lady to see the Shah's jewels, which are certainly the greatest sight in their way that the world can show. We presented ourselves at the palace, and were received by Yahya Khan, who took us out of the second and inner great court of the palace, into a small quadrangle, not far from the sacred precincts of the harem. We then went up a steep staircase to a small room about 20 feet by 14, where jewels to the value of six or seven millions were laid out on carpets at the far end of the room. Near the jewels, on a chair, sat the Mustaufiül Mamalik, or Persian Chancellor of the Exchequer, and being a Saiyid, wore the sacred color.

In such a show of gems as seemed to realize the wonders of Aladdin's lamp, the eye was too much dazzled and the memory too confused for description to be possible. But I remember that at the back of all was the Kaianian crown, and on either side of it two Persian lambskin caps, adorned with splendid aigrettes of diamonds. The crown itself was shaped like a flower-pot, with the small end open and the other closed. On the top of the crown was an uncut ruby, apparently without flaw, as large as a hen's egg. In front of the crown were dresses covered with diamonds and pearls; trays with necklaces of pearls, rubies, and emeralds, and some hundreds of diamond, ruby, and turquoise rings. In front of these, again, were gauntlets and belts covered with rubies and diamonds; and, conspicuous among them, the Kaianian belt, about a foot deep, weighing perhaps about eighteen pounds, and one complete mass of pearls, diamonds, emeralds, and rubies. Still nearer to us stood a drinking bowl, completely studded with enormous jewels; a tray full of foreign orders set in brilliants, and in front of all lay a dozen swords, one or two of which are worth a quarter of a million each. Along with these were epaulettes, covered with diamonds, and armlets so contrived that the brilliants revolved and kept up a continuous scintillation.

It was difficult among so many to single out particular gems. Perhaps, however, the first place ought to be assigned to the famous "Darya-i-Noir," or "Sea of Light," the sister diamond to our Punjab trophy, the "Koh-i-Nor," or "Mountain of Light." It is an inch and a half long, an inch broad, and three-eighths of an inch thick. It has the name Fath Ali Shah on one side, and the inscribing this name reduced the value of the diamond, so at least said Yahya Khan. It is a monstrous diamond, but not very brilliant. The Persians say that the "Sea of Light" and the "Mountain of Light" were jewels in the sword of Afrusiab, who lived 3,000 years B. C. Rustum took them from Afrusiab, and they continued in the crown of Persia till they were carried away by Timour, from whom they descended to Mohammed Shah, King of Delhi, and Nadir brought them from India; but when he was slain, Ahmed Shah Abdalli carried off the Koh-i-Nor, which descended to Shah Shuja, and was taken from him by Runjet Singh. The Darya Nor remained in Persia with the greater part of the other gems that Nadir brought from India.

Among the rings is one in which is set the famous Pitt diamond sent by George IV. to Fath Ali Shah. Another very large diamond is the Taji Hama, or Diadem of the Phœnix. It seemed as big as the top of a man's thumb. There is also the finest turquoise in the world, three or four inches long, and without a flaw, and a smaller one of unique beauty, three-quarters of an inch long and three-eighths of an inch broad. The color was lovely, and almost as refreshing to the eye as Persian poets pretend. There are also many sapphires as large as marbles, and rubies and pearls the size of nuts; and I am certain that I counted nearly a hundred emeralds from half an inch square to an inch and three-quarters long and an inch broad. In the sword scabbard, which is covered with diamonds, there is not perhaps a single stone smaller than the nail of a man's little finger. Lastly, there is an emerald as large as a walnut, covered with the names of the Kings who had possessed it.—*From Three Years' Diplomatic Residence in Persia, By Edward B. Eastwick, F. R. G., F. S. A.*

SUMMER ON THE BOSPHORUS.—In some respects Constantinople is pleasanter in Winter than in Summer, as in Winter the theatres and other places of amusement are open, and balls are frequently given by the various foreign embassies in Pera, as well as by the rich Greek and Armenian bankers of Galata. For those, however, who visit the Bosphorus in search of health, or seek a delightful climate and beautiful scenery, the months of May and June are far more preferable. The sun shines brightly every day, but the heat is never excessive, as the Etesian or north wind blows constantly from the Black Sea, and keeps the temperature always moderate. I cannot imagine anything in nature more lovely than the Bosphorus:

"The European with the Asian shore
Sprinkled with palaces; the ocean stream
Here and there studded with a seventy-four;
Sophia's cupola with golden gleam;
The cypress groves; Olympus high and hoar,
The twelve isles, and the more than I could dream,
Far less describe."

In May most persons migrate from Pera and and Stamboul to the Prince's Islands in the Sea of Marmora, or to the numerous villages between the Golden Horn and the Black Sea. Kandili(on the Asiatic shore, is considered to be the healthiest village on the Bosphorus, but Therapia and Buyukderé are the most fashionable; the palaces of the English and French embassies being at the former, and that of Russia at the latter. In fact, both sides of the Bosphorus are thickly studded with the handsome villas of the Galata bankers, and the palaces of the Sultan and his Ministers. It would be difficult to say which of the Sultan's palaces is the most magnificent, for each has some beauty special to itself. The palace of Dolma-Baghtché is the palace *par excellence*, but the Kiosk is at the Sweet Waters of Asia, although small, is particularly chaste and striking in its exterior appearance, while the interior of that at Beylerbey is well worth inspection.

This palace, on the Asiatic shore, is situated upon one of the most beautiful of the many beautiful spots on the banks of the Bosphorus.

Close to the water, it is on three sides inclosed by a curtain of verdure which extends over the slopes of the rising hills that form the foot of Mount Borougourlu, and the interior displays all that luxury and magnificence with which Oriental monarchs love to surround themselves. Prodigies of Moorish decoration meet the eye everywhere; the ceilings and walls are inlaid with gold and fantastic designs in thousands of colors, blending harmoniously together; hangings of golden tissue in various patterns fall round the windows and before the doors; while the choicest furniture, the *chefs-d'œuvre* of Sèvres, and the extraordinary productions of China and Japan, add to the general effect. The principal entrance is from the south, overlooking the garden, whence a rich staircase of a double spiral form leads to the grand drawing-room, or *salle d'honneur*. On the left there is a large room *à coupole*; and on the right, at the side next the Bosphorus, is the throne-room, in the Moorish style and altogether in marquetry, at the end of which are large niches supported by columns of rare woods incrusted with ornaments in ivory of most exquisite delicacy. An ornamentation of the same kind decorates the different panels forming the basement and spaces between the niches; while a frieze, composed of a series of small columns, divided by festoons in mosaic, runs round the upper part of the cornice. At the bottom of this room, raised some height from the floor, is placed the throne, resplendent in gold and precious stones. From the private apartments you enter the grand drawing-room, round which runs a colonnade; splendid lustres hang from the ceiling; candelabra of exquisite workmanship are attached to each column; Persian carpets cover the floor; Turkish divans of brocade and embroidered velvet are relieved by luxurious sofas of European fashion; magnificent pier-glasses adorn the walls; the whole combining Western comfort with Eastern display. This saloon gives access to the bath-room, in which there are three compartments. The first is called the *frigidarium*; thence you enter the *tepidarium*, which is but moderately heated; and then into the third apartment, or *calidarium*, where the temperature is at the highest point. The bath-room proper, that is, the *tepidarium* and *calidarium*, is composed of pure white marble, the ceilings being formed in the shape of a dome, through which the light is admitted in such a subdued and singular manner that the vault has the appearance of being filled with some translucid substance. The gardens of the palace, perhaps the most wonderful of the whole as a work of art, are disposed in terraces rising one above the other to a great height, each filled with the choicest flowers. On the topmost of these terraces a miniature lake has been formed, ornamented with grottoes and shaded by the parasol pine, magnolias, willows, and various trees and shrubs that give forth a delicious perfume. The view, when seated in one of the caïques on this lake, particularly at sunset, is most illusive and extraordinary; for, as nothing is seen beyond but the summits of the hills, the pellucid atmosphere above, and the golden sky in the distance, you can almost imagine yourself following the sun, upon some unknown sea, suspended in the midst of the air.

Although, as I have already said, Summer is the non-season in Constantinople, there are many amusements suitable to the time of year. Steamers ply all day up and down the Bosphorus, as well as to Prinkipo and other islands in the Sea of Marmora, while numerous caïques wait for hire at every landing-place. In the evenings the esplanade at Buyukderé is crowded with promenaders, and the full-dress toilettes of the Perote ladies give an idea of an *al-fresco* ball. Music and fire-works enliven the scene, and when, on some special occasion, both sides of the Bosphorus are illuminated, the whole appears rather like a dream of fairyland than a reality of every-day life. On the anniversary of the Sultan's accession to the throne, in the month of June, a splendid entertainment is usually given by the Grand Vizier at his Summer palace, to which, with a little influence, invitations may be obtained. Then there are the "Sweet Waters of Asia" and "Sweet Waters of Europe"—the beauties of which have been so frequently described—where the Turkish ladies drive in their little gilt carriages on Fridays; Scutari, with its dark cypresses and burial-place of the English brave who fell during the Crimean war; the forest of Belgrade: the "Giant's Mountain," much frequented by holiday parties, and from which there is a fine view up the Euxine.—*Belgravia.*

THE MOST POPULAR JOURNALIST OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—Jean Paul Marat, who is by far the most loathsome character in the Revolution, and who will live as the type incarnate of rabid journalism, was, like J. J. Rousseau, a Swiss. He was born in 1744, and it adds much to his guilt that he received a superior education and possessed natural abilities of a high order. It is fair to add, however, that his talents and learning subjected him, at the outset of his career, to cruel persecutions. After studying medicine and obtaining an appointment as doctor to the Count of Artois' grooms, he addicted himself to researches in natural science, and published several essays on the theory of light. These papers had the honor of being reviewed and warmly praised by Voltaire, but they upset all the notions on light which were held by the Academy of Sciences, and that learned body instantly fell foul of the innovator. He was friendless, poor, and irritable; he wrote of the Academy with contempt, and, above all, his theories were the true ones. These were reasons enough to draw on him hostility of a very active kind; and the Institute of France, which was a powerful corporation, refuted him waspishly, and then set influences at work to drive him from the country. Marat was of sickly health and sour temper; a keen private sorrow, resulting from a misplaced attachment, added to his innate moroseness, so that he was in every manner unfit to bear up serenely under persecution. He went off to England, and spent ten years in London, lodging in Fleet street; after this he divided a couple of years between Edinburg and Dublin, and then he visited Holland, picking up all the while a precarious sustenance as a doctor, tutor, translator, and author. In 1789, the outbreak of the Revolution brought him back to Paris, rich with the fresh stores of learning and experience he had acquired during his exile, and bent upon starting a newspaper like other clever men. Marat differed from other clever men, though, in this respect, that from the first he had a clear perception of his object, and pursued it to the last undeviatingly. His ideas of reform were never clogged by the wish to ape English constitutionalism, for he detested England. He desired a radical republic, and though his first journal, the *Publiciste Parisien* was couched in moderate terms, its logic was so trenchant, and its drift so evident, that even the most zealous Deputies of the Third Estate took offense at it as going far beyond what they aspired to and as calculated to do their cause an injury. It was the distinctive trait of Marat's genius that he could not write a line but attracted attention. His scholarship was so deep, and his style consequently so pure and strong, his knowledge of the people's grievances was so thorough, and his perseverance in the aims he was pursuing so relentless, that the writings of other men paled beside his. The Ministry succeeded in suppressing the *Publiciste* by paying private persons to ruin it in libel suits, and when Marat founded *L'Ami du Peuple*, they got rid of that also for a time, by the expedient of starting no less than *ten* counterfeit journals bearing the same name, and by buying up all the copies of the genuine paper which they could procure. The counterfeits were, of course, full of weak nonsense, and the effect of them was to discredit Marat entirely. He could not protect himself, for he had not money enough to indulge in lawsuits, and in the next place he dared not show himself in public, for there were numbers of royalist officers who had vowed to kill him like a dog wherever they might meet him. So he emigrated to London again, but this time his exile was not long, for, after the death of Mirabeau, the King grew reckless as to whether he was attacked or not, and Marat soon established his paper as the leading journal of the people. Other papers there were which enjoyed great popularity; but Marat spoke the language which the lower classes understood, and his *Ami du Peuple* was their monitor. It is not too much to say that Marat is solely responsible for the troubles of the years 1791–2, which paved the way for the Reign of Terror. Robespierre and Danton were each potent in their way, but they would have been nothing if Marat had not been there to point to them the road they should follow and to breathe courage into them. Day after day, for fifteen months, the indefatigable fanatic poured his murderous advice into the ears of all the famished, the ignorant, and the greedy. He repeated that the people would never be secure in possession of their rights until King, nobility, and clergy had all been crushed; and he it was—not Danton—who first wrote, "The tranquility of the people demands that one hundred thousand heads should fall." To dispel any sentimental qualms that might linger in the breasts of his readers, Marat exerted all his talent to depict his intended victims as the basest and most depraved of mankind. Proletaries learned of him how the King and Queen, whom they had been compelled to reverence and obey, the nobles whom they had feared, and the Bishops to whom they had knelt for absolutions and blessings, were creatures whose private lives reeked with crime and immorality; and there was unfortunately just enough truth in some of the aspersions to lend the semblance of fact to the remainder. One is confounded by the amount of bodily and mental labor which Marat must have gone through to bring out his paper every day unaided, and this without ever being remiss in his attendance at the Jacobin Club. He wrote all the *Ami du Peuple* himself, and dealt with every class of subjects in it, showing all the vigilance as well as the ferocity of an ubiquitous watch-dog. However, he had his reward at last. The throne was overturned, and, content with his first victory, Marat changed the title of his paper to that of *Journal de la République*—a mode of hinting that he took the new order of things under his special protection.

And now imagine France given over to the garrulous Convention, in which there was not a man who clearly knew what he wanted, save this one, Marat. Forty-eight years old at this date, Marat was less than five feet high, and had a head enormously disproportionate to the size of his body. The upper part of his face was handsome, but the lower part, beginning with the nose, was that of a wild beast. The nose was flat, and large, with nostrils that quivered; the mouth huge, and filled with black, jagged teeth; the chin square, and generally ill-shaved, covered with a stubble of several days' growth. Naturally unclean in his person, Marat cultivated slovenliness for the purpose of inspiring greater confidence to the dregs of the populace. He seldom wore a hat, but covered his head with a twisted handkerchief—red, yellow, and greasy. His linen was worse than dingy, his shoes stringless, his stockings torn and down at heel, and his brown coat covered with stains, ink-splashes, and flakes of dried mud. In constant terror of his life, he never ventured out alone, but was always attended by a tattered mob of ruffians, who called themselves his body-guard, and plied cudgels about them to clear him a passage through the street crowds. Women when they saw him trembled and turned their heads aside, children ran away from him; at the Convention House his entrance was the signal for a general silence, and often for a dispersion of half the numbers present. Marat, who was eaten up with bilious vanity, gloried in the universal repulsion which he excited, and he had a grim, vicious way of smiling when, fixing his eye on any member whom he disliked, he saw the man turn pale and crouch. Such was the man who, by means of all the scum of Paris, kept the Convention in terror, and through it governed France.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE BAZAAR AT YARKUND.—A whole street of butchers' shops first invites attention; beef and mutton are selling at 1½d. for a jing, *i. e.*, about 1¼ pounds, and horse-flesh is valued this morning at 1¾d. the jing. Trade is brisk, for every soul in Yarkund will eat meat to-day, and even the well-fed cats that line the roofs seem to know that it is Thursday, and that an additional allowance of dainty morsels must, in consequence, fall to their share. However, here it is easy to make one's way through the crowd, and, skirting a large tank, one of the numerous water stores of the city, I soon become conscious that I am nearing the main thoroughfare; for the jam created by my stoppage opposite to a furrier's shop, where a white leopard-skin has caught my eye, bids fair to become serious. My attendant, Yoos-Bashi, commander of 100 in the army of the Amir, has, however, no idea of allowing the King's guest to be jostled, and before I can interfere, he and a couple of comrades, whom he has enlisted for the purpose, commence belaboring the crowd with their whips; the blows are, though, received with considerable indifference by those nearest at hand, many of whom are wearing two and even three wadded coats, or chogahs, this crisp frosty morning. An opening results from a general movement one way or another rather than from any efforts to force a passage.

Men, women, and children even now swarm, turn which way you will, for there are at least 35,000 purchasers abroad in the streets laying in stock and food and clothing for the whole week; there is but little difference in the style of dress adopted, both sexes wearing a long wadded chogah falling below the knee, and tall boots with high heels, the former of any color, and with but little pretension to cut.

I am nearing the portion of the bazaar set aside for hats and boots, though here and there a shop displaying women's apparel of all sorts is driving a thriving trade. Here are three ladies with fur caps of some pretension, loose flowing chogahs, and dandy green leather boots, worked as high as the knee in gold and silver lace, and set off with many a rosette. They are evidently bargaining for an indoor robe having a striking pattern worked in chicken-work on the back, and they are sufficiently engaged to allow of my getting quite close before the tiresome veils are drawn down. One is a merry, rosy-cheeked little lady who is clearly sorry to disappoint me by hiding her good looks, and the other two are respectable mothers, as I am able to discover from the cross stripes they wear on the front of their chogahs; all three have splendid plaits of dark hair stretching from either side of the head far below the waist. That two are the wives of well-to-do citizens is clear enough, but the youngest is wanting in some of the adornments of a wife; true, she does not wear the handkerchief on her head which indicates the lady in search of a husband, but it needs a practiced eye to tell that her dowry has been fixed, and that her marriage garments are actually being purchased.

I take you behind the scenes, reader, and even venture to tell a young lady's secrets. Last evening a wealthy suitor, according to Yarkund estimate, deposited 300 tungas, or about £7 10s., with the mother, who stands on one side of the fair Aijsha, for such is the name of the bride elect, and when the trousseau is completed the mullah will quickly tie the knot. No wonder the purchases are lingered over, for this is her first wedding. The fur cap has cost 100 tungas, and a pair of boots, still smarter than those I have already noticed, will cost about twenty more, while a silk chogah has been set aside at 100 tungas. These are necessaries without presenting which no man can gain a wife, and of the eighty tungas that remain, at least fifteen must be devoted to a feast; but it will be odd if that chicken-worked robe is not carried home, besides lesser articles of apparel. The fortunate man has two wives already, but wedding garments valued at 300 tungas will command any young lady in Yarkund, and the character of the gentleman will not even be inquired into, for "incompatibility of temper" is reason sufficient for either gentleman or lady to dissolve the contract before the Cazee, and such rosy cheeks and bright eyes as our young friend possesses will, for some years to come, secure any number of husbands, caps, and chogahs among the marriage-loving Toorks.

The cap market is really a busy scene; there are different hatters for men and women, though all wear fur in some form or another. I had excited curiosity in purchasing a lady's garment at the last shop; but now I am bent on becoming the possessor of a rich brocade cap with a deep band of otter-skin round the edge. All doubt is at an end. I am a married man making purchases for my zenana! if only I invested in the various articles now put forward as indispensable to the comfort of my ladies, not even the large supply of copper coins which a mounted attendant carries behind me, could hold out. These are in strings of fifty each, representing two tungas.

I struggle through the hatters, and solemnly determine to show no excitement when passing the boot-makers that immediately succeed. Alas for my resolution! there is one small pair that I find quite irresistible; they would do for Cinderella, and are certainly not meant to be concealed by the long garments of the West, for they are beautifully worked right up to the top! The shopman has his eye on me, and before I know where I am these treasures are mine—in fact, my zenana need be a large one to make use of all the boots of which I involuntarily became owner.

I am quite relieved by the comparative quiet of the silk market, which is next visited; here skein silks from Audijan and from Khoten are exposed side by side, those from either place being poor in texture, owing to an inferior method of reeling which is adopted; the bright shades of yellow, red, and purple that are grouped upon the stalls in this neighborhood are picturesque in the extreme.

But, reader, I am growing hungry, and there is a capital "Aash-khana," or restaurant, close by; it is early in the afternoon, and there are plenty of empty tables, though the crowd seems thicker in front of the open doorway than elsewhere; for eating must be concluded before afternoon prayer, Nemaz-i-deegur, and those of the faithful who have the smallest pretension to being devout must look in at the neighboring mosque when the Arzan is heard.

Mine host is a Chinaman turned forcibly into a good Mohammedan; he evidently thinks that I am a cut above the ordinary quarter-tunga (penny-halfpenny) customer, and accumulates a variety of delicacies on the table I have selected; excellent hot mutton-pies, familiarly known as muntoos, form the first course, with pickled carrots and turnips cut in slices and stacked on miniature plates, with a capital side-dish in which a local vermicelli is conspicuous, and chopped meats are mixed up with considerable judgment. Chopsticks have from the first been at my disposal, and a small book of rough papers intended to serve as a table-napkin or a *mouchoir de poche*; some sweet pastry and cakes serve as *entremets*, prepared in imitation of apples, pears, or vegetables; but one's energies must be reserved for the Aash, a grand pillar of mutton and rice which constitutes a separate course, and from which all in the room are served in turn; and then, last of all, come two or three kinds of soup. My immediate neighbor, who is a bit of a swell, commenced operations, I observed, by ordering an independent brew of tea; and now again he turns up his nose at the soup and calls again for tea, green and in strong decoction without milk, but with heaps of sugar. As a rule, however, no drink has throughout the repast been provided, and, alas! there is no salt; so next time you come bring a private supply in your pocket. We have, however, had an excellent dinner, well cooked and cleanly served, and mine host knows that he is robbing us when he asks us three pence each, for the double charge should have secured us a separate plate of horse-flesh, which is here regarded as a delicacy; however, we need not complain, and, being Englishmen, cannot object to an overcharge—a piece of forbearance that does not add to the respect which our converted Celestial entertains for us; he is, as a rule, but little troubled with respect of persons, serving alike his well-cooked viands to Toork, Badakshanee, Afghan, or Nogai, to Kashmiree, Tartar, or native of Hindoostan, without question or remark.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

JAMES GILLRAY, THE CARICATURIST.—James Gillray, the caricaturist, was the son of one James Gillray, who, after serving as a private soldier under the Duke of Cumberland in Flanders and losing an arm at Fontenoy, became first an inmate and then an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital. Thus circumstanced, the father must have exercised no small amount of prudence and self-denial to give the son (born in 1757) a fair start in the career for which he exhibited a predilection from childhood. He was placed with a letter-engraver, under whom he worked hard till he had mastered the mechanical details and acquired some facility of execution, then grew disgusted with the monotony of his life, sought relief in dissipation, and joined a company of strolling players; thereby (if we are to adopt the somewhat fanciful suggestion of a biographer) treading in the footsteps of Callot, and "following the enchantment which bound Salvator Rosa a captive to the ragged splendor, the daring expeditions, and the gloomy caverns of the Roman banditti." The date and duration of this escapade are left in doubt; nor does it appear when or how Gillray contrived to gain admission to the Royal Academy as a student. But there he was at the proper age, and there he completed a course of study which made him an engraver of no ordinary merit. It has been said that he was a pupil of Bartolozzi, and conjectured that he was taught by Ryland. Hogarth, the greatest painter of morals and manners that ever lived, was the idol and constant study of his youth. An etching—a political parody of 1769—is attributed to him when he was under twelve, so that, dating from this early age, he may have derived the means of subsistence from the print-sellers. Mr. J. Landseer, who came forward as his defender and apologist in 1831, suggests that "mention should be made of Gillray's durance in Wilkinson's garret, from thence when he descended and took up the trade of caricaturing, he inscribed under one of his last serious engravings—'Fool that I was to cobble thus my shoe!'" The aspect of the times and our national habits were then highly favorable to this so-called trade. The war of parties was fierce, and the coarsest personality was deemed a legitimate weapon. The king and the royal family lived much in public, and the higher classes were distinguished by their dress instead of being confounded by black frocks and gray trowsers with the crowd. The military and naval heroes always appeared in uniform; the judicial and episcopal dignitaries wore their professional costume; the very wigs and hats were distinctive; stars and ribbons flaunted on the front benches in Parliament; and there were few notabilities of the period who might not have been pointed out and recognized by their costume. They were to be seen daily in places of fashionable resort or using the great west-end thoroughfares (Bond street, Piccadilly, St. James's street, Pall Mall) as a promenade in which they could lounge about and chat with their acquaintance; so that an artist on the look-out for subjects could be seldom at a loss, and the same state of things which aided him in their selection and treatment largely contributed to their success. Hits which would have been lost or wasted on the general public, told at once on the more limited circle; and within a few hours after the display of one of his happier efforts in the shop-window of Bond street or St. James's street, the news would spread like wildfire through the clubs and coffee-houses, a crowd would gather, and not unfrequently the victims would be among the first to secure copies or be drawn by a species of fascination to the spot. He resided with his publisher, Miss (by courtesy, Mrs.) Humphrey; and the ties that bound them, commercial and personal, were only dissolved by death. This respectable maiden lady, her maid-of-all-work, Betty, and the artist, lived together on a perfect footing of equality; and (it is hinted) "only that she managed the culinary and marketing department, it was not always to be determined who ruled the roast." A clever print by him, entitled "Twopenny Whist," Jan. 11, 1796, represents Betty playing cards with her mistress and two neighbors, well-known characters, in the drawing-room. It is alleged that he more than once contemplated marriage with his patroness, and that, she being nothing loth, they once proceeded to St. James's Church to be made one, but his heart failed him when the decisive moment approached, and drawing back at the very entrance, he whispered, "This is a foolish affair, methinks, Miss Humphrey. We live very comfortable together; we had better let well alone." Then turning on his heel, he returned to his old quarters, and went coolly to work on his copper. From his room over the shop, he must have had capital opportunities of witnessing the effect of his performances, and occasionally of adding a touch or two to the portraits, or of dotting down the outlines of new. The story goes, that the morning after the appearance of an annoying sketch of Burke, he and Fox walked together into the shop, and found the mistress behind the counter. "At the sudden appearance of these illustrious visitors she found herself not exactly on a bed of roses. 'So, Mrs. Humphrey,' said the man of the people, 'you have got yourself into a scrape at last! My friend here, Mr. Burke, is going to trounce you all with a vengeance.' 'I hope not, Sir,' said the affrighted Mrs. Humphrey. 'No, no, my good lady,' said Burke, with a smile, 'I intend no such thing. Were I to prosecute you, it would be the making of your fortune; and that favor, excuse me, Mrs. Humphrey, you do not entirely merit at my hands.'"

Holland's shop in Oxford street is the scene of another anecdote of a distinguished sufferer, abridged by Mr. Wright from Angelo's *Reminiscences*. The Duke of Norfolk, of Beefsteak Club celebrity, enters the shop with the inquiry, "'Well, Holland, have you anything new?' Unluckily, there was something new, fresh from the press, in which, as Holland's evil genius contrived it, his Grace happened to be the hero. *Diavolo!* 'What have you there?' inquired his Grace, and with a civil sort of force retained one of them, not at all suspecting that it was *The Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk Being Drummed Out of His Regiment!* It was just subsequent to the period when King George III. struck his and some other illustrious names out of the list of the Privy Council. The Duke looked at the libel, then at the shopkeeper, who stood aghast, while his Grace rolled up the print, put it in his pocket, opened the door, and turned his back on his old *protégé* for ever. It is plain that his Grace did not exactly relish the joke, but, as old Carr the shopman dryly observed, "If he did not *like it*, why did he not *leave it?*"

"Mr. Fox," according to Angelo, "met the affair with a bolder front; for, hearing that the said political print was exhibited in the window of the old caricature shop in St. James's street, he bent his way thither, and, opening the shop-door, good-humoredly addressed Mrs. Humphrey with: 'Well, my good lady, I perceive you have something new in your window;' and, pointing to the very print, paid his eighteen-pence for it, received his change out of half-a-crown, rolled it carefully up, and, putting it in his pocket also, smiled 'a good morning to you,' and gently shut the shop-door on his departure. Old mother Humphrey, albeit not much given to the melting mood, overcome with the gentle manner of Mr. Fox, the tear glistening in her eye, observed to Betty, as the great statesman passed the window in St. James's street, 'Ah, Betty, there goes the pattern of all gentlemen.'"

On the same authority we learn that when Fox's portrait by Reynolds was exhibited at the Royal Academy the King observed to a noble lord: "Yes, yes; very like, very like. Sir Joshua's picture is finely painted—a fine specimen of art; but Gillray is the better limner. Nobody hits off Mr. Fox like him. Gillray is the man—for the *man of the people*. Hey! my Lord, hey! Like as my profile on a Tower half-penny. Hey!"—*The Quarterly Review.*

ICELANDIC SCENERY.—The elements of beauty in natural scenery are nobleness of form and richness of color, with a certain measure of variety in both of these. Great size is, of course, sometimes desirable to produce majesty, yet certainly less necessary than we are apt to fancy. Now, as respects both form and color, Iceland is badly off. The mountains are all of igneous rock, sometimes of basalt, amygdaloid, and the various kinds of trap, sometimes of more recent lavas and tuffs. The former have usually a tabular, the latter frequently a conical shape, but in neither are the outlines generally bold or noble. The basaltic hills are apt to be long flat-topped ridges of only slightly varying height, with abrupt and often precipitous faces, but singularly wanting in "sky line." Sometimes, when they front the sea, they break down toward it in a superb range of crags; sometimes in the middle of them one finds a grand "corrie," or hollow encircled in precipices, but usually they are the least picturesque of mountains, no better than those Ochil hills in Scotland, or the trappean mountains of Ulster, which in geological character they much resemble. The volcanic mountains proper do occasionally show finer forms—cones, though generally rather blunt and lumpy cones, like that of Hecla, serrated ridges, and here and there a group of jagged peaks, the fragments of some huge old crater which has been broken down and left these pieces of its rim standing up alone. But even such peaks and ridges are rather wanting in beauties of detail. One does not find those patches of cliff alternating with grass slopes, or those deep little glens and gullies which lend so much charm to the hill-sides of Scotland or Norway. And the mountains are mostly separated, not by valleys, as with us, but by level or undulating plains, which more completely detach the hills from one another, and give less occasion for the graceful curves and sweeps which are as essential to the beauty of the lower parts of mountains as bold and sharp-cut lines are to the higher peaks. In these plains lie the lakes, which are seldom fine, because the shores are low and you can see the whole of them at once. They lie among hills, but the hills do not dip straight into the water; there is none of that mysterious winding away behind promontories one has at Killarney, or Ullswater, or Loch Lomond. As for color, there are in Iceland (besides the white of the snow mountains) two colors and no more—to wit, intense volcanic black and the yellowish green of the marshy plains. Sometimes the black is wonderfully effective. In particular states of the atmosphere, and especially about sunset, it will turn to the richest purple or violet. Rising in inaccessible crags of lava, it is terribly stern; and where, as at the bottom of the cone of Hekla, it is powdered over with snow and ice, the contrast has a strikingly weird effect. So the yellow-green is a fine hue, especially in such clear air as that of Iceland, where the lights and shadows of the clouds playing over these broad open surfaces are inexpressibly beautiful. But one grows tired of the constant combination of these two colors only, unrelieved by intermediate shades. No reds, either of earth, or rocks, or heather bloom; no grays or light blues of limestone, such as one has in the Alps; no dark blues of slate rock, like those of Wales; no greens of fir, or beech, or oak, or hazel copse. Trees are wanting everywhere, and any one can fancy how much the landscape loses thereby in softness and variety. For one thing, there are no foregrounds, and the country is therefore as unfit for a painter as any really grand country can be. Wherever there is a fine prospect it is a distant and extensive one. One does not come upon gracious little cascades or wooded dells, or flowery lawns sloping to a brook, or groups of gray boulders overgrown by fern and brushwood, such as the sketcher loves—all these, all the smaller and more tender beauties of landscape, are wanting. Bare undulating flats of bog or stone, traversed by foaming rivers, and backed by wild irregular isolated mountains, sometimes snow-covered, sometimes black and rugged—such are the general elements of an Icelandic view, and it needs all the vivid brilliance of the air, and the dignity which vast extent gives, to redeem them from dreariness and monotony. The Danes, between whom and the Icelanders there is little love lost, have a saying that "God made the rest of the world, but the devil made Iceland." Natives of flat and sandy Denmark may have no right to be heard on a question of natural beauty, yet there is a sort of meaning in this Manichæan view of theirs. Iceland looks as if it had been made, I will not say by a malignant power, but by itself, by chance, by the ungoverned action of natural causes, without any purpose to produce beauty. There are regions in the world, parts of the Bernese Oberland for instance, or the central Pyrenees, and perhaps not least notably the English Lake country, where one feels as if the forces of nature had consciously labored to mold and adorn a landscape delightful to human eyes, combining, as at Rosenlaui or in the valley of Derwentwater, hills, woods, rocks, and water, so as to create at every turn the most exquisitely-finished pictures. In Iceland the elements of beauty and grandeur, or at least the chief among them, mountains, lakes, glaciers, rapid rivers, are present; but they are so ill-placed toward one another—so little wrought out, so to speak—that a perfect landscape is rarely the result. There are many thrilling notes, but no harmony.

"What a gloomy, dismal, uninteresting country!" Gloomy? well, yes; dismal? sometimes; uninteresting? certainly not. There is something so singular about the scenery, so peculiar a sentiment, if one may use the expression, that one is often more profoundly and permanently impressed by it than by any other regions which are more truly beautiful or sublime. Everywhere is silence, desolation, monotony; one is awed by the presence of the most tremendous forces of nature—fire, which has reared these peaks and poured out these lava torrents; frost, which rends the rocks and soil and frowns down on you from the interminable ice ridges. One knows oneself surrounded by a tempestuous ocean, far removed from even those outposts of civilization, Norway and the Shetland Isles; in a land wholly out of relation to the rest of the world, and unaffected by its fortunes; a land where nothing has happened for many centuries; a land which seems not designed for man at all, but left waste for nature to toss wildly about the materials she did not need elsewhere, and disport her in sudden displays of her own terrible powers. The eye ranges over these vast black landscapes of the interior, and finds among them not only no trace of human habitation, but scarcely a grassy nook where a human habitation might be planted. Sahara itself is not more hopelessly sterile; and however full the world may in time become, little prospect is there that any new band of emigrants will turn their prows to the stormy shore of Iceland.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

AN EXAMPLE OF THE ECCENTRICITY OF THE FRENCH STAGE.—Undoubtedly the most marvelous example of dramatic eccentricity that was ever put upon record is the one which tells us of a regular performance by professional actors in a public theatre, before an ordinary audience, who had extraordinary interest in the drama. The locality was in Paris, in the old theatre of the Porte Saint-Martin. The piece was the famous melodrama, "La Pie Voleuse," on which Rossini founded "La Gazza Ladra." When "La Pie Voleuse" was being acted at the above-named French theatre, the allied armies had invaded France; a portion of the invading force had entered Paris. The circumstance now to be related is best told on French authority. An English writer might almost be suspected of calumniating the French people by narrating such an incident, unsupported by reference to the source from which he derived it. We take it from one of the many dramatic *feuilletons* of M. Paul Foucher, an author of several French plays, a critic of French players and play-writers, and a relative, by marriage, to M. Victor Hugo. This is what M. Paul Foucher tells us: "On the evening of the second entry of the foreign armies into Paris, the popular melodrama, 'La Pie Voleuse,' was being acted at the Porte Saint-Martin. There was 1,800 francs in the house, which at that time was considered a handsome receipt. During the performance the doors was closed, because the rumbling noise of the cannon, rolling over the stones, interrupted the interest of the dialogue, and it rendered impossible the sympathetic attention of the audience." Frenchmen there were who were ashamed of this heartless indifference for the national tragedy. Villemot was disgusted at this elasticity of the Parisian spirit, and he added to his rebuke these remarkable words: "I take pleasure in hoping that we may never again be subjected to the same trial, and that, in any case, we may bear it in a more dignified fashion." How Paris bore it, when the terrible event again occurred, is too well known to be retold; but the incident of "La Pie Voleuse" is perhaps the most eccentric of the examples of dramatic and popular eccentricity to be found in the annals of the French stage.—*Temple Bar.*

BISHOP WILBERFORCE.—His life has yet to be written, and whenever it is written it will present some peculiar difficulties. The lives of most men divide themselves, so to say, chronologically. There is a certain dominant sequence and development about themselves, or their work, or both. There is a natural unfolding, and a writer of competent skill can carry you on, completing each portion of his work as he goes. With Bishop Wilberforce's life there is a difference. Of course there is much of this kind in his case too, and you may arrange his career in definite periods; though, as regards himself and his views, such as he was when he entered upon his episcopate, such he remained until the afternoon of that fatal fall upon the Surrey hills. But with him this kind of division is somewhat overshadowed by what you may describe as the several parallel planes upon which his life was simultaneously moving. There is, of course, his outward and visible work as a diocesan administrator, in which it would be quite natural for any one to consider that we have the first and most important aspect of the man. But look into his correspondence, and you begin to doubt it. Underneath all that startling diocesan activity, its stir and bustle, his strange ubiquitousness, and the way in which he seemed to enjoy the infinite details into which he had to plunge, first with one and then with another of those who had to seek him—underneath all this you find him, for months and years together, deep not in one or two only, but in many totally contrasted lines of thought and energy. Great as Bishop Wilberforce was as a bishop, we are satisfied that he would have shone still more as a secular politician, and in all the difficult work of causing many men and many minds to concur almost against their will in a common policy. It was his "calling" to be a Bishop, and he set himself to be one according to the ideal which he conceived of what a Bishop ought to be. How lofty that ideal was is known to all who care to know anything. How unsparingly he worked to realize that ideal is patent to all the world. But nature made him for a politician as well, and statesmen sought his aid. Nature made him for a counselor to others. Nature made him also the most genial of companions, and with a boundless curiosity—we really know of no other word to use—to get to see and know everybody and everything which could set up the least claim to be considered worth seeing or knowing. Thus, the moment you look into his correspondence, you find him living other lives than that with which his name is most associated. A biographer to do him justice would have to bring out much of the inner political history of the time, and show what Bishop Wilberforce was to more than one statesman of the present generation—a department of his life which cannot be fully written for many years to come. Then, as time went on, he became the referee of almost all the colonial Bishops who were at all of his way of thinking; to say nothing of the fact that members of the home episcopate soon got into the way of consulting, upon all manner of questions, one who seemed to have time and thought and counsel at everybody's service. In fact, viewed merely as a Bishop, one has to regard him in the threefold aspect of a diocesan, an Anglican, and lastly as a Pan-Anglican bishop. One of his earliest works was a history of the Anglican Communion in the United States of America. There was a sense in which his episcopate extended over England at large. There was also a very real sense in which it was felt wherever English Bishops rule or wherever the English Church exists. He was Pan-Anglican as well as Anglican, and when he fell threads were snapped which reached to all quarters of the globe. But, besides all this, a true biography would have to give some picture of him also as a man of society, and that, too, in a wider sense than that in which the word is commonly used. It has been the fashion lately to call him the "Bishop of Society," and there is a certain measure of truth in the appellation. But all society, and not merely what is technically called "society," was within his sphere, and it would be a curious thing to set down a list of the various notabilities of the many worlds of London life whom he was in the habit of meeting, and with whom he delighted to hold his own. Men, too, these were, who in many cases would not have the smallest sympathy with him in his special vocation, and who, because they found him capable of understanding them and of sympathizing with them in their specialties, were quite unable to comprehend how he could be the man he was in his diocese and among his clergy. We have remarked this especially in the case of scientific men of a sceptical turn of mind. The fact is that, while Bishop Wilberforce realized to the full the supernatural element alike in the sphere of religion and of common life, he was the most intensely *human* of any man of our time, or perhaps of any time. The phrase is awkward, yet we do not know how to mend it. No doubt it was to this large, thorough, expansive *humanness* of character that he owed much of his widely-reaching influence. It pervaded his whole character, alike in the region of feeling and in that of the intellect. As to feeling, it came out in the vehemence of his easily-roused sympathy, his utterly uncontrollable sense of humor, and the very excess of his demonstrativeness in matters of emotion. It came out, too, in his exactingness of answering demonstration from others. Some of the few mistakes which he made in his judgments of other men were due to this. Unrestrained in his own manifestations of feeling, he positively craved for a similar effusiveness from those who were about him, lived with him, worked with him. He could scarcely understand, he could hardly feel sure of, the existence of a hearty loyalty which spoke only through silent, steady work. This thorough *humanness* came out also in matters of the intellectual judgment, and in all his conduct as to the ventures which had to be made in Church work and religious enterprise. Thorough as was his faith in the divine aspect of all such enterprises, he never lost sight of the human means, and of the conditions under which they had to be worked out. If the true definition of fanaticism be a one-sided regard of the spiritual to the exclusion of the natural conditions of its working among men, then Bishop Wilberforce was the least fanatical of Christians. In his regard of the ends in view he never lost sight of the necessary means. Rather, he was so keenly alive to them, and made such abundant use of all human agencies, that he threw himself open to the charge, so freely brought against him by superficial observers, of time-serving and management. That he erred occasionally no one will dispute; but assuredly the truer view of his character is that which we have given above. Where a venture had to be made, and it was clearly right to run a risk, no man was ever more ready to exercise a prudent rashness than Bishop Wilberforce. Men who knew him chiefly on this side of his character said of him that his chief fault was excess of imagination. Yet, looking back across his career, it is remarkable how few things which he embarked in have been failures.—*The Quarterly Review.*

A NICE QUESTION IN RAILROAD FARES.

The question whether or not a railroad company is justified by law in the collection of extra money from passengers who pay their fare in the cars, came up before Judge Parmenter in the Municipal Criminal Court of Boston last week. The circumstances of the case are thus given by the *Traveller*: "On the 25th of March, Mr. Charles Roberts with his wife went to the Holbrook Station, on the Old Colony Railroad, and found the ticket-office closed. Unable to obtain tickets, he took his seat in the train with his companion and tendered the conductor eighty cents, that being the amount of two regular fares. The conductor requested twenty cents in addition because tickets were not provided, and this additional amount Mr. Holbrook declined to pay. The case was brought into the Municipal Court at the time and continued until yesterday, when evidence setting forth this condition of facts was heard. It was urged in behalf of the defense that the regulation of the railroad company exacting ten cents in excess of regular fares from each passenger who does not purchase a ticket was made to keep money from from the hands of conductors, thereby preventing peculation, and that a corporation had no right to tax a community for any such purpose. The prosecution urged that fifty cents was the regular fare in this case, and that a discount of ten cents had been made to those who purchase tickets, in order to facilitate business. Judge Parmenter did not desire to decide the case until after he had consulted with Chief Justice Chamberlain, and thereby secure uniformity of action among the Justices. It was therefore announced that a decision would be rendered at 10 o'clock on Friday morning of next week, in the Municipal Civil Courtroom."

VASQUEZ, THE OUTLAW.

PARTICULARS OF HIS CAPTURE.

HE IS SURPRISED IN BED, JUMPS FROM A WINDOW, IS PURSUED, WOUNDED THRICE, AND TAKEN.

The telegraph brought the readers of THE TIMES, a few days ago, news of the capture of the notorious bandit, Vasquez, with two of his gang, in Cahuengo Cañon, near Beal's Ranch, about fifteen miles from Los Angeles, Cal. The mails have since brought, in our California exchanges, long and detailed accounts of the incidents connected with the capture. A reward of $8,000 had been offered for him if taken alive, and $6,000 for his dead body, while $15,000 was offered for the entire gang. The capture was made by Under-Sheriff Johnson, of Los Angeles County, assisted by Officer Harris, and Messrs. Mitchell, Beers, and other residents of that county. They had received on Wednesday, 13th inst., information that Vasquez, with some of his party, would call at the house of "Greek George," in Cahuengo Cañon, and accordingly they started for the locality, and took favorable positions in the vicinity, where they obtained a full view of Greek George's place. During the evening, Vasquez, with two of his men, were seen to enter. The correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, who was of the pursuing company, continues the story as follows:

About 9 o'clock two young Mexicans rode into the cañon with a wagon and were halted, the traces of the leaders of the team unhitched, and they were directed to remain stationary until further orders, the object being simply to prevent their reporting the presence of an armed party in the cañon. The party of observation returned from their position on the hill, and the following plan was adopted: Mitchell, with D. K. Smith, were to pursue the trail of a man resembling Vasquez, who had ridden away on a white horse, and the rest of our party, under Johnson, were to attack the house of Greek George. The house is in the form of the letter L. The stem of the L is built of adobe, and the L proper of boards. The house is surrounded by a dense thicket of mustard, averaging generally six feet in height, and affording an intricate retreat. Near the house was a thicket of willows, in which several horses were concealed. The mountain side is about a quarter of a mile distant, and is rather destitute of chapparal. It was evidently impossible for our party to get near the house on horseback without being seen. It was believed that, even if Vasquez himself was not at the house, several of his men were there, and that we would have a desperate fight against the odds of men equally well-armed and lying concealed in the mustard thicket. Johnson immediately determined to utilize the unoffending Mexicans whom we had stopped in the cañon. They were compelled to turn their team around and move to the rear of the mouth of the cañon. There we left our horses, and Johnson, Harris, Hartley, Sam Bryant, Rodgers, and myself packed ourselves in the wagon-box, and the Mexicans were directed to drive the wagon directly to Greek George's. They were informed that the slightest disposition shown by them to give a signal or do anything contrary to orders would result in instant death. It is unnecessary to say that they were docile. It was about the most unpleasant ride I ever took. The sides of the wagon-box not being very high, it was with great difficulty we could jam ourselves down so as to be concealed from view. Arriving at a point about 100 yards from the house, and close to Vasquez's white horse—so near it that it was evident to our leaders and all of us that we could get to the horse before any one from the house could—we suddenly threw ourselves from the wagon-box and started for the house. The party, without formal orders, spread out right and left like skirmishers, and, with heads bowed low, plunged into the mustard thicket and moved rapidly and as silently as possible toward the house. Sam Bryant was about the centre of the line, and I hastened to his side, pushing through the weeds toward the house. Reaching the house, Bryant asked me to remain at the north-west angle and guard the two north windows and the west side of the house. I cannot just now give every man's position, as at that particular juncture I was regarding those two windows and the west side of the house with very particular interest. A few moments elapsed, and I heard the sound of a door burst in; a second later a rifle or pistol shot, and my interest in the affair became intense. I knew I could bear any approach to the two windows, and divining that any attempt to escape in the direction of the white horse would probably be undertaken by the west side of the house, I took a step to the right, and the moment I did so discovered a bareheaded Mexican in the act of bounding toward me. I fired upon him. I saw him throw up his hands, and those of our party to the right and from behind rushed upon him, and two or three other shots were fired. I confined my immediate attention to preparing for another shot, expecting a general fight, and thinking proper to maintain the position I held and still watch the windows. A few moments later it seemed probable that we had no more enemies to contend with, and I moved around to the east side, and Vasquez and Lebrado, sometimes called Corova, were there, Vasquez bleeding, smiling, and expostulating in a gentlemanly and unexcited manner. Harris, it seems, burst in the door, which had been shut by Greek George's wife. Vasquez was eating his dinner, wholly unarmed, and there was no way for him to reach his arms without leaving the room by the very door Harris was entering. He sprang like a panther through an open window, only about eighteen inches square, and alighted on his feet, intending to flee toward the willow thicket; but, discovering his enemies springing toward him from that direction, he hurried up the west side, as before stated, to get his horse. Vasquez is a remarkable man. While looking for his wounds I placed my hand over his heart and found its pulsations gave no indication of excitement. His eye was bright, and there was a pleasant smile on his face, and no tremor in his voice. He was polite, and thankful for every attention. Supposing that he was fatally hurt, I at first confined my attention entirely to assisting the women to bathe and bandage his wounds, and therefore took little note of his expressions. Although he thought and said that he was about to die—'gone up,' as he expressed it—his expression of countenance was one of admiration of our determined attack, and our good luck. 'You are good men—good men.' Some one said; 'We are sorry to have had to wound you so, but it could not be helped.' 'It was not your fault,' he replied; 'I do not blame you. It is my own fault, and there is no one to blame. I should not have attempted to escape.' When first brought around the house, after the shooting, before I left my guard of the windows, I am informed that he claimed to be waiting for linen to bind up his wounds. I found a dagger sticking in the floor, on the left side of his bed, near the head; and about two feet from the foot, standing muzzle downward, a most beautiful rifle, of the latest and best pattern; also a neat memorandum-book, containing in one of the pockets a likeness of a little girl and a lock of silken hair. Everything about his arms and person was in neat and perfect order. His hair is jet black, without a sprinkling of gray, and there are none of the wrinkles on his face one might expect to find after the life he has led. Vasquez was wounded in the head, also in the calf of the leg, in each arm, and in the thumb. Dr. Lyford informed me that the body wound and those in the arms and leg were buckshot wounds; those on the head and thumb might have been caused by Henry rifle cartridges. While his wounds were being probed and dressed he maintained the same calm demeanor he had displayed at first. He is being carefully guarded. Vasquez stated to me that within four hours from the time of his capture he should have started on another raid."

VASQUEZ CAREER.

Tiburcio Vasquez is a native of California, about thirty-five years of age, is 5 feet 5¾ inches in height, dark complexion, dark eyes, and black hair. He has a scar on the left breast, a scar on the left fore-finger, a small scar on the joint of the same finger, and three scars on the left thumb. At the age of nineteen years he was convicted of grand larceny in Los Angeles, and on the 25th of August, 1857, he was sent to the State Prison for five years. He escaped from prison on the 28th of June, 1859, and was recaptured on the 17th of August, 1859. In August, 1863, he was sent to the State Prison for one year from Amador County for grand larceny. On the 18th of January, 1867, he was again sent to the State Prison for a term of four years from Sonoma County for grand larceny, being at that time twenty-eight years of age. On being released from San Quentin he at once entered upon a new career of crime, becoming the associate of the most noted and daring bandits of the State. He was the associate and companion of Precopio, Juan Soto, and others of that stamp. On the evening of the 26th of August, Vasquez, with seven native Californians, rode up to the store of A. J. Snyder, twelve miles from Hollister, at the cross-road from Tres Piños to San Benito River. Here they compelled three men to lie down on the floor, tied their arms behind their backs and pinioned their legs. The assassins then went outside and saw three men who refused to obey the commands to lie down, and were shot in cold blood. The first shot was a Portuguese sheep herder. L. Davidson, proprietor of the hotel adjoining, started out on hearing the report. He had been told to go back, and was in the act of closing the door, when he was shot through the heart. A teamster named Redford was the third man killed. They then went into Snyder's house, demanded of Mrs. Snyder all her money and jewelry, which was delivered up. Snyder was next told that he would be released if he gave up all his money, which he promptly did, amounting to over $500. The house was completely ransacked, after which they left, taking with them all the horses and saddles in the vicinity. After this horrible triple murder, the gang fled from one point to another, committing various depredations on their travels to the southern part of the State. The principal robbery perpetrated by them was the virtual capture of the village of Kingston, in Fresno County, in the latter part of December last, Vasquez, with eight "greasers," two Americans, and a negro, tied their horses on the bank of the river, opposite Kingston, crossed a bridge on foot, and took possession of a hotel and two stores on the main street. Thirty-five men were bound by the gang, and relieved of their money and valuables. The safes and drawers were also robbed of their contents. In this raid they obtained $2,000 in coin, besides watches and jewelry. The citizens of the village, on hearing of the robbery, armed themselves and opened fire on the bandits from the opposite side of the street, and the fire was returned. Vasquez himself was armed on that occasion with four navy revolvers, and though hotly followed up the gang managed to make good their escape, and fled in different directions. The citizens followed in close pursuit, and two days afterward one of the bandits was captured. On Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, Vasquez and one man of his gang, committed a most wonderfully daring robbery at Coyote Holes, eighty miles south of Independence, in Inyo County. After capturing the station with six inmates, and shooting "Old Tex," one of them, through the thigh, he watched patiently for two hours for the appearance of the stage from the south, which, as it drove up to the door of the station, was received by Vasquez and his companion with two Henry rifles and four six-shooters in reserve. The travelers and driver, numbering four persons were ordered to get off the stage and sit in a row, which order was obeyed. A large amount of money and different articles of value were taken from the party, amounting in the aggregate to $300, besides watches, &c.; and two heavy teams driving up to the station the drivers were taken in hand and relieved of their valuables. Thus twelve persons were successfully captured, robbed, and kept in complete subjection by Vasquez and his one assistant. Toward evening the two daring robbers, after taking six fine horses out of the stable, rode off with their booty. The last daring raid by Vasquez was on the night of the 15th of April. With four of his gang he called at the residence of Alexander Reppeto, a rich Italian sheep-owner at the old Mission San Gabriel, about six miles from Los Angeles. They pretended to be looking for employment, and after a brief conversation with the old man and his son they demanded his money, pinioning his hands behind him and pointing pistols at him. The old man only had $80 in the house, which was given them, and then he drew a check on his bankers for $500. This was given to his son, who at once went to the bank to draw the money, Vasquez remaining in the house. At the bank the boy's action created suspicion, and after some conversation with the banker, Sheriff Rowland was sent for. The story was revealed to him, and he at once organized a party of sixteen who started for the ranch. As they approached Vasquez, with his men took to their horses and flew across the mesa toward the San Pasqual ranch. Near Arroyo Seco they stopped C. E. Mills, Jno. Osborne, and two others, from whom they took $300 in coin and a gold watch. From Arroyo Seco the bandits made their way to Tejunga, and thence to Soledad. Sheriff Rowland and party continued on their hunt, while Sheriff Morse and party, who were out at that time looking for them, were coming from another direction. The trails and passes of the Tejunga mountains are but little known or traveled, and many supposed that his escape was impossible. He, however, succeeded, and found his way over to San Fernando Valley. During the Winter he is supposed to have camped in Tejunga cañon, which lies east and west twenty miles distant from Los Angeles, and parallel with Soledad. The country about there is a wilderness, sparsely inhabited by Tejon Indians and wild animals. Through this wilderness the Sheriff's posse hunted him, and with difficulty they worked their way through the chaparral, climbing and walking the curving trails. Vasquez, however, eluded them all; he made his way over the mountains and gulches, and finally reached San Fernando Valley, the officers in the meantime having returned to Los Angeles.

FINE ARTS.

THE GOTTSCHALK MEMORIAL—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The proposed memorial to the composer, Louis M. Gottschalk, whose untimely death near Rio Janeiro, in 1869, will be well remembered, has taken the form of a marble bust, which has been on exhibition in the library of the Academy of Design for some time past. It is from the studio of Jules Franceschi, of Paris, and is evidently a very conscientious piece of work, the features being beautifully molded, and the handsome, classically-formed head finely poised. The expression of melancholy which at times pervaded the countenance of the gentle and amiable artist, and which latterly had become almost habitual to it, has been sufficiently brought out. The face is indeed that of a thoughtful, kind-hearted, and somewhat dreamy and melancholy man, who, perhaps, by that inward prescience sometimes vouchsafed to genius, was conscious of his untimely fate, and which fore-knowledge served to cast a shadow over his otherwise happy and busy life.

The bust is the result of the efforts made some two years ago by a number of ladies, admirers of Gottschalk's talents, for procuring a memorial to him. It is to be located in some suitable public place, not yet determined on.

Several works in marble, by Mr. Jackson, of Florence, Italy, are on view at the Leavitt Art Rooms, in Broadway. They consist of life-size statues, busts, and medallions. The most striking among them is the "Musidora," a beautifully molded figure, pure in conception, and executed with remarkable skill. Musidora is, of course, represented as having "unveiled her beauties to the sun," and glancing round to assure herself that no prying eye looks thereon, is stealing timidly down to bathe in the brook supposed to be flowing at her feet. The pose of the figure is very graceful and expressive, and we may certainly characterize this as a highly successful work. Of the busts we cannot say so much; several of the medallions, however, are very satisfactory.

Among the successful competitors for the prizes distributed at the Schools of the Academy of Design were Mr. William Fitz, who took the first prize in the life school; Mr. George Butcher, who took the second, and Messrs. Bloodgood, Breul, Schwabe, and Miss Powell, who received honorable mention. In the antique school, Miss Jennie Brownscombe took the first prize, and Mr. Edwin Russell the second.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* says:

"The pictures and engravings bequeathed to the Museum of Fine Arts by the late Senator Sumner will be exhibited at the Athenæum from the 25th of May to the 1st of September. They have a claim upon public interest quite separate from that which they possess as works of art, as having long hung on the walls of his house at Washington, and as being his gifts to the museum of his native city. Mr. Sumner valued them very highly, and left them to an institution in whose success he had a very deep interest. Many of us remember how he endeavored to procure large subscriptions for the museum project from wealthy men, asking for millions where others asked for thousands of dollars, and, when unsuccessful, never losing hope, thanks to that unbounded faith in the triumph of every good cause which distinguished him.

The collection consists of eighty-eight pictures, ascribed to A. Vander Neer, J. Van Huysum, Weenix, Cuyp, Gainsborough, Reynolds, and other renowned artists, and of 138 framed engravings by Visscher, Houbraken, Drevet, Desnoyers, Nanteuil, Morghen, &c., together with a large number of loose engravings and photographs in portfolios."

Referring to the Lincoln monument intended for St. Louis, Mo., the *Republican* says:

"We learn that the freedmen's monument to the memory of Mr. Lincoln is about completed, and that an application was on Wednesday sent to the authorities at Washington by James E. Yeatman, Esq., for permission to place it on the Government grounds. The monument consists of an allegorical group, representing Mr. Lincoln with the Emancipation Proclamation in his hand, and at his feet a freedman rising, with his chains broken. The statue of Mr. Lincoln is nine feet high. The artist is Thomas Ball, and the bronze group is being cast in Munich, from whence it will be sent to this country in a short time. The idea of the monument originated in 1865, with a poor colored woman who had been emancipated by the proclamation. She contributed $5 toward the erection of some memento of Mr. Lincoln, and from that small beginning a fund of $18,000 was raised, and this monument is the result."

RAILROADS IN OHIO.

The following new restrictions upon railroads are incorporated in the proposed new Constitution for Ohio:

"SECTION 9. No officer or agent of any company owning, operating, or using a railroad in this State shall be interested, directly or indirectly, either by himself or associated with others, in the receipts, contracts, or earnings of such company, otherwise than as an ordinary shipper or passenger, or as a stockholder, creditor, or employe; nor in any arrangement which shall afford more advantageous terms or greater facilities than are offered and awarded to the public; and all contracts and arrangements in violation of the provisions of this section shall be void.

SEC. 10. No railroad company shall consolidate with another having a line parallel or competing with its own; or lease or purchase or control such line; and no officer of a railroad company shall act as an officer of any other company owning or controling a parallel or competing line; and no railroad company shall do business in this State which shares its earnings, in any manner, with a company owning or controlling a parallel or competing line within this State.

Section 11 provides that no foreign corporation shall carry on the business of transporting persons or property, or of telegraphing, mining, manufacturing, or insurance in the State, except while it maintains therein an office, where, or on the person in charge of which, process may be served in any action or legal proceedings instituted against it.

SEC. 13. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds, except for money actually received or labor done; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The stock and bonded indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased, except in pursuance of general law; nor until the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock shall be obtained, at a meeting held after notice given, for a period not less than sixty days, in pursuance of law.

SEC. 14. Persons and property, transported over any railroad, shall be carried to any station at charges not exceeding in gross the charges for the same class and amount of transportation of persons and property in the same direction, to any more distant station; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ART OF BEAUTY.

FEMALE BEAUTY; Or, THE ART OF HUMAN DECORATION. By Dr. A. CASENAVE. And THE ART OF PLEASING. By ERNEST FEYDEAU. Translated from the original French by Miss M. T. Nash. 12mo, pp. 215, 78. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co.

We have here in one volume a translation—such as it is—of two books, the purpose of which is in the main good, and the influence of which, on the whole, will be beneficial—that is, it will be beneficial to those women who, on the subject which the authors treat, are amenable to the counsels of good taste and common sense. But, alas, how many women are there who on the subjects of dress and personal appearance will listen even with patience to other dictates than those of caprice and fashion? It is well to say in the beginning that not all of Dr. Casenave's or of M. Feydeau's remarks upon their delicate and not unimportant subject are to be admired and followed. So far, indeed, is this from being true that at the first glance through the volume the erroneous and objectionable nature of certain passages, united to the atrocious English into which no inconsiderable part of the "original French" is rendered, had well-nigh led us into a tone of almost unreserved condemnation.

Dr. Casenave considers the whole of the momentous question of womanly beauty, which he examines in its minutest details; and it must be confessed that he does so with a remarkable union of the knowledge of an anatomist, the taste of an artist, and the preferences of a man. He describes the beauty of a woman as a whole, both in its actuality and in its effect, and then he points out the peculiar beauties of each part of the figure—the face, the head, the eyes, nose, mouth, ears, the neck, shoulders, arms, waist, &c., &c., to the ankles, the instep, and the very toes. Women, to confess the truth, and particularly American women, are too ignorant upon these points. They do not know, with a clear, well-founded knowledge, what is real beauty. Too often a red and white complexion, plenty of hair, big bright eyes, a little mouth, a small waist, and small hands and feet are the sum of the beauty of their sex, in their estimation. But such an estimate is both deficient and erroneous, as they may see by a perusal of what Dr. Casenave has written in very plain but entirely unobjectionable style; after reading which the court may "understand herself" much better than "she do" at present. And yet more; women, after making an attentive acquaintance with this book, will be able to appreciate many fine works of art much more understandingly than most of them do. They will then know why it is that the Venus di Medici and the Venus of Milo are models of womanly beauty, and why so many of themselves, although they have bright eyes and little waists and little feet, are not. In brief, the merit of that which is meritorious in Dr. Casenave and M. Feydeau consists in its being the fruit of thorough knowledge, and in its conformity to nature and to common sense.

We shall direct particular attention to but one or two points, in this regard, leaving it to our fair readers to judge by inference of the rest, or, better, to read it in a docile, receptive mood. As to the foot, they are told that it should be large or small, according to the proportion of the body, but white, round, and well placed. One reason why modern feet are so rarely perfectly beautiful is that "modern shoes differ much from ancient ones, and arrest the development of the foot by their ridiculous compressions." If ladies would maintain ease and grace in their movements, they "should always wear their shoes longer than their feet." In general, ladies torture themselves to have a small foot: "This is a mistake; *a little foot is not pretty.*" Dr. Casenave then goes on to point out the defects of the foot, the discomfort these may cause, and then to prescribe preventives and remedies. Of the waist he says plainly and truthfully, "It is a ridiculous pretension and a deplorable error to regard an extremely slender waist as very beautiful." Women who rebel at this should remember that it is not as a family physician that this writer speaks, but as a critic of beauty, a man of taste, whose object is to help them to be elegant and charming. He says well that "a pretty carriage and a fine waist are the results of a just proportion and an exact bearing of all the divers parts." He points out what so few women seem to know, that there are many degrees and varieties in the beauty of the waist, and says in a special paragraph that "a pretty waist means a small one; a fine waist, a large one." This is more worthy of the knowledge and the taste that he generally displays than a previous remark, that some women with pretty faces yet fail to attract because of their clumsy, thick waists, and that others less beautiful in feature please and attract by their slender waists and graceful carriage. This is at least liable to be misunderstood. Nor is it true that "in well-formed women the waist is generally long." On the contrary, in well-formed women the whole trunk is long, but the waist is comparatively short. It is probable that here the Doctor is misrepresented by his translator.

Of the good counsel given by this writer to his fair readers, that about the care of their hair is characteristic of the best parts of his book. He says: "For keeping the head clean and preserving the hair, a good stiff brush and comb are the simplest means." Again, in the same vein, he says: "Sobriety is health, and without health there is no true beauty." We wish that he had kept himself even more than he does to this kind of counsel. The worst part of his book is that in which he permits, if he does not advise, the use of cosmetics, composed in some cases of grease and glycerine, in others of various compounds of zinc and bismuth; all of which are sooner or later more or less injurious, and, moreover, all of which, except perhaps upon the stage, produce effects which are offensive to the eye of pure and simple taste. The cosmetics for which he gives receipts are much less injurious than the hideous and loathsome "Paptuan Lotions" and the like, but all are bad. There is no cosmetic like healthful living, open air, tepid water, a little fine soap, and good rubbing with a towel not too soft and smooth. A woman who cannot keep her skin fresh and fair by these means will not do so by smearing it with pastes and unguents. The cure of diseases of the skin, of which there are many, is quite another matter, and for this purpose Dr. Casenave gives good counsel and good prescriptions. These, however, are properly not cosmetics, but come under the head of remedies for ill-health.

Among the several items of bad advice given by Dr. Casenave, or doctrines of bad tendency propounded by him, we should not hesitate to place the caution to "wet the face as little as possible," with the remarks that "there are certain skins that can only be cleaned with powder. (!) How many women have preserved a fresh, delicate, transparent complexion who scarcely ever wet it!" To speak plainly, this seems to us to recommend, or at least to countenance, a very nasty habit. It reminds us of the reply of a servant to whom her mistress, seeing her face very dingy, asked when she had washed it? "Why, ma'am, I do never wash my face unless it do be dirty." Almost as bad as this is the suggestion that one means of preserving the freshness of the complexion is the use of pastes "applied to the face in the form of a mask during the night, and taken off in the morning, with a little cervil water." One would be tempted to bribe a mischievous boy to rout a woman addicted to such practices out of her sleep by a vigorous cry of fire in the night, and to apply cervil or other water from the hose-pipe of a steam fire-engine.

Remembering Dr. Casenave's sensible counsels, to which we have referred, we cannot but regard such advice as this as a concession in the interest of the venders of cosmetics; he would hold with the hounds and run with the hare. Quite as objectionable in another way is his suggestion that "one of the best means to preserve beauty of tint is to avoid as much as possible all occasions which sooner or later trouble the mind; to accustom oneself early to resist demonstrative emotions either of great joy or sorrow." Here the fault is a moral one, and it is very great. This setting up of the preservation of beauty of tint above the moral needs and natural life of a human soul is simply monstrous. That women, who are by nature sensitive, and who have the source of half their greatest joys as well as of half their greatest sorrows from their sensitiveness, should be ever standing guard over their emotions, with an eye upon their complexions, is a suggestion of the practice of a petty, cold-blooded selfishness, which, thank heaven! all true women will brush aside as naught upon the first touch of genuine feeling. But still the suggestion deserves condemnation for its possible bad effect upon light heads and shallow natures, already too much given up to the thought of the outside of life. And, indeed, this remark applies in a general way to the tendency of this whole book. It seems to elevate the art of dress and of cosmetic into a pursuit—a *culte*—an enhancement not needed, and to be deplored. Its counsels are chiefly valuable when they suggest such a course of self-treatment as may make beauty and its preservation the result of personal cleanliness, of healthy life, and of comfortable, becoming costume.

Nevertheless, we are not entirely without sympathy for women who are afflicted, for instance, "with a slight redness at the extremity of the nose," although they have beautiful, fair skins—a redness which, we are told, appears "particularly while eating," although the food is plain and simple. A fair young woman growing red in the nose as she sips her *bouillon* or eats an omelet is a heart-rending spectacle; it is worse than that of poor Dr. Johnson must have been as his veins swelled and the sweat rolled down his face while he devoured huge platefuls of greasy fodder. And then the consequences are not to be got rid of so easily as some others, as to which our French physician gives advice. For instance: "As to the accidental or superficial stains that fruit or nut-shells have upon the fingers or nails, they may be removed by a little lemon juice or some steeped laurel leaves. Sometimes," he solemnly continues, "pure water, without soap, will remove them." That is commonly called washing or rinsing, a process which does not need the prescription of one of the Faculty, and the means of which are rarely difficult of access.

One mistake of the doctor's should not be allowed to pass uncorrected; it is the recommendation of cold-water bathing for irritated eyes and eyelids. Experiment has changed the practice in that respect. It has been found that moderately warm water is much better than cold for this purpose, even for the morning toilet. And it should be remarked that a bald transcription of the original in a passage about baths is very misleading. It is said that "cold baths of from twelve to fifteen degrees are bad for the skin," and that "a bath for cleanliness should be from twenty to twenty-five degrees." It would be difficult to take such baths, according to our English thermometrical scale, as they would range at from seven to twenty degrees below the freezing point. The French writer used the centigrade scale, which is almost unknown to us practically. The translator should have given from fifty-two to fifty-eight degrees as the temperature of the cold bath, and from sixty-eight to seventy-seven as that of the ordinary bath. This correction should be made in the second edition, to which the book is sure to pass.

M. Ernest Feydeau's part of the volume is less medical, less anatomical, and less cosmetical than Dr. Casenave's, but hardly less valuable and quite as interesting. He concerns himself chiefly with dress; and it must be confessed that he shows throughout unimpeachable good taste and common sense. He asserts, by the by, and is able to show, that only men know how to design costumes for women. It is a fact that all the great dress-makers of Europe—those who are originators at the present day—are men. Hence it follows that women should harken to the voice of men upon this grave and vital subject. And we will add that no man, not a professional dress-maker, is able to speak with more knowledge of the best Parisian taste and practice in this respect than M. Feydeau. He has studied his subject thoroughly, and is master of it. Admirable is his dogma, and to be lauded of all men, that "the most important thing in the dress is incontestably the woman who wears it." Not less admirable is the corollary of this, that the end which every intelligent dress-maker should attain is "to make the dress show a woman to advantage, and at the same time not make her remarkable." But when will women cease to regard themselves as the lay figures on which they are to exhibit an elegant toilet? This is to make a picture the occasion for the frame; whereas, as M. Feydeau says, "a dress should be to a woman what a frame is to a portrait;" that and nothing more, if she would be well dressed. Full of good sense and of good taste are his unsparing condemnations of crinoline and hoops in all their forms and varieties, without which a woman, two or three years ago, felt as if she was not dressed—almost ashamed to be seen, as if she were in an immodest condition, and yet which she now not only finds she can get on well without, but which she could not be induced to wear! Where before was formless puffing and endless convolution, now all has a rigorous snugness not unwelcome, at least to those who have fine figures. Where before a woman was a machine, carrying about a wire cage, covered with silk, which had no relation whatever to her person, except as to the amount which her height and the length of her husband's purse enabled her to carry, now we can see that she is a human being like ourselves, yet unlike. All men will rejoice with M. Feydeau in the abolition of what he calls these "ridiculous machines." He is right in maintaining that no costume is sensible or beautiful which hides the movement of the limbs, making a woman more like a stiff board set up on end, or, as we have heard it described, like "a churn on castors." As to corsets, he is thus curt and sententious: "A perfectly-made corset is a rare thing—more than rare, it is a miracle. The woman who feels absolutely sure of the beauty of her form would do well not to wear any." Upon the subject of head-gear, he will be regarded as sound by his fair readers, for he gives his vote for the round hats of the present and past few years, which, by the way, he says that no woman of taste should allow to be trimmed for her. And, as to trimming, he wisely suggests that ladies should not use their heads as dessert plates, "by emptying the contents of a basket of cherries on them." The same objection he urges against "prunes, apricots, even peaches, and sometimes small pumpkins." And better counsel could not be given to women on the score of beauty and elegance (to say nothing of health and comfort) in the dressing of their feet than is given by this Parisian literary sybarite, who has the reputation both of a dandy and of a *mauvais sujet*. He is evidently a worshiper of beautiful feet in women, his description of which is glowing, [illegible], and enthusiastic. And yet he, like every other man of sense and taste, begs them not to wear small shoes or high heels, and assures them that a small foot is not a beauty; but that a well-formed, untortured foot, proportionate in size to the body, is. When will civilized women learn this simple truth? For his good taste and his good sense upon this and upon so many other grounds, we can pardon, although we cannot silently pass by his absurd advice in regard to perfumes—that a woman should make herself up "like a bouquet," and have "a particular perfume for each part of her person." This is a very strange vagary.

Our fair readers would not forgive us if we neglected to mention this *exigeant* Frenchman's tribute to the beauty, the charm, and the style of American women. He says that "the sceptre of beauty that until now belonged exclusively to the Parisian ladies, seems to have passed into the hands of the American dames," and he speaks no less highly of "the taste, the tact, and the practical good sense of the *belles Yankees.*" One paragraph we must quote at full length:

"If on the Grand Avenue of the Champs Elysées, at the hour of 5 P. M., you meet a lady handsomely formed, elegantly and correctly dressed, large or small, generally tall, with jet-black hair, or golden blonde, pretty feet, with well-fitting shoes, a distinguished air graceful figure, beautiful eyes, fine teeth—in fine, one of those women who would turn one's head with a nameless fascination that cannot be analyzed—you may rest assured that she was born on the banks of the Ohio or of the Delaware. The same at a ball or the opera; if you see every one crowding the passage to see a lady with a marvelous pair of shoulders, chastely *decolleté*, whose intelligent look would bespeak her musical, whose gentle, graceful carriage attracts all eyes and subjugates all hearts, you are sure to be informed that she is a resident of New-York or Washington. The daughters of William Penn are nearly all syrens who would charm the wise Ulysses himself, if he were to return to life and permit himself to gaze upon them."

Can any American woman refuse to listen to the voice of a charmer who charms so wisely as that?—all the more because he was writing not in English for Americans, but in French for Frenchmen—nay, even for French women. His Parisian lines, we fear, will not hereafter fall in pleasant places. Perhaps, after all, he had been snubbed by some fair *Parisienne*, and thus took his revenge. But we think that we hear those whom he lauds refusing to listen even to his sugared counsels, when they run counter to the dictates of fashion, and declaring that they will not be dowdy—that is, out of the fashion—for any M. Feydeau or Dr. Casenave, or any other man or men in Christendom. If that be so, they are joined to their idols, and we must let them alone.

We have spoken of the translation of this book. In many passages it is as bad as it could be—quite incomprehensible. We had marked more than a score of passages for remark, but must pass them by without more particular notice than to say that they would show that the translator did not understand French and could not write English. This, however, should not deter ladies who wish good counsel upon the subject of this volume from reading it in a docile spirit.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Civil Rights bill, as it passed the Senate, reads as follows:

That all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theatres and other places of public amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning, or benevolence, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported, and also the institutions known as agricultural colleges, endowed by the United States, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any person entitled to its benefits, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action on the case, with full costs, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not more than one year.

Provided that the party aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty, and, when the offense is a refusal of burial, the penalty may be recovered by the heirs at law of the person whose body has been refused burial. And provided further that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law and State statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings either under this act or the criminal law of any State.

SEC. 3. That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial, District or Circuit Courts of the United States wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party, and the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Deputy Marshals of the United States and Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States with powers of arresting and imprisoning and bailing offenders against the laws of the United States are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or Territorial court, as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved, and such District Attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases, provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are, or may be, prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and any officer, or other person, charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $1,000.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act, in the courts of the United States, shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.

THE MUTINY OF THE KING PHILIP.

Capt. Etchberger and Mr. John C. Buck, the surveyors, and Capt. Rawlins, of the ship King Philip, were before Commissioner Rogers in Baltimore on Friday morning, and made a statement in reference to the circumstances attending the mutiny on board that vessel. The surveyors reported that they had found the ship to be in every respect seaworthy, and that all the mutineers were informed of this fact, and told to go about their work. All but three refused to comply, and those three were relieved of their irons, but the others are still manacled. The second mate, who treacherously led the men to mutiny, is named James Preston, and hails from New York. Commissioner Rogers informed Capt. Rawlins that all the jurisdiction he had in the matter is to issue warrants and have the mutineers brought to Baltimore and committed to jail, but it was stated that the men desired nothing better than that, they knowing the ship could not remain in port until their trials came up, and they would be discharged for want of evidence. The Baltimore *American* adds: "Capt. Rawlins finally determined to secure the services of a new second mate, who will arrive here to-day from New-York. He will then go aboard his ship and go to sea at all hazards. The affair has been the subject of much discussion in maritime circles in this city, it being stated that the crew received $50 advance pay one day after leaving port. There is said to be no law to punish a sailor, other than to put him in irons, for disobedience of orders. In the case of the King Philip, the whole crew deliberately refused to work, and the second mate actually asked to be sent to jail, where he believed he would not be long detained. He will, in all probability escape punishment, and Capt. Rawlins will likely set him ashore as a dangerous character. The delay occasioned to the King Philip is subjecting her owners to a heavy loss."

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The arrests by the Police in this City during the past week numbered 1,932....There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 452 deaths, 415 births and 173 marriages, showing a decrease of 109 deaths, 55 births, and 28 marriages, as compared with the figures of the preceding week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A.—MANY GOOD, CAPABLE SERVANTS, at moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and sewing, or to take care of children and sew; can operate on machine; wishes to go to the country for the Summer; five years' reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 136 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; good City reference. Address R. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family in City or country; is an excellent bread-maker, and understands the care of milk and butter; would do house-work. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST-CLASS CUTTER AND trimmer will go out by the day or week; $1 50 per day. Leave the address in the cigar store, 608 3d av.

HOUSE-KEEPERS.—A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife wish to take care of a house for the Summer months. Can be seen at his present employer's at any time. Call at No. 22 East Thirty-fifth st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG PARISIAN WOMAN; understands all branches of dress-making; five years' reference. Address L. M., Post Office Box No. 5,070.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A VERY COMPETENT Swede woman, some years in America, as laundress, and to assist with chamber-work if necessary; willing to take a place in country or town; good reference; will do her utmost to please. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her house; 75c. per dozen; would go out day's work; best references. Call at Mrs. Smith's, No. 514 East 12th st.

NURSE.—FOR GROWING CHILDREN BY A NORTH German girl; competent to take care of children, wait on a lady or invalid; is thoroughly qualified to take any responsible position; has first-class recommendations. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French and German Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, PROTESTant, very neat, active, and industrious, as nurse to grown children; understands cutting and fitting the wardrobes; is an excellent operator; best of references. Inquire at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a faithful Protestant nurse and seamstress, who would take care of children or invalid lady, and accompany either to Europe if desired. Call at present employer's, No. 15 Gramercy Park, East 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WIDOW lady to take an infant to bring up on the bottle: it will have the best of care. Apply at No. 417 9th av., near 33d st., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, to mind children, or to do light up-stairs work; can give first-class City references. To be seen for two days at No. 1 Jane st., top floor.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a coachman who has been highly recommended for strict honesty, sobriety, and general good conduct; of long experience. Address S. P., at Brewster & Co.'s, corner of 14th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; IS A GOOD groom and good driver; willing and obliging; good reference from last place. Address J. M., Box No. 77 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM OR GROOM.—Good reference; English; age twenty-seven. Address G. L., No. 133 West 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; can give the best City reference. Call or address No. 100 West 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—EXPERIENCED in all the business; thorough driver; willing to assist as gardener; can milk; sober, honest, and willing; as general servant seven years; first-class reference. Address for one week Edward, No. 25 South 5th av., or Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY ENGLISHman on a gentleman's place; is a thorough coachman, gardener, and dairyman, and willing to make himself generally useful; five years' reference. Address H. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG Englishman, aged twenty-one; would assist in gardening; can milk, and understands the care of cows; is also handy with carpenter's tools, having served two years at the trade; country or City. Address W. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

VALET.—BY A NICE YOUNG MAN, (DANISH,) with a single gentleman or genteel family as valet or waiter; City reference. Address A. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, WHO understands marketing; he is a good carver and an active attendant; good City references. Address Waiter, Box No. 104 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

A.—THE SUCCESS OF THE ALDINE, the art journal of America, as a regular subscription work, payable on delivery of each monthly part, is unparalleled in the experience of book-dealers. It has only been offered in this way for a few weeks, yet the New-York City agency is already putting on from 75 to 100 orders per day. The best trade agents throughout the country are eagerly calling for it.

One or two experienced canvassers of good standing can now arrange for important districts in this City or vicinity. JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 58 Maiden lane.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER WANTED IN carriage supplies; one that is now on the road; to take up two new articles that will not conflict with anything now in market. Address T., Box No. 3,922 Boston Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, FOR A SMALL family, twenty miles from the City; wages about $15. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, to GEORGE HANNAH, Inman Line Office, No. 31 Broadway. Good references required.

TO PAPER-HANGINGS SALESMEN.—WE invite applications from first-class men having an established trade in our goods, who are open for engagements for the coming year. All communications confidential. CHRISTY, SHEPHERD & GARRETT.

TRAVELING SALESMEN WANTED.—A FEW first-class, energetic men, accustomed to and successful in selling goods by sample, by a large manufacturing City house. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,548 Post Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral house-work in a private family; any nationality but Irish. To a suitable person a good home is offered. Apply at No. 39½ Irving place, (formerly Hunter st.,) Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts., (KNABE BUILDING.) ERNST EBERHARDT, General Director and Musical Director of Orchestral Department. Mr. WM. K. BASSFORD, Director of Piano Department. Signor GUISEPPE RIZZO, Director of Vocal Department. All branches of vocal and instrumental (including orchestral) music and foreign languages will be fundamentally taught. The most thorough professors complete the staff of instructors. Circulars at the Conservatory. P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. Summer term opens April 9. For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WEST TISBURY, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS. Send for circular.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE WILL CONTINUE Kindergarten instruction, assisted by Prof. Kraus, with training class for mothers and teachers, beginning Oct. 1. The location of the school will be advertised after Aug. 15. Address Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, No. 7 Gramercy Park, until July 1.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. The preparatory school of Mr. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th st., is limited to ten pupils. Applications for the ensuing year are requested to be made now.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWery; up-town college removed to No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st. Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; ladies' department.

A MINISTER, GRADUATE OF YALE, INTENDING to reside in Europe for a year, will take two pupils on reasonable terms. Address for one week A. B., Box No. 2,100 City Post Office.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS continues giving lessons during Summer, at No. 789 6th av.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEment for the Summer months; best of references. Address Miss ROUX, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence—desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PARties interested in the matter of the opening and extending of Desbrosses street in an easterly direction from its present termination at Hudson street to Varick street, in the City of New-York, to appear before the Board of Street Opening and Improvement at the hour of 12 M., Monday, May 25, 1874, in the office of the Mayor, City Hall, New-York.

RICHARD J. MORRISSON, Secretary.

New-York, May 23, 1874.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Jersey City 7 Per Cent.

BONDS, DUE IN 1913.

The act which authorizes the issue of these bonds states that all real and personal estate of the city, and all real and personal estate within the limits of the city, shall, in all courts and places, be held liable to the punctual payment of both principal and interest. For sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS. TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

FOR SALE.

200,000 CHICAGO SOUTH PARK BONDS. 100,000 HYDE PARK WATER BONDS. 100,000 TOWN OF LAKE WATER BONDS.

Also, 500,000 OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES. For particulars apply at office of the

New-York State Loan and Trust Co., No. 50 Wall st. H. J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

WANTED. CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD BONDS, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS, in exchange for first-class real estate. Principals only dealt with. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY. CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902, FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, held on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected managers for the ensuing year: CHARLES N. TALBOT, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, ABIEL A. LOW, THOMAS CORNELL, ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, W. J. HOPPIN, JAMES M. HALSTED, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, LEGRAND B. CANNON, GEO. CABOT WARD, JAMES R. TAYLOR, ROBT. M. OLYPHANT, THOMAS DICKSON.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board, GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms. PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President. Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde. WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses. JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo. ALBERT KEEP, President. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on Monday, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. The polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st June, both inclusive. JAMES P. HEWITT, Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875. The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874. JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President. O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS AND REPRESENTATIVES of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD Are requested to meet on the 26th of May, 1874, at Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y., at 12 o'clock noon, to mature some plan to protect their bonds. Every bondholder should attend in person or by proxy. Dated Utica, N. Y., May 8, 1874. A. MATHER & CO., Bankers, Utica, N. Y.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS and financial agents, No. 12 Wall st., make investments for American and European capitalists, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for manufactories, merchants, miners, and other enterprises. Various amounts always for investments and to loan.

$25,000, $60,000, $100,000 WANTED at nine and ten per cent. on long first mortgages, on the best business property in the CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Brokers, of that city. Temporary address, care of New-York National Exchange Bank, Chambers st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 1st June next, at their office, No. 58 Wall st. The poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

$340,000 TO LOAN, ON BOND AND mortgage on New-York and Brooklyn improved real estate; principals only dealt with. ALBERT H. NICHOLY & Co., No. 43 Pine st.

HAAR & CO., NO. 45 WALL ST., BUY AND sell St. Joseph and Denver City Bonds and all kinds of miscellaneous securities.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON Commission by W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

WILLIAMSBURG GAS SCRIP FOR SALE BY W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT SITE FOR LIVERY STABLE, storage warehouse, carriage-making, or any manufacturing purpose, is offered on 44th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 50x100.5 feet of ground, with improvements thereon, which rent for about $3,000 a year. Prompt purchaser will be liberally dealt with; will take a small country place in exchange. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

FOR SALE.—ONLY $1,000 CASH, A TWO-STORY eight-room cottage with modern improvements, in good order and first-class neighborhood; situated on high ground and convenient to steam or horse cars, in Twenty-third Ward. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

A PURCHASER FOR A FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, near Central Park, at a moderate price, can find just what he wants on south side of 58th st., between Madison and 5th avs. JOHN KAVANAGH, North-east corner of 42d st. and 6th av.

A FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house for sale, 39th st., near 5th av.; hard wood, good order, separate laundry, &c.; price asked only $45,000. Apply promptly. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE—BLOCK OF twenty-seven lots, Boulevard, 10th av., 86th to 87th sts.; lies level; fine mansion on grounds; splendid future. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway.

NO. 20 EAST 55TH ST., TEN DOORS out of 5th av.—Superbly finished new medium-size stone dwelling, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN 54TH ST., NEAR PARK AV., NEW brown-stone flat, rented; twelve per cent. guaranteed to a cash buyer. GREGOR & MILLER, No. 150 East 49th st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON THE NORTH-EAST corner 58th st. and 11th av., 100x100; terms easy. Apply to JOHN S. DICKERSON & CO., corner Cliff and Fulton sts.

SEVENTH WARD.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot No. 193 Henry st.; in excellent order. Inquire of the owner on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS on account of owner leaving town; house in best of order; four lots in garden, fruit-trees and shrubs, on Washington av., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 37 Park row, Room No. 11.

A SACRIFICE.—FOR TEN DAYS I WILL offer fifteen lots near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, at two-thirds value; large portion of purchase-money can remain on mortgage. A. G. DARWIN, No. 229 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY IN RICHMOND, Va., for sale.—The Monument Hotel in Richmond, Va., is for sale. It is the most eligible location in the South for a first-class hotel. Richmond is divided into Upper and Lower Town. The principal street on Shochoe Hill, (the Upper Town,) is Broad st.; that of the Lower is Main st. They run parallel to each other, and are intersected at right angles by 9th st., up and down which the street cars pass. The Capitol Square extends along 9th to Capitol st., and thence along Capitol, 13th, and Bank sts. to 9th at the beginning. The Capitol and Governor's mansion are situated in this square, upon which, between the Capitol and 9th st., is the equestrian statue of Washington by Crawford & Rogers. Grace st., one of the most beautiful and fashionable streets of the city, intersects 9th st. just in front of the Capitol gate. On the eastern corner is situated St. Paul's beautiful Episcopal Church, and on the western the Monument Hotel, flanked on Grace by St. Peter's (Catholic) Cathedral and the residence of the Bishop. The lot upon which the hotel stands fronts on 9th st. 163 feet, and on Grace st. 90 feet, but more than half the lot runs back from 9th st. 130 feet. It commands a view of nearly the whole city, and the lands on the opposite side of James River, the town of Manchester, the various bridges across the river, and the river for miles. So delightful a spot for a residence for Winter and Summer cannot be found in any other city, as many citizens of the North can testify. Being incorporated it can be purchased in shares. A BARGAIN. Refer to the owner, No. 601 Grace st., Richmond.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SUMmer and Winter family house, (seventeen rooms;) all the modern conveniences; elegant parlor, 37x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs; hot and cold water; first-class range; bath-room and water closets; furnace heaters; gas-pipes introduced in all the rooms, arranged for owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stables, coachman's rooms; all the requisite out-buildings, sheds, &c.; inclosed and entirely fenced; in perfect order, with thirty-four acres land; lawn, orchard, garden, flowers, fruit, magnificent views, and very speculating building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Ridgewood; no nuisances; no malaria; salubrious all the year round; picturesque drives and walks; most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure; horses, carriages, implements, &c., if desired. Apply to W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE at Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., ten minutes from depot; the house is two stories, of brick, square, with wing, and contains fourteen rooms, besides closets, store-rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, &c.; appointments all of the best character; stone fence, coped, on both sides of the house, granite pillars for gateway, with iron gate; location very fine; built at an angle of two streets, and commanding a beautiful view; grounds elegantly laid out; plenty of shade and fruit trees; shrubbery and flowers in abundance; out-buildings ample, and of the best character; large ice-house, filled; price for the whole $8,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., where a photograph may be seen.

AT $10 MONTHLY OR $200 DOWN AND BALance in three years, (suit yourself,) a Flushing Park lot; prices from $600 to $900, which include elegant shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks, excellent schools and church privileges, (10 churches,) fine boating and fishing, splendid drives; seven railroad depots; 120 trains daily, from 5 A. M. till 12:15 P. M.; fare, 8 cents. Take James Slip Ferry at foot Chambers st., or Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and go to HITCHCOCK'S Land office, opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing, or call for map at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, on 3d av., corner 26th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNtry seat of twenty acres at Seaford, Queens County, Long Island, consisting of a fine house, beautifully furnished; gardener's cottage, orchard, barns, stables, dairy, ice and bath houses; also, a fine team of horses, carriages, harness, cows, wagons, farming implements, utensils, machinery, &c.; situate on the main road, about ten minutes' walk from the South Oyster Bay station, and fronting on the Great South Bay and ocean; good riding, boating, gunning, and fishing. For further particulars apply to WM. RYAN, on the premises, or to THOMAS H. HURLEY, No. 6 City Hall place, New-York City.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A MOST DESIRAble surburban residence on the banks of the Passaic River, opposite the city of Belleville, with three or more acres, to suit purchaser. The house contains fourteen rooms with all the modern improvements; water throughout from springs on the place. The situation is a delightful one, having a beautiful river and mountain view; within fifteen minutes' walk of railroad and horse-cars, and forty-five minutes from New-York. Terms easy. Address Key-box No. 34, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—CLIFFSIDE, ON THE HUDSON; ONE hour and ten minutes from New-York; a charming country seat, unequaled for extensive river and mountain views and perfect healthfulness by any place on the river; 20 acres of land, modern house, gardener's cottage, large barn, and other out-buildings; fruits of all varieties in full bearing; garden planted, with a large variety of vegetables, and the place is in perfect order; possession given at once; will be rented for one year to any person wishing to test the advantages of the place as a residence, before purchasing; fully furnished, at a fair price. Address Box No. 89, Post Office, Nyack, N. Y.

A DESIRABLE NEW TWO-STORY AND French-roof house and lot, 125x200, with barn, located within forty minutes of New-York, in a village, and near station; will be sold at thirty per cent. less than cost, if bought at once. Fine views, healthy neighborhood, and in every way desirable. Only sold because of necessity. For photograph and full particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

AT NEW-HAMBURG, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Seventy-five acres, well fruited, and watered by springs; fine river views; dwelling 27x82; hot and cold water and every convenience; gardener's cottage, stable, greenhouse, grapery, large garden; City property will be taken in exchange. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

A CRANBERRY PLANTATION IN NEW-Jersey, near railroad station and ocean, between New-York and Philadelphia, for sale at a bargain or exchange for City or suburban property. Inquire or address Dr. JOHN T. NAGLE, No. 35 Lafayette place, New-York.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Westport, Conn.; double house with wing, nineteen rooms; abundance of fruit and shade, good garden; spring water in house; fine water view; very healthy; one mile from depot; ten acres good land. Address Mrs. Z. SANFORD.

AT IRVINGTON, ON HUDSON—A VERY DEsirable residence, with every improvement; two and one-quarter acres, tastefully laid out; fine river views; unexceptionable surroundings, and the whole in complete order; an immediate purchaser will secure a bargain. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country place; fifteen acres; large unique house; all modern improvements; on Orange Mountain; immediate possession. A. G. DARWIN, No. 229 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT RIVERSIDE, PATERSON, a delightful country residence, ten minutes' from depot, containing twenty-two lots ground, fine mansion, large and roomy house; horse-cars pass the door. Inquire of DEMEREST & WHITLOCK.

SPLENDID RESIDENCES ALL ALONG THE Hudson River, for sale and to let for the season. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, 22d st., between Broadway and 5th av.

LLEWELLYN PARK.—FOR SALE—PLOTS OF different sizes, from 50x200 feet to four acres. Address or call on J. J. THOMPSON, No. 4 Warren st., Room No. 1, City.

A LADY OFFERS FOR SALE CHOICE TEXAS lands—Leagues and smaller tracts; titles perfect. Inquire of W. W. MANN, No. 7 Wall st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of June, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FRENCHMAN AND HIS WIFE, HIGHLY recommended, wish to take charge of a house for the rent, for the Summer, for a family going to the country. Address [illegible], No. [illegible] East [illegible] st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VILLA SITES AND LOTS AT LITTLE NECK, L. I.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD Will sell at auction, at 12 noon, on the premises, Monday, (Pfingster,) May 25, 1874,

1,200 Building Plots,

Beautifully situated, commanding a charming view over Long Island Sound, Little Neck Bay, and surrounding country, all eligibly situated for improvement, on beautiful avenues and streets, most of it being clear, elevated, rolling land.

Sale absolute, and terms most liberal.

A collation will be served on arrival of excursion train. Music by H. Lucking's German Band.

A special train will leave Hunter's Point on the day of sale at 11 A. M.

Free passes to go and return. Maps and full particulars will be furnished on application to John Rush, No. 367 East 10th st.; Theo. Schroff, No. 255 Bowery; Charles Spaltho, No. 86 2d st.; A. Baumgarten, No. 59 William st.; A. Hanson, 14th st. and 4th av.; A. Kuppel & Co., No. 73 Ludlow st., New-York. In Brooklyn—Augustus Kurth, No. 377 Fulton st., and at the office of the auctioneers, No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, NO. 21 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK. GRAND AUCTION SALE, WATER EXCURSION AND PFINGSTEN MAY FESTIVAL AT ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND, MONDAY, May 25, leaving New-York at 12. Sale at 1. Part of estate of Samuel Stevens, Esq., deceased, by order of ALBERT GALLATIN STEVENS, Esq., 114 gilt-edged lots, situate on Jamaica, Hopkins, Van Alst, and Bly avs., between East River and the Crescent, &c. Title perfect. Terms easy. Sale absolute. Free excursion and collation. Harrison, Weeks, Seventh Regiment Band. Maps, &c., of E. N. WHITNEY, Esq., Astoria; or, JERE. JOHNSON, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers. WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, SPLENDID CARMANVILLE LOTS ON GRAND BOULEVARD, 152D and 153D STS., By order of VARNUM, TURNEY & HARISON, Attorneys.

GRAND BOULEVARD.—Eight full lots on east side of Grand Boulevard, comprising entire front, between 152d and 153d sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD STREETS.—Two lots in the rear of above, the whole forming a plot 200x125. This splendid property is surrounded by magnificent mansions, and faces the CARMAN estate. The Riverside Hotel is at the foot of 152d st., and all trains stop at this point. Title perfect. Terms favorable. Maps at No. 35 PINE ST.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer. RICHARD V. HARNETT WILL SELL AT AUCTION On MONDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Isidore Osorio, Esq., Referee, No. 401 8th av., corner 30th st.; splendid business corner property, with four-story brick house, with store. The property is very choice for first-class investment; size, 21.9x70. Maps, &c., at 111 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES. AUCTION SALE. On TUESDAY, June 2, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., E. C. CLARKE & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at public auction three cottages on Chelsea avenue, Long Branch, N. J., opposite Mansion House, completely furnished; most desirably located; in excellent order, and ready for immediate use.

Also at the same time, vacant lot, 75x150 feet, adjoining same property.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A FURNISHED MANSION ON THE HUDson River to let, being the late residence of Herman Livingston, Esq.; beautifully located; boating, bathing, and fishing unsurpassed; all the principal trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats stop within a quarter of a mile of the house; personal examination of premises invited. Apply to E. H. BAURHYTE, Catskill Station, or J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, New-York City.

HAVING REMOVED TO THE COUNTRY, I will let or sell my residence, No. 323 West 57th st., at a low price; high ground; street 100 feet wide; near Central Park; lot 25x100; elegant brown-stone front, high stoop, frescoed in oils and paneled throughout, mirrors, gas-fixtures, stationary tubs, refrigerator, &c., and in the centre of one of the handsomest blocks in the City. Apply at No. 11 Great Jones st., to A. J. JOHNSON.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, OR LONGER IF desired, a country-seat two and a half miles south of Newburg and five from West Point. For health, beauty, and location it is unsurpassed on the river; house large and furnished; stable, garden, fruit, ice-house, extensive pleasure grounds, beach, &c. Also for sale. Apply to VERPLANCK BROS., No. 92 Chambers st.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Rye, one mile from Rye and Port Chester Depots, and near Long Island Sound, fully furnished, with use of horses, carriages, cows, &c., to a satisfactory tenant; house large; grounds, three and a half acres, with extra pasturage for cows; fruit in abundance; will rent to Nov. 1. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

TO LET—AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A country residence, fully furnished; fine out-buildings; coach-house and stables; ice-house filled; country healthy and picturesque; one hour and twenty-five minutes to Bedford Station via Harlem Railroad express trains. Apply to RALPH MEAD, Jr., Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties slip.

TO RENT AT BELLEVILLE, N. J.—ONE minute's walk from depot Newark Branch Erie Railroad, frame house, 30x30, hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, furnace, &c.; lot 120x120; good stable. Also one house, seven rooms, at $22 per month. Inquire of S. V. C. VAN RENSSELAER, No. 744 Broad st., Newark, or of HENRY OSBORN, Belleville.

A FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST BANK OF Hudson; twenty miles from City; twelve rooms; piano; three acres; well shaded; all kinds of fruit and vegetables; fine view of river; boating and fishing; location unsurpassed for health; one and a fourth hours by rail or boat; rent moderate. E. DOUGHTY, No. 122 Church st., up stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED, COUNTRY SEAT AT New-Hamburg, on the Hudson, with hot-houses, hot and cold graperies, ice-house filled, carriage-house and stabling, porter's lodge, fruit, vegetable garden; rent very low; for season, $800. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—FURNISHED, A delightful home for the Summer; on river bank; thirteen acres, pond, fruit garden, cows, chickens; gardener, (good groom,) with separate cottage, stable, &c., all at moderate rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or R. F. WHITE, Land Agent, Tarrytown.

TO RENT FURNISHED—AT PELHAM, WEST-chester County, on the water, a two-story French-roof stone house, all modern conveniences; one hour from Fulton slip; five minutes' drive from station; large stables, good garden. W. W. DELANCEY, No. 52 Broadway.

PELHAM, NEAR PELHAM BRIDGE.—Furnished house, garden, fruit, bathing, fishing, high ground, five minutes' walk of depot of Harlem branch New-Haven Road, one hour by rail and boat to Fulton st.; sixteen trains daily. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW or C. D. BURRILL, No. 68 William st.

$700.—TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, fifteen minutes to three ferries, a fine house; every convenience; ten rooms; large grounds; carriage-house; best neighborhood. Apply to A. H. LORTON, No. 37 6th av.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 9 EAST 22D ST., FOUR-story brown-stone; in perfect order; will alter, if desired, to suit. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 415 WEST 57TH st.; best location in City; terms very easy. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—From June 15 to Nov. 15, the handsome residence No. 401 Clinton av., only to a first-class tenant. Inquire at the house.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., TO let; all improvements; pleasantly located, corner of Pease and 5th sts., two blocks from depot. Inquire of real estate agents there, or owner, No. 379 Pearl st.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house No. 27 West 18th st., twenty-seven rooms, newly painted, &c. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway.

AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL—TO LET A FURNISHED house, ten rooms; barn, stable; two acres; good shade, lawn, croquet grounds; plenty of fruit. Apply to owner, No. 379 Pearl st.

A HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—NO. 695 8th av., near 44th st.; best location; suitable for any business; at reasonable terms; elegant new plate front. Inquire at No. 315 8th av.

TO LET—HOUSES, STORES, &C., IN DIFFERENT parts of the City. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway.

NO. 356 WEST 32D ST.—A FURNISHED BROWN-stone English-basement house; to be seen from 9 to 4; possession immediately.

TO LET—A FINE FLAT, SEVEN ROOMS, OVERlooking a park. JOHN KAVANAGH, North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

FURNISHED HOUSE—HUDSON RIVER FRONT; horse, carriage, cow, boating, fruits; or would sell cheap. WM. J. GREEN, Nyack.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED COTTAGES at Summit, Morristown, and Redbank, N. J.; low rents. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING PROPerty, first-class, Nos. 103, 105, 107 Mercer st., with fifteen-horse engine complete; will be altered if required. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—OFFICES IN FIRST-CLASS BUILDING No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, Rooms Nos. 2 and 3.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 58 Wall st.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts. on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. [illegible], No. 10 Vesey st., Room No. [illegible]

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

A NEW STORY.

We have great pleasure in announcing that we have entered into arrangements with Mr. BLACK, *author of the "Daughter of Heth," the "Strange Adventures of a Phæton," "A Princess of Thule," and other popular novels, for a new and original story, written expressly for the Sunday edition of* THE NEW-YORK TIMES. *We hope to publish the first chapter toward the end of next month. The story—the first ever written by Mr.* BLACK *for an American journal—will be entitled* "A FIGHT FOR A WIFE."

After a session of twenty hours, extending through the whole of Friday night, the Senate yesterday morning passed the Civil Rights bill very nearly in the shape in which it was originally introduced by Mr. SUMNER. It provides that all citizens and other persons shall be entitled to the equal enjoyment of the privileges of inns, public conveyances, theatres, and schools. Should the bill become law, it is not likely to have any very marked effect upon society. Its object is, of course, to prevent all arbitrary class distinctions being used against colored citizens. Their good sense in these matters has heretofore been conspicuous, and will probably deter them from claiming to any great extent in future the privileges accorded them by this bill.

Evidently nothing kills in this community so surely as excessive heat. The brief spell of tropical weather left its impress on the vital statistics of the week ending May 16, in the record of fifty deaths—above the average of the season, while the low temperature which has prevailed during the week ending yesterday has reduced the deaths to fifty below the average. With all its inconstancy the Spring has not been an unhealthy one, and our average death rate for the last few months will compare favorably with the recent average of the great cities of England—twenty-five per 1,000 per annum. In the disparity between births and deaths, however, the comparison is decidedly unfavorable to New-York. In every million of people in England the annual excess of births over deaths is about 15,000. So far as can be judged from recent returns, the annual deaths in New-York exceed the births by about 2,500. The reproductive power of our population fails to make up for the natural ratio of decrease, and but for immigration our numbers would suffer a steady diminution.

There is promise of excellent sport during the meeting of the American Jockey Club which commences at Jerome Park on the 6th of June. Nearly all the best horses in the country will appear in the several races, and there is already much interest manifested in their expected performances. The races at Jerome Park being the first of the year, generally determine the respective merits of the two-year-old colts which then make their first appearance on the turf. The managers of Jerome Park deserve great credit for taking the reproach of rowdyism away from horse-racing to as great an extent as possible. They have aimed to make the park an agreeable place of amusement to respectable people, and their efforts in past seasons have been attended with such success that we can hope that Jerome Park will this year be wholly free from the objections which attach to some of our race courses. It is the only one of the running tracks in the East which is not under the control of professional sporting men, and it is, therefore, deserving of the liberal support which it has received in past years from the public, and which we hope will be again extended this season.

No one will be surprised at the announcement that the trial of "Big MURRAY" on the charge of keeping a gambling-house has been indefinitely postponed, which is equivalent to an abandonment of the prosecution. When MATSELL was seized, the other day, with the sudden fit of virtue which led to the raid upon this house, we took occasion to hint that nothing would come of it, but we did not suppose that we should be called upon so soon to record the indecent failure of HAVEMEYER'S crony to enforce the law. It is time the farce of descents upon gambling-houses came to an end, unless it is intended to follow up the seizures by the prosecution of the keepers. The way in which this business has been managed has only served to bring the Police into ridicule. Hereafter these houses should be left alone until proof has been obtained for the conviction of the keepers. There should then be something more than a flimsy pretense of closing them.

An important subject was brought before public attention by the conference of Health Officers, in connection with the meeting of the Social Science Association. It is well known that in New-York and many other States, the vital statistics have little value, owing to the incompleteness of the returns of births and marriages. Since the establishment of the Board of Health in 1866, these returns in the City have been constantly becoming more accurate, owing to the zeal of the officials in collecting them, but they are still far from being trustworthy. Not only is it important, in a public sense, that these returns should be complete, but it often happens that individual interests depend upon them. The title to property is frequently decided by legal proof of a birth or marriage, and there is none so conclusive or satisfactory as the public record made at the time of the occurrence. If physicians and clergymen would only remember this fact, they would be more likely to obey the law which requires these returns, and there would be no necessity for further action on the part of the Legislature.

THE COURSE OF TRADE.

There is woe in Boston. The other day the Cunard Company suddenly announced that they had determined to withdraw their steamers from that port for the vulgar, but conclusive, reason that it does not pay to dispatch vessels from Boston. Hardly had the dwellers by the historic bay recovered from this shock, when they were informed that the British steamer *Lord Clive* had been obliged to sail away in ballast to New-York to get a cargo. Thereupon the good people, who have imagined that Boston is a city of maritime importance, began inquiring with great anxiety as to the reason for these untoward events. They found an explanation in the high charges of the Boston and Albany Railroad for transportation, and for the use of the single elevator which Boston possesses.

But there is something more in the case than exorbitant freight tariffs and elevator fees. If it were not so, Boston might regain its trade by building additional lines of transportation to the West, and increasing its terminal facilities. For a long time the Hoosac tunnel was expected to accomplish wonders, but now that it is approaching completion, the Massachusetts faith in it as a means for the destruction of New-York, by the diversion of all Western trade to Boston, seems to have been abandoned. The discovery is made at the last moment that the new line, when completed, will be under the control of the New-York Central, which, we are left to infer, serves the Metropolis rather than Boston. In this dilemma it is suggested that the city must build an entirely new and independent line of railroad to Lake Ontario. The fact that the geographical limits and political authority of Massachusetts do not extend to the lake is apparently forgotten in this suggestion. Any railroad which Boston might build to intercept Western trade must be mainly on New-York territory, and would be certain to benefit this City rather than Boston.

But the merchants of New-York should not accept the decadence in the foreign trade of Boston as a sure indication that our commercial supremacy is secured beyond all peradventure. We have many advantages over all our competitors but some exertion on our own part is necessary in order that we may maintain them. Our chief advantage is in the fact that the capital which controls the commerce of the country is here. But for this the bulk of Western trade would have been diverted by this time to Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, although hardly to Boston. Much of it has already gone to the first three named cities, and notwithstanding our control of the money bays of the nation more of it will go unless we speedily take measures to prevent it. The cause of this diversion is perfectly well known to our merchants, but nothing has been done to arrest it. A Cheap Transportation Association has been formed it is true, and there has been much talk concerning the necessity of action, but nothing more practical than vague suggestions has yet been accomplished.

The natural advantages of New-York as the shipping port of the nation are so manifest that they can only be lost through our own supineness. Thanks to the foresight of one man, we have the only water-way for Western trade which the country possesses, or is likely to possess for many years to come. But if we are not prepared to handle with celerity and cheapness the grain which the Erie Canal pours into our lap, we had better not have it at all. For many years it has been apparent that our great want is terminal facilities for commerce, yet we have done nothing to supply it. Our elevators do not by any means meet the demands upon them. The transfer of grain is clumsy, wasteful, and costly. This is especially the case with that which reaches us by railroad through our own State. Instead of our freight depots being upon the river bank, they are in the interior of the City, and freights are subjected to expensive cartage. If New-York were fully alive to its own interests, our railroads would have their termini upon the river banks, and our splendid water-fronts would be lined from end to end with capacious elevators and all the attainable facilities for the cheap and expeditious handling of a great commerce.

We should derive warning rather than gratification from the hard fate which has overtaken Boston. That city is in danger of losing a foreign shipping trade entirely, for the simple reason that it does not pay. Thus far it has, in a great measure, come to us, because here it can still be made to yield a profit. But unless we greatly improve our terminal facilities, the time is not far distant when we shall in our turn lose it, and much of our own besides. We have powerful rivals whose sagacious enterprise we can no longer ignore with safety. Montreal is offering inducements to the trade of which Chicago is the western mistress with which we already have difficulty in competing. Philadelphia and Baltimore, admirably served by lines of railroad to the West, have entered upon the experiment of direct trade to Europe with marked success. While so much has been done elsewhere, we have accomplished nothing, but have been content with the appliances of our forefathers. The chances are that the withdrawal of the Cunard steamers from Boston will be more a damage to us than to that city, for it is likely to be taken here as a proof that our commercial supremacy cannot be disturbed, no matter what our own shortcomings may be. The sooner our citizens awake from that delusion the better it will be for them.

THE GRANGERS AND AN INCONVERTIBLE CURRENCY.

In one of the recent meetings of the Social Science Association, Mr. BRADFORD, of Boston, made an address on the grangers' movement, which contained some sound principles not sufficiently considered in the discussion.

According to his view, the great grievance and burden to the farmers was not perceived at the West, and they were striking out blindly without knowing where their real enemy was. We have often called the attention of our readers to the fact that the load of an inconvertible currency falls especially on labor, and in a particular manner in this country on agricultural labor. As is well known, the price of the whole wheat crop is measured by the gold price of the surplus exported. Accordingly the farmer always sells in gold, but buys in currency. Now, as Mr. BRADFORD well put the point, the price of gold, is not for short intervals and in all cases the measure of the depreciation of our currency. That is owing to the action of Government or to temporary balance of trade. The value of our paper in gold may be more than its value in commodities. Thus at this time a farmer might sell his wheat in gold at 113, and yet the tea, coffee, machinery, or whatever imported goods he might purchase, might cost in gold $1 50. All his freight expenses would be in that ratio, inasmuch as so many of the improvements on the railroads are of imported material, and are charged with the risk of a change in the standard of value. Such a trade, continued for a period, at length eats up the farmers' profits, while it does not necessarily enrich the railroads. The wheat-grower finds that he must sell at a fixed minimum price in gold, yet he must buy with the dollar worth considerably less than it was in his sales.

The railroads purchase their steel rails in the same way, and charge their customers with the uncertainties and risks. Both parties grow poorer, and each accuses the other. The farmers believe that the small profits which they make are due to the excessive cost of transportation. The railroads see that they cannot live and materially reduce their rates, and they find their property falling in value, owing to the blind hostility of the Western farmers. No doubt the inconvertible currency is a weight on both. Could the farmers buy in the same currency in which they sell, with gold at par, and the railroads purchase all their material in the same currency, it is obvious that one great inequality which presses on the agricultural class would be removed.

Here comes in another burden which weighs especially on the farmers—that is, the burden of tariff taxation. All taxes fall ultimately on the laboring class, and by far the most important laboring class of this country are the farmers. On every machine which they use, on a considerable portion of their clothing, and on all their luxuries they pay a heavy tax. In like manner the railroads, which are the transporting agents of the farmers, are obliged to pay heavy duties on many of the articles which they employ. All these duties enter into the cost of transportation, so that taxation and vitiated currency both combine to reduce the profits of the great agricultural community. It is a most unfortunate thing that those who should be the instructors of the West have not been able to indoctrinate the farmers with these simple principles of political economy. No portion of the country needs a staple standard of value so much as the West. There is none which is more impoverished by a vitiated currency, and yet whatever cry there is for inflation comes mainly from that quarter.

It would be a matter extremely to be regretted if the contest between the grangers and the railroads went on to a bitter extremity. The West depends, above all, on borrowed capital, and the fears already occasioned by this trouble have turned away millions of dollars from investment in its improvements. There is beginning to arise a fear of Western railroad investments in all the great markets of the world. Millions of capital are lying comparatively idle in New-York and London which would pour into the West if this insane struggle were peacefully at an end. Kansas and the frontier West complained bitterly of want of money, but it is precisely this granger's movement which is keeping out expenditures of Eastern and foreign capital from those States. Many a fertile district is lying now unimproved because no railroad can be built to connect it with civilization. Many a farm is comparatively valueless because foreign capital has been frightened away from constructing new communications. If the contest be pressed further, the older roads may be even obliged to cut off trains and lessen means of transport for large districts, and yet the farmer, without doubt, feels himself as much aggrieved as the railroad. Both are losing in the game, and the only peaceful settlement for both is a return to specie payment and to revenue taxation. A granger party, which would fling abroad a banner with these two objects inscribed, would meet with unbounded sympathy in the East as well as the West, and would be striking at the root of the whole difficulty. If the farmers' movement be not turned in this direction, the only solution apparent is an improvement of the water communications between the West and the East—a measure which has already been begun by the Canadian Government, and which may end in diverting an enormous commerce from the Hudson to the St. Lawrence.

CREMATION MADE EASY.

The urn-burial agitation has reached in Europe the stage where its advisability is taken for granted, and the only question in dispute is regarding its cheapest and most expeditious methods. The religious, the æsthetic, and the sanitary arguments in favor of cremation are supposed to have been exhausted by the apostles of the crusade in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Italy. The historical view of the question is also, it appears, decidedly in favor of burning as against burying. We are assured that in adopting cremation, the Indo-European races simply revert to a custom of their ancestors. Both Celts and Germans, living in the midst of abundant forests, naturally adopted the funeral pyre, just as the Egyptians and Jews, living in regions where wood was scarce, naturally committed their dead to the earth. The former race practiced embalming because of their peculiar views on the transmigration of souls, but according to the philosophers the point that decided national usage on this question was the comparative ease or difficulty of obtaining materials for burning.

Starting from a principle like this, it naturally follows that the way to popularize cremation in these later times is to make it as inexpensive as possible. That any kind of sentiment or association should influence the public verdict on such a question, does not appear to have occurred to the eminent chemists who have set up a warm rivalry in the invention of processes of cremation. They accordingly reason out the problem in a matter of fact way hardly calculated to disarm the prejudices of those who retain a lingering respect for their dead. The human body being composed of three parts of fluid matter to one of solid, it follows that it does not burn readily. In India, where bodies are burned on wood piles in the open air, the atmosphere becomes poisoned for miles around the scene of operations. Accelerated combustion and the neutralizing of deleterious gases are, therefore, the two conditions of civilized cremation which science has undertaken to fulfill. The earliest, and apparently the crudest attempt to solve the problem, is the method of Signor POLLI. This consists of placing the body in an urn-shaped retort, open at both ends, into which is to be introduced a current of lighted gas. The body is first carbonized, then reduced to ashes, and after a few hours of combustion there remains about one-twelfth of the original weight of dead matter. But this process hardly makes sufficient provision for the consumption of deleterious gases; it leaves, in the opinion of experts, too large a supply of funereal ashes, and it costs too much money.

An advance on the preceding is found in the furnace of Signor BRUNETTI, of Padua. This is constructed of bricks, and is perforated with holes fitted with sliding rods, intended to secure a free circulation of air. In this furnace, already charged with wood, is placed the body, which has previously been fixed with strong iron wire on a plate of metal. Above this are adjusted by means of regulators, two convex plates of metal forming a kind of bell-shaped covering for the body, which is then submitted to an intense heat and reduced to a pile of ashes in about two hours. At the end of that time the metallic covering is withdrawn, the ashes raked together, and the convex plates being again closed, a fresh process of incineration begins. This second ordeal of fire reduces what are called the "refractory parts" to fine ashes, calcines the bones, and leaves as the net result of a full-grown adult about three and a half pounds of white dust. It only needs about 150 pounds of wood to perfect the operation, so that the cost ought, one would think, to be within the reach of a moderate purse.

But the Brunetti method has in its turn given place to the system of Dr. RECLAM, of Leipzig, who has perfected a process suggested by the Brothers SIEMENS, of Dresden. The procedure adopted under this plan may be thus described: The funeral procession brings the body encased in some sort of casket, and deposits it in a receiving-room. Below that is a vaulted cellar, lined with stone and thoroughly fire proof. In this is situated the furnace known as a "generator," heated with peat and coal. Just enough air is admitted to feed combustion, and the receiving space for the body is separated from the fire by a grating supported by masonry. When this space has been heated to the maximum point, the body is introduced and the process of incineration goes on so rapidly that in less than twenty minutes there is left a mere handful of dust to be collected into the funeral urn. The gas proceeding from combustion is directed into a flue, where its poisonous elements are neutralized by heat. The operation, in the language of its admirers, costs almost nothing—a mere trifle of $2 to $3, with, perhaps, a slight additional fee for the use of the furnace. While Switzerland, Germany, and Austria give in their adhesion to the RECLAM method, Italy returns to the competition with something cheaper and more expeditious still. Prof. GORINI, of Lodi, claims to have discovered a substance which, submitted to a very high temperature, becomes liquefied, and in that form is capable of reducing in a few instants a dead body to its minimum density. The combustion of the body steeped in this liquid is said to be so rapid that it may be seen dissolving before the eyes of the spectator. This method permits of incineration by wholesale, it being possible to burn ten bodies at once at the low figure of about fifteen cents each.

This marks probably the ultimate advance of the cremationists toward cheapness, speed, and smallness of residuum. There is already a burning desire among Italian enthusiasts to dissolve a few relatives in the igneous solution of the Professor who has again given their country the lead in the competition for cheap funerals. The plan is very warmly discussed, but whether this literature of the laboratory is likely to increase the æsthetic claims of cremation upon public attention may fairly be doubted.

THE AZORES.

A rather surprising piece of news came from abroad the other day, to the effect that "the Azores newspapers deny the existence in those islands of a movement in favor of annexation to the United States." Who has been accusing the Azoreans of this tendency to become our fellow-citizens we have not the faintest idea, but we may assure the Cabinet of Lisbon that it may relieve itself from all anxiety on this point, so far as the United States are concerned. They are not anxious for any European dependencies, and should as soon think of annexing Jersey, Guernsey, or the Isle of Man as the St. Michael and its sister islets.

These nine little islands are called the Azores from a species of hawk called Açor which is common in them. They are about 800 miles from the west coast of Portugal, and cover in the aggregate an area of 715 square miles, containing a population of some 300,000. The seat of government is at Angra, in Terceira, which was discovered in 1445, that having been selected on account of its being the most central of the group, but the chief island is St. Michael. The discovery of St. Michael is said to be due to a prisoner in the Isle of St. Mary having escaped to the mountains, which rise to the height of 1,890 feet above the sea, and thence seen distant peaks glinting in the rays of the setting sun. In hope of pardon, he communicated the discovery, and an expedition being made and landing effected by CABRAL on 8th May, 1444, the day of the Catholic festival of the apparition of the Archangel Michael, the island received that saint's name. Ponte Delgarde, the Capital of St. Michael, has a population of 20,000. The origin of these islands is volcanic, and at Furnas, in St. Michael, are famous natural hot baths, of great service in rheumatic cases. "If anything," writes a visiter, "could be found to reconcile one to earthquakes, it is a sulphur bath of Furnas." Fayal, whence a considerable amount of wine comes to this country, and which possesses the best harbor of the group, was visited in September, 1589, by the mathematician, EDWARD WRIGHT, a very accurate observer. "This Fayal," he says, "conteyned some three hundred households; their houses were faire and strongly builded of lime and stone, and double-covered with hollow tyles. Every house, almost, had a cisterne or well, in a garden at the backeside; in which gardens grew vines with ripe clusters of grapes, making pleasant shadows, and tobacco, now commonly known and used in England, wherewith their women there dye their faces reddish, to make them seem fresh and young, oranges, lemons, quinces, potato-roots." Travelers who visited Fayal 250 years later found but little change, except that the device for making women fresh and young was no longer in vogue, perhaps because the Government had prohibited the sale of tobacco. Fruits of most kinds are abundant, and attain high perfection. Woodcocks and partridges also abound, and the poultry is remarkably fine.

In the sixteenth century the Azores came a good deal into notice in connection with the visits of the Hispano-Indian fleets. Here they put in for water and provisions, and off their coasts several engagements took place, and in 1587 Drake took a Spanish prize. Ships still frequently put in for provisions and fresh fruit at these islands, but the stupid sanitary regulations insisted on by Portugal have proved in many cases very prejudicial to the trade of the Azores, ships being quarantined when coming from places where all danger of infection has been over for months.

The natives of the Azores are described as a people of great sensibility, and are temperate in wine, as though their peculiar organization rendered them almost independent of artificial stimulants. "Camoens, in the *Lusiad*," says Mr. BULLAR, in his agreeable work on the Azores, "makes Bacchus the constant enemy of the Portuguese, and Venus, in the council of the Gods, is always their firm friend; an allegory which is equally applicable to these islanders for their temperance is confined to strong drinks." They are good tempered, obliging, merry, inquisitive, excitable, gay, fond of music, full of local attachment, willing to work hard when they can obtain employment, even very slightly remunerative, and have admirable manners, easy self-possession being as common to the poorest as to the best born. On the other hand, they have a tendency to be deceitful, and are on occasions very vindictive and cruel. Murder from motives of revenge is not uncommon, but suicide scarcely ever occurs. They are true sons of the Church of Rome, and faithfully and devotedly follow its observances. A remarkable proof of their religious feelings occurred on the occasion of the volcanic eruption in the Island of St. George in 1812. When the red-hot lava poured down upon the village of Ursulina, the people superstitiously fled to the church for protection, and remained there until they were overwhelmed.

It would require great resignation to *live* in one of these islands, observed JOHNSON to BOSWELL, during their tour among the Hebrides. "I don't know, Sir," was the rejoinder; "I have felt myself, at times, in a state of almost mere physical existence, satisfied to eat, drink, and sleep, and walk about and enjoy my own thoughts, and I can figure continuation of all this." "Ay, Sir," returned the Doctor, "but if you were shut up here, your own thoughts would torment you; you would think of Edinburgh or London, and that you could not be there." Probably most of us would experience these emotions in a high degree in the Azores; still for invalids and those fond of studying out-of-the-way nooks and corners, and those who dwell in them, these islands are not without attractions, in the Winter season especially. The thermometer rarely falls below 50°, the scenery is diversified and delightful, and the living cheap and abundant.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

It was long before people in England would act upon the knowledge that a general system of education was necessary, but they did act at last. Previous to the passage of the Education act, there was a very fair provision in the various parishes for a limited and voluntary education of the poor. It was partly this fact that led the late Government to the conclusion that education must be made compulsory. The law was framed to that end, and many curious incidents are from time to time recorded in the papers, as a consequence of it. Sometimes we hear of raids being made by the authorities upon the young Bedouins of the streets, and of girls and boys being unceremoniously marched off from their gambols in the gutters to a place in the Board School, till it has become an undertaking of some danger with the rising generation to make their appearance in public at all during school hours.

The zeal that is being displayed in this matter met with a still more remarkable illustration a day or two previous to the departure of the last mail. A person was summoned to appear before a Police Magistrate on the charge of not sending his children to school. The mother professed very serious objection to sending her girls to the common school, but proved that she did regularly send them to a private school. Upon this the Magistrate undertook for his own information to test the results. The eldest girl was ten years of age, and he found that she read very well. He then examined her books, and followed it by an examination of the child herself. In reply to his questions she told him that Kent meant water, and that she thought Yarmouth was the name of some kind of fish. Other questions were disposed of with about a similar degree of learning. She could repeat many of her old lessons with tolerable accuracy, but she did not know the meaning of them. At the same time, she showed a large degree of intelligence and capacity. The Magistrate defined the teaching to which she had been subjected as "grand but not useful," and he forthwith made an order that her parents should take her away from her present school, and send her to a more efficient one. He did not care whether it was a private or a public school, so long as it was "efficient."

Such a proceeding is full of interest. It is very clear that now that the English people have decided upon compulsory education, they mean to carry it out. It is no half measure. It is not a question of sending the children to the public schools. It does not matter where they get their education so long as they do get it. And it must be a good education. Moreover, when we see this sweeping doctrine enforced by a summary proceeding before a Police Magistrate, there is no room left for doubt as to the vigor and resolution with which the principle is being followed. It will be instructive, then, to watch its progress. A reluctance to interfere in any way with the rights of the citizen has induced many ardent advocates of education in America to pronounce against any system of compulsion. Hitherto, the only illustrations of its operation in Europe have been made under conditions which very much lessened their value. But in England, as here, freedom is the privilege of the people, and it remains therefore to be seen how such energetic measures will be received. In a few isolated quarters, there have been already some grumblings, hardly amounting, however, to open expressions of discontent. These have arisen, not as antagonistic to education, but on the argument that poor people cannot afford to lose the earnings of their children for so long a period as the law required them to attend school. The force of this has been in a measure destroyed by Mr. DISRAELI'S Government in the proposal, indorsed by Parliament, to lower the standard of elementary education which is fixed as necessary to be reached by even the poorest children. But the primary principle laid down will still be retained, "that children are not to be sacrificed to the interests of their parents." Education is to be vigorously enforced, and it is easy to see that results of no small magnitude must ensue. The system in its present development is one which the friends of popular education everywhere cannot but look upon with lively interest.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

A good deal of unkind feeling seems to have been engendered in the Methodist Episcopal Church through the increased efforts that have been made during late years to organize choirs, and do away permanently with the old style of congregational singing. The truth is that the young members have been going ahead too rapidly for their plain, matter-of-fact fathers and mothers; and the latter, not being able to keep up with them, have stopped suddenly by the way, and now declare that they are not going to have one of the chief charms of Methodist worship drowned by "operatic performances." The subject recently came up for consideration before the conference at Louisville, Ky., and was discussed in a vigorous manner. A Mr. PITTS defined what was meant by operatic performances. He said that they consisted of attempts at singing of so exquisitely artistic a nature as to drown the sense of the words. Dr. EDWARDS was opposed to the new-fangled notions in singing, because they had a tendency to interfere with the spread of Methodism, which had, so to speak, "sung itself around the world." Mr. P. A. PETERSON strongly objected to a reform which made it possible for a solo and organ accompaniment to utterly ruin the effect of a Bishop's sermon. Dr. WINFIELD admitted that he did not know anything about "round notes or square notes," but he did know that "choirs should be taught to behave themselves—to lead the singing, and not to do it." The idea of wasting fifteen minutes of precious time upon an "organ interlude" seemed to him sinful, and he furthermore believed that it was wrong to hire choirs "who had not the love of God in their hearts."

The venerable D'ARCY PAUL became quite warm on the subject. He decidedly disliked the idea of "stirring up and down the instruments in the midst of the singing," and he characterized the interludes as "an abomination which dissipates the minds of the people." Dr. EDMONDS did not object to the instruments so much, for they sometimes relieved the voice; but he thought that unless the congregation "could sing in unison—could sing lustily—sing the roof off if possible," the attractions of Methodism would be lost. Dr. GREEN, who modestly announced that he himself was a kind of singing man, appeared to think that he had got at the root of the matter. He described in a very humorous manner the idiosyncracies of congregations. His great success had been due entirely to a disposition which enabled him to understand that a church society would not work harmoniously unless the peculiarities of the different elements composing it were recognized, and respected for what they were worth. Here is a sample of his experience:

"You find one man that is happy when he's got something to do with the money matters; he sees that the preacher gets his pay, and don't believe that anybody's got religion that don't pay. Next you have a man that goes for prayer-meeting. He prays a good prayer himself, and he gets happy, and the meeting is always better for his being there. Another says class meetings, by all means. He's got a good experience, and he wants to tell it. Another goes for the preacher when he comes, takes him to his house, treats him kindly, and gets him to tell stories for him. Another doesn't care much for the meetings, or for anything else but the preaching; he always thinks the last sermon the best. Another doesn't have anything to do with the prayer-meetings; doesn't care much about the sermon; he doesn't sing, and we don't know what to do with him; but he keeps the candles snuffed, puts water on the pulpit, and keeps out the dogs, and makes the boys behave, and says when you come out, 'Did you ever see better order than that?' And another comes up to you and asks you for the hymns. He says they ain't much on singin', but he's got a few of 'em together and tryin' to learn 'em how. Now, my plan is to cultivate them all, each in his own way, and work them where I can, so as not to get one opposed to another."

After having taken a wide range, the discussion was finally brought to a close by the adoption of a resolution to the effect that the Bishops be requested to urge, in their pastoral addresses, the importance of congregational singing. Thus encouraged, the old members may be expected to keep up the fight with more vigor. Their feelings, in regard to what some of them call the music of the Evil One, are so strong that it will be difficult to compromise matters with them. The sensibilities of old people, as most of us know, are very easily wounded; and, to say the least, it does not seem very considerate to compel them, after fifteen, twenty, or thirty years of congregational singing, to lay down their books and spectacles, and sit sadly by while their old and dearly-loved hymns are being "murdered" by organs and choirs.

GENERAL NOTES.

A California firm is shipping Cotswold sheep to China.

California rejoices in being exempt from hydrophobia.

A Boston church has given its pastor $1,600 to buy a family cemetery lot with.

The stone-cutters' apprentices in Boston are on a strike for a reduction of the hours of labor.

Hospitable Raleigh took the visiting Indiana editors upon a cheerful visit to the insane asylum.

A Massachusetts State constable boasts that he has closed 240 rum-shops and had two horses poisoned

A married woman in Michigan is suing another for debt—the first case of the kind in the State.

The proposed new Constitution of Ohio forbids State and county officers to accept railway passes.

Rev. Dr. Dorus Clarke and wife, of Boston, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on Wednesday night.

H. F. Buckley & Brothers have now over one hundred acres of cotton under cultivation on their ranch in Merced County, Cal.

Piqua, Ohio, reports a gigantic ghost that nocturnally wanders around with a dagger and clad only in huge rubber boots.

Hon. William M. Evarts is to deliver a eulogy on the late Chief Justice Chase at the approaching Dartmouth College Commencement.

In a recent trial in San Francisco a witness testified that it was a common thing for the settlers to drink forty or fifty times before breakfast.

At the suggestion of Rev. Dr. Lord, four women have been appointed deaconesses of the Bethany Congregational Church, in Montpelier, Vt.

Gov. Coke, of Texas, has astonished his old Hunker supporters by appointing a Radical to a position in the State forces organized for frontier defense.

A leading Democratic paper down in Maine informs its readers that the Democrats and Crusaders "have marched hand in hand to victory" in the West.

A San Francisco liquor-dealer, who closed his saloon while his brother's wife lay dying, and during the brief hours of the funeral, has sued his brother for $299 99 as damages to his business.

It was stated in the Senate of Massachusetts, a day or two ago, that conductors of the Eastern Railroad had confessed that in a series of years they had stolen $150,000 to $300,000 annually from the company.

Philadelphia has rejected a proposition for a new system of naming its streets, which would have involved such nomenclature as Avenue One-and-a-half north and Avenue Twenty-three-and-three-quarters south.

The ships with the new Atlantic cable were announced to sail from England on the 15th inst., and they are expected to arrive off Rye Beach, N. H., the proposed landing-place, early in the second week in June.

Gens. Sheridan, Hancock, and McDowell are confidently expected to be present at the reunion of the Vermont soldiers in Burlington this Summer, and it is hoped Gens. Sherman, Doubleday, and Burnside will also be there.

Gen. Butler will be unable to deliver the address at the soldiers' monument dedication at Fitchburg, Mass., June 17, and it is proposed to defer the affair until after the adjournment of Congress, in order to secure his services.

Thomas Hardeman, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Georgia, has called a meeting of the committee for consultation in Atlanta, on Wednesday, June 3, and begs the party to make, meanwhile, no nominations.

Elections in Ohio under the new Constitution will be held biennially, and will occur on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, instead of on the second Tuesday of October, as now provided. All the State officers are to be elected at once.

Gov. Baxter has highly complimented, in general orders, Miss Allie R. Stewart, of Little Rock, for acts of courage and daring performed during the late unpleasantness in Arkansas. Brig. Gen. Barton recommended her appointment as Major and Aide-de-Camp.

In behalf of his friends the Boston *Traveller* beseeches Gen. Butler to withdraw at once from the Capitol, and find in a sea voyage and in travels in other lands the required relief from the constant pressure of business cares to which he has been for many years subjected.

The Worcester, Mass., free library is open on Sunday, and reports that during the past year there were on an average 110 visitors each Sunday, and a complete absence of disorder. The librarian says that a large majority of the Sunday readers are those who do not regularly attend church.

An Ottawa man claims that he has a scheme for building the Pacific Railway in five years, and largely increasing the population of British Columbia and the North-west without increasing taxation. And all Canada is in an agony of expectation to know what this brilliant scheme is.

Douglass' *New National Era*, printed in Washington, complains that Mosby, "the chief of the guerrillas, and still an enemy of the Government, is permitted free access to the floor of the House and Senate, while equally prominent, brave, and able Union officers are invariably denied that privilege."

It is complained in Canada that skilled mechanics come out by assisted passages from England, and are there given a free ticket from Point Levis to London, Hamilton, Toronto, &c., who have no idea of remaining a day in Ontario, but get through to the United States as quickly as possible.

Two young girls in Pottsville, Penn., disguised themselves a few days ago, and went on a begging expedition among their self-proclaimed charitable neighbors, in the fashionable quarter of the city. The result did not compensate them, unless in learning the hollowness of many loud professions of liberality.

A Nevada paper tells this: "A German was married at Steilacoom last Saturday evening. His brother was engaged to the girl, but did not seem to care much about it, so asked his bachelor brother to take her off his hands as they were on the way to his own wedding. The brother started from Tacoma with the expectation of being a groomsman only,

AMUSEMENTS.

CITY AFFAIRS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The company of the Fifth Avenue Theatre will close the present season on the evening of Wednesday, June 3. It commenced on Sept. 1, 1873, and will thus have lasted forty weeks. It has been at once a record of general successes and of individual triumphs. The new Fifth Avenue Theatre was completed on the 3d of December, 1873, and the company was re-established there, having played during the three open[illegible] months of the season in Cincinnati, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and other cities. The conspicuous merits which belonged to the old performances in the old house in Twenty-fourth street were revived in the new theatre on an enhanced scale. The stage setting of the several plays was in every instance superb. Novelty followed novelty in rapid succession, the best London and Paris successes were produced, some of the principal American dramas were also performed, and there was one notable Shakesperian revival, of which the management of any theatre in the world might be proud. So far, there have been altogether nineteen plays and 288 performances. "Monsieur Alphonse" was played forty-five times, "Charity" forty-two, "Divorce" thirty-eight, "Eolline" twenty-six, "Parricide" twenty, "Alixe" fourteen, "Man and Wife" twelve, "Madelein Morel" twelve, "New Year's Eve" thirteen, "Saratoga eleven, "Love's Labor's Lost" nine, "My Uncle's Will" eight, "Fernande" eight, "Frou-Frou" five, "Married Life" five, "London Assurance" three, "Old Heads and Young Hearts" three, and the new dramatization of "Oliver Twist" is at present running. There are none of the adaptations of Mr. Dickens' famous novel more perfectly symmetrical and satisfactory than that which Mr. Daly offers to the public. It is fairly proportioned in every respect, and its strong dramatic element is not, as is frequently the case, made subservient to the pronounced Cockney fun which runs so much through the play. Then, the cast of "Oliver Twist" is one of the best with which the drama has ever been produced. A notable feature in the season which is coming to a close has been the revelation of special ability in at least one member of the company. No one suspected the strong dramatic talent which Miss Fanny Davenport has developed during the season. Her opportunities at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, however, brought it to the light, and the success which she attained in the rôle of the tramp, *Ruth Tredgett*—a success which astonished the most astute critics—has been confirmed and intensified by her vivid portraiture of *Nancy Sykes* in the drama now running. In securing Miss Ada Dyas for the Fifth Avenue Company, Mr. Daly obtained the services of an actress of remarkable intelligence and evident culture Miss Dyas, had at all events, an excellent training in the London theatres, and, among other engagements which she filled, was for a long time the leading actress of Mr. Young's London Comedy Company, which originally performed the late Mr. Robertson's monosyllabically-entitled pieces. One of the events of the season, too, has been Bijou Heron's début, which promises a brilliant future. After the close of the season on June 3, the company will play in Chicago till the Fourth of July, and will then separate for their Summer recess.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The steadfast adherence to the standard comedies which characterizes the management at Wallack's, finds a further illustration in the production of "The Clandestine Marriage," which can claim so reputable a joint authorship as that of Colman and Garrick. Whatever defects the play may possess as to character or plot, its brilliant dialogue must always commend it, and, besides, its characters as presented by the company at Wallack's are well developed and have a bright and entertaining side. Mr. Gilbert has a rôle just after his style, although in truth Mr. Gilbert's acting so enhances every character which he plays that the supposition is apt to arise that the part is that which specially suits him, when, in fact, this accomplished actor's adaptability is the real secret of the success. Due credit is also to be given to Mr. Brougham, to Mme. Ponisi, and the other members of the company. To-morrow night Wallack's enters on the last night of the regular season, which at its close will have extended over thirty-one weeks. There will be two changes of programme during the week. Miss Carlotta Leclercq will open the supplementary season on the evening of Monday, June 1, in Mr. Bartley Campbell's new drama "Fate."

FRENCH PLAYS.

As the New-Orleans artists engaged to appear for six nights at the Lyceum Theatre in this City are still strange to New-York audiences, it is due to them to await their second appearance before expressing a final opinion upon their merits. The impression of last evening's performance was certainly not good, but the piece performed is a very trying one to bring forth for a single recital, and the actors, as implied, found themselves on an unfamiliar stage, and before unfamiliar faces. It is to be regretted that the representation of "Frou-Frou" was not a creditable one, for a more appreciative and fashionable assemblage is rarely gathered. Mlle. Beauregard is an actress of considerable talent, and while she is rather deficient in emotional power her portrayal of *Gilberte* was commended to approval by vivacity, and by the charm of naturalness, with which even the efforts of mediocre French artists are all more or less largely endowed. M. Gerber's personation of *De Valréas* is to be praised on the same grounds; his youth, warmth, fluency of speech, and ease of bearing are strong points for a *jeune premier* to possess, and they proved quite effective on the occasion of his earliest hearing here. But we cannot say much for the other performers, most of whom were only conspicuous by their shabbiness of attire. We are sure M. Drivet's troupe can do better things, and shall await their interpretation of Tuesday's programme, in the hope that our judgment in this will be sustained.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The revival of "King John" is announced for to-morrow at Booth's. Both Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Booth will perform, appearing in the rôles of *King John* and *Constance*. Mr. McCullough will enact the part of *Falconbridge*. The announcement is made that Mr. J. B. Booth purposes resigning all future interest in the theatre...."Camille" is still sufficiently attractive at the Union Square, and, with the aid of Miss Clara Morris, will probably run to the end of the season....Mr. W. T. Carlton, the popular baritone of the Kellogg English Opera Troupe, left for England yesterday by the City of Richmond. Mr. Carlton will return to this country in September to renew his relations with the company....Wood's Museum continues to furnish two entertainments each day. At the evening performance Mr. S. C. France appears in the sensational drama "Marked for Life." A new drama is announced for Monday, the 1st of June....Niblo's reopens under its new management to-morrow evening with "The Lady of the Lake."....Sensation is the order of things at the Bowery. Mr. G. W. Middleton, a California actor, appears in the drama "Bred in the Bone," and the Carroll family perform in the comedy "Naval Engagements." ....Barnum's Hippodrome supplies its usual programme without curtailment. There is no perceptible abatement in the extent of the audiences. ....At the Colosseum, the attractive cycloramic view of London is still relied on, and is at times seen under the conditions of a great storm. This latter effect is the cause of much wonder and speculation. The miscellaneous attractions are as abundant as usual....Bryant's is the especial place of amusement which does not profit by monopoly. With no rivalry to apprehend, it continues to give the best entertainment to its patrons.

HOME GOSSIP.

Miss Pauline Markham acts this Summer in New-Orleans....The Vokes were last week at De Bar's, in St. Louis...."Monsieur Alphonse," with Miss Sara Jewett as *Raymonde*, has been brought out at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia....Mr. Booth yesterday ended his engagement at Ford's in Baltimore....Mr. T. C. King acts part of this week in Buffalo....A reading, with imitations of all the popular readers of the day, was given in Worcester last week by Miss Helen Potter, of New-York, and is said to have met with great success....Mrs. Charles Hill, mother of Mr. Barton Hill, has met with a serious accident. On May 20, while at Detroit, she fell down a flight of steps, and sustained injuries which, it is feared, may prove fatal....Mme Lucca and Mr. Strakosch's artists sing at Hooley's, in Chicago, thrice, commencing June 4....Miss Maggie Mitchell was last week at McVicker's, in Chicago.

For Foreign Amusements See Page 10.

OBITUARY.

HON. DAVID B. MELLISH.

Hon. David B. Mellish, Representative from this City, who was removed to the Government Asylum for the Insane, at Washington, for treatment about two weeks' ago, died at the above-named institution about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He has required constant watching since his confinement, being at times very violent. Speaker Blaine and Congressman Phelps, of New-Jersey, visited him a few days since; he was unable to recognize them. The body has been embalmed, and awaits the arrival of his brother from this City, who was informed by telegraph of his death.

THE AMENDATORY TARIFF BILL.

ITEMS AGREED UPON BY THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Committee on Ways and Means have agreed to report the following items in the Amendatory Tariff bill:

That from and after the first day of July next, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed on the importation of the goods, wares, and merchandise hereinafter specified, the following rates of duty shall be exacted, namely: On spun silk, for filling in skeins or caps, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on silk in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram thrown or organzine, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; sewing silk in the gum or purified, forty per centum ad valorem; on floss silk, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on lasting, mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, ten per centum ad valorem; on all goods, wares, and merchandise not otherwise herein provided for, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, irrespective of the classification thereof for duty by or under previous laws or of their commercial designation, sixty per centum ad valorem. Provided that this act shall not apply to goods, wares, or merchandise which have as a component material thereof twenty-five per centum or over in value of wool or worsted; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed.

In lieu of the duties now required by law, there shall be levied and collected on all still wines imported in casks, forty cents a gallon, and on all still wines imported in bottles, $1 50 per case of one dozen bottles, containing each not more than one quart, or twenty-four bottles, containing each not more than one pint, and any excess beyond such quarts found in such bottles shall be subject to a duty of thirty-five cents per pint or fractional part thereof; but no separate or additional duty shall be collected on the bottles; provided there shall be an allowance of two per cent. for leakage on the quantity which shall appear by the gauge to be contained in any cask of wine, and five per cent. on all wines, liquors, cordials, and distilled spirits in bottles, which shall be deducted from the invoice quantity. All imported wines of the character above mentioned, which may remain in public store or bonded warehouse, shall be subject to no other duty on the withdrawal thereof for consumption than if the same were imported after the day this act shall go into effect; and any such wines remaining on ship-board within the limits of any port of entry, shall be considered constructively in public store or bonded warehouse.

On and after the 1st of July next, alizarine is to pay a duty of ten per centum ad valorim; chromate of potash, 4½ cents per pound; maccaroni and vermicelli, 2½ cents, and preparations similar thereto, 4 cents per pound; nitro benzole, 10; tin plates, or sheets, 1¼ cents per pound.

The following articles are to be admitted free of duty: Extract of hemlock bark, quicksilver, ship planking and handle bolts, spurs and stilts used in the manufacture of earthen-ware and crockery-ware, and sugar-beet seed.

Cases, barrels, carboys, grain bags, the manufacture of the United States, when exported filled with American products, or exported empty, returned filled with foreign products, may be returned to the United States free of duty, including boxes, barrels, crates, and cases in shooks.

There is to be a drawback on bullets and gunpowder when manufactured in the United States and put up in envelopes, or shells, in the form of cartridges. The drawback is equal to the amount of duty paid on the materials.

The oaths now required to be taken before subordinate officers of Customs may be taken before the Collectors of Customs of the several districts, or before any officer authorized to administer oaths to such collectors. Yellow sheathing metal and yellow metal bolts, of which the component part of chief value is copper, are to be deemed manufactures of copper, and pay the duty now prescribed by law for manufactures of copper.

ARKANSAS.

SENATORS DORSEY AND CLAYTON CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 23.—The lower House of the Legislature to-day, by a vote of 47 to 9, adopted resolutions declaring that Senators Dorsey and Clayton obtained their seats in the United States Senate by bribery and corruption, and that in case they do not resign within ten days the United States Senate will be requested to investigate their election and expel them.

M. E. Stephenson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, has resigned. Wm. H. H. Clayton, a brother of United States Senator Clayton, and Judge of the First Judicial Circuit Court, has also resigned.

The House passed a joint resolution to adjourn on Thursday next.

HAYTI.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 23.—Advices from Port-au-Prince say that the President of Hayti has resigned and handed over the Government to Domingue, Vice President, who is supported by the army. He demands that the Assembly shall declare him President. There has been no disturbance, but an uneasy feeling prevails.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD LITIGATION.

BOSTON, May 23.—A preliminary hearing was had to-day in the United States Court, before Judge Lowell, on the petition against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, filed by Henry W. Goldering, of New-York, to determine whether the order of notice to show cause shall issue. Judge Shipman and E. L. Andrews, of New-York, appeared on behalf of the petitioner, and B. R. Curtis and Sydney Bartlett for the railroad company. Mr. Andrews opened for the petitioners, claiming two things: that the road was bankrupt, and that the legislative enactment under which it sought to evade the working of the Bankrupt laws was unconstitutional, the latter being the question which was mainly at issue. He was followed by Mr. Bartlett and Judge Curtis, who controverted that position, and Judge Shipman, who sustained it. At the close of the arguments, Judge Lowell took the papers in the case, and will render a decision on some future day.

REBELLION IN BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

BRUNSWICK, Me., May 23.—The students of Bowdoin College have for some time past manifested in various ways their opposition to military drill, which is required of them, and yesterday the Sophomore and Freshman classes held meetings and agreed not to drill again, all the members of the two classes, excepting two Sophomores, signing a paper to that effect. The two Sophomores who refused to sign the paper were the only students present on the parade ground at the usual hour for drill this morning. The juniors also held a meeting and took similar action, after which there was a joint meeting of the three classes, and an agreement was signed that the suspension or expulsion of one of their number would be considered by them as the suspension or expulsion of all. The faculty have the matter under consideration, and it is said they will insist upon the students receding from their position, or expulsion will follow.

ARBITRATION CLERK.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—Gov. Dix has appointed George Wilson, of New-York, Arbitration Clerk of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, pursuant to an act passed at the last session of the Legislature.

THE MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 23.—The Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, at Pimlico, commences on Tuesday, the 26th inst., and continues four days. Over eighty horses, embracing some of the most noted racers, are already at Pimlico. All the famous stables North and South will be represented.

MASSACHUSETTS DETECTIVE POLICE.

BOSTON, May 23.—In the Lower House of the Legislature to-day, a new bill was introduced to establish a State detective force, with a chief constable to be appointed by the Governor and Council. It differs in several particulars from the bill to establish a "Detective Police," which was reported in the Senate yesterday.

BASE-BALL.

THE MUTUALS DEFEAT THE WHITE STOCKINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, May 23.—In the game played this afternoon, the Mutuals were once more victorious. Up to the end of the seventh inning the game stood two to one in favor of the New-Yorkers; in the eighth the Whites made 3, one of which was earned, and then by some miserable throwing by Malone, and errors committed by Devlin, Treacy, and Force, the Mutuals made 3, and were once more to the fore. Then by white-washing their opponents in the ninth, and by knocking out two additional runs, the green-hosed chaps gobbled the game by a score of 7 to 4. The game was witnessed by at least 5,000 persons. In the eighth inning, Hatfield made the most magnificent catch ever witnessed in this city. The following is the score:

MUTUALS.	R.	B.	E.	WHITES.	R.	B.	E.
Higham, r. f.	2	1	0	Cuthbert, l. f.	1	1	1
Nelson, s. s.	1	0	0	Force, s. s.	0	1	2
Start, 1st b.	1	2	0	Malone, c.	1	3	3
Carey, 2d b.	0	0	1	Devlin, 3d b.	1	3	3
Hatfield, l. f.	0	1	0	Hines, c. f.	1	2	0
Burdock, 3d b.	1	1	1	Glenn, 1st b.	0	0	0
Allison, c.	1	0	5	Treacy, r. f.	0	1	3
Remson, c. f.	1	1	0	Peters, 2d b.	0	0	0
Matthews, p.	0	0	1	Zettlein, p.	0	0	1
Total	7	6	8	Total	4	11	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutuals	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	—7
Whites	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4

Runs Earned—Mutuals, 0; Whites, 1.
First Base by Errors—Mutuals, 6; Whites, 3.
Bases on Wides—One each.
Passed Balls—Allison, 1; Malone, 0.
Time of Game—Two hours.
Umpire—Hugh Reed.

CHAMPIONSHIP GAME BETWEEN THE ATHLETICS AND HARTFORDS—DEFEAT OF THE LATTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 23.—The second championship game between the Athletics and Hartfords, played this afternoon, resulted in favor of the Athletics, who won by magnificent batting. McMullen made one home run and a three-base hit, doing the best batting. The fielding of both clubs was superb. The Athletics earned seven runs, and the Hartfords two. The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletics	4	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	1	—12
Hartfords	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4

THE ATLANTICS DEFEAT THE BOSTONS.

BOSTON, Mass., May 23.—At a game of base-ball played here to-day between the Atlantics and Bostons, the former were victorious by a score of 9 to 3.

THE TURF.

BEACON PARK RACES—A GOOD DAY'S SPORT.

BOSTON, May 23.—The Spring Meeting at Beacon Park, which was postponed from Thursday last, on account of rain, was continued to-day. The weather was delightful, and the attendance large. There was but one race on the original programme, but the race for 2:34 horses was taken from the closing day's programme, thus making a full afternoon's sport.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $400; for horses that never beat 2:29; mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness.

G. H. Bailey's b. g. Sheppard Knapp, Jr.	2	1	1	1
Worcester's ch. s. Colonel Moulton	1	3	2	3
Dustin's br. g. Frank Palmer	3	4	3	2
D. Bigley's ch. m. Fanny	4	2	4	4

Time—2:31¼, 2:31, 2:30, 2:30.

Colonel Moulton was the favorite before the start, and after the first heat sold at large odds.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $250, for horses that never beat 2:34; mile heats, to harness.

Beckler's ch. m. Flora Belle	2	1	1	1
Carroll's br. m. Jubilee Lambert	1	2	2	2
Woodward's b. s. John Lambert	3	3	3	3
Moshler's bl. m. Belle Dean	4	4	4	dr.

Time—2:34, 2:32¼, 2:30, 2:32.

Six horses started of the eight entered.

NASHVILLE RACES—FIFTH AND LAST DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 23.—This was the fifth and last day of the Spring meeting of the Nashville Blood-horse Association. The attendance was very large.

FIRST RACE.—Maxwell House Stakes, for three-year olds, two-mile dash, $50 entrance, half forfeit, sixteen entries and three starters.

Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite	1
Burton's br. c. Jim Alexander	2
Alcock's ch. c. Brakesman	3

Time—3:45. Vandalite was the favorite in the pools.

SECOND RACE.—Mile heats, best three in five, purse $400.

Franklin's b. m. Arizona	2	1	1	1
Williams & Owing's ch. c. Somerset	1	2	2	2
Scully's br. g. Noll	3	3	3	3

Time—1:46¾, 1:46½, 1:49½, 1:51¼.

Arizona was the favorite in the pools by 3 to 1.

THIRD RACE—Mile heats, purse $200, for beaten horses.

Harding's ch. f. Madeira	2	1	1
Harris' Jouaine	3	3	2
Merrill's br. c. Savoy	1	r. o.	

Time—1:48, 1:51½, 1:58½.

Madeira was the favorite. Savoy was ruled out for foul riding.

RAILROAD FREIGHT CHARGES.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 23.—A special to the *Tribune*, from Springfield, Ill., says that the case of The People vs. The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company was called to-day in Sangamon County Circuit Court, and counsel for the people announced their readiness to proceed with the trial. Defendants' counsel proposed an arrangement to plaintiffs' counsel to allow the people to take judgment by default, provided the defendants were allowed to have a record in the case upon which to appeal to the Supreme Court. This proposition was declined, and the case went to trial. Defendants' counsel then filed their objections to further proceedings in the case and to the admission in evidence of the schedules of rates prepared by the Railroad Commissioners of Illinois, and to all other evidence and to the several instructions of the court, not waiving thereby any right to claim that the case has been removed from the jurisdiction of this court.

Plaintiffs' counsel produced witnesses to prove the allegations in their declarations, and offered the Railroad Commissioners' schedule to show that the rates charged by the railroad company were in excess of the rates "prima facie" allowed by law, and thus established charges of extortion.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for $3,000. It is not known what the next step of the defense will be. Plaintiffs' counsel will at the proper time move for execution against the property of the company.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Merchant seamen are in demand at Halifax, N. S.

The gold mines at Cranberry Head, Yarmouth, N. S., are reported to be doing well.

Wreckers are reported to be plundering the cargo of the brig James Fraser, which went ashore at La Have on Friday.

Dr. F. F. Pierce, a delegate from Nashville to the Methodist Conference in session at Louisville, Ky., died on Friday of pneumonia.

Henry Stauffer, a carpenter, fell from the second story of a new building at Harrisburg, Penn., yesterday, and was instantly killed.

Three men were arrested for highway robbery on Dock street, Philadelphia, on Friday night, they having robbed two colored girls and a white man of their money and jewelry.

Prof. Joseph D. Haven, D.D., LL.D., died in Chicago yesterday. He was recently elected to the chair of mental and moral philosophy in the Chicago University.

Elijah Applegate, the oldest resident of Louisville, and for many years one of the most extensive and prosperous merchants in the West, died yesterday, aged seventy-three years.

A terrible case of suicide occurred at Halifax, N. S., yesterday morning. Mrs. Davidson, a young woman, in a temporary fit of insanity, cut her throat, nearly severing the head from the trunk.

Henry M. McQuade, a lawyer, of the firm of McQuade & McDecker, died last evening at the New-York State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, in Middletown, N. Y. He was aged thirty-six.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

OPINION OF THE PARIS PAPERS UPON THE NEXT MINISTRY.

PARIS, May 23.—The new Ministry, as announced last night, is published in the *Journal Officiel* to-day.

The Paris papers generally think that the Ministry is more of a business one than a representative of any distinct political programme.

THE ASSEMBLY WILL SUPPORT THE NEW MINISTRY.

PARIS, May 23.—The majority of the Assembly appears resolved to support the new Ministry.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS—ADJOURNMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY UNTIL THURSDAY NEXT.

PARIS, May 23.—Prince Clovis Hohenlohe, the new German Ambassador to France, presented his credentials to President MacMahon to-day. Speeches conveying the friendliest assurances were exchanged.

The Assembly has adjourned until Thursday next, to enable the Ministry to arrange the order of business with the Constitutional Committee.

SPAIN.

A DETACHMENT OF REPUBLICAN VOLUNTEERS LIBERATED.

SANTANDER, May 23.—The detachment of Republican volunteers who were surrounded near this city by the Carlists, have been liberated by the troops sent to their relief.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF SENOR PI Y MARGALL.

Writing from Madrid on May 4 a correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Señor Pi y Margall is once more the hero of the hour, in consequence of his fortunate escape from an attempt made to assassinate him in his own house yesterday. Since the *coup d'état* of the 3d of January he has been living a very retired life, and, but for the silly pamphlet he published a week or two ago, he would have been quite forgotten by the inhabitants of Madrid. So quiet and retired a life has he been leading that he seldom appeared in the public streets, and it was only yesterday, when the news of the terrible danger he had been in spread through the city, that the great majority of the people of Madrid learned that he was residing in their midst.

It appears that about 10 o'clock yesterday morning a man, decently dressed, presented himself at the house of the Ex Premier, No. 25 Calle Preciados, and desired to see him on business. Though Señor Pi y Margall was at the moment in conference with one of his political friends, the Ex-Deputy Señor Obertin, the visitor was at once ushered into his presence. He addressed Señor Pi very respectfully, representing that he was a parish priest in great pecuniary distress through the failure of the Government to pay his salary for many months; that he had addressed a petition to Señor Martos, the Minister of Grace and Justice, calling attention to his case, and that he begged the favor of a letter of recommendation to that important personage. Señor Pi answered that he had no pretensions of any kind to influence Señor Martos. Their political creeds were different, and their personal intimacy anything but close. His visitor being very persistent, Señor Pi told him that he happened to be acquainted with one of the officials in the Ministry in question, to whom he would be happy to give him a recommendation if he thought it could be of any use to him. He accordingly wrote a few words on the back of his card, and with this his visitor retired, professing much gratitude. Between 12 and 1 in the afternoon Señor Pi was quietly breakfasting with his wife, when the same person again presented himself, stating to the servant that he wished to report to his Excellency the result of his visit to the Ministry of Grace and Justice. Without waiting for permission he followed the servant into the breakfast-room, and as quick as lightning drew a revolver from his pocket, and with the words, "*Yo acabo vuested de vivir!*" ("Now you will cease to live!") pointed it straight at the astonished philosopher, whose habitual coolness, however, did not forsake him, for he uttered the exclamation "*Esta vuested loco?*" ("Are you mad?") to which the would-be assassin merely replied "*Ave Marie!*" and instantly fired. The ball lodged in the opposite wall, and the intended victim, finding himself unhurt and that the revolver was once more presented at him, sought safety in precipitate flight into an adjoining room, which led into his study or *despacho*. The assassin pursued him closely, and fired at him just as he reached the study, the second ball lodging in the wall right over the top of the door. Once in his study, Señor Pi turned the key, but in the meantime the aggressor had run round by a side-passage into the drawing-room, which had a door leading into the study. A struggle ensued between the two at this door, which would not lock. Señor Pi, however, kept it shut by main force, and the aggressor fired his third barrel through the door, but without effect. In the meantime the cries of the wife and servant had brought in the neighbors, and these instantly heard the discharge of the fourth barrel in the drawing-room, accompanied by a heavy thud on the floor. Rushing in, they found the lifeless body of the would-be assassin, bathed in blood from a wound in the temple, stretched on the ground, with the fatal revolver firmly grasped in the right hand. It appeared that of a man of some thirty or thirty-four years of age, dressed in black trousers and waistcoat, dark coat, very much worn, and cloth cap. In his pockets they found his *cedula de vecinidad*, in which he was described as a priest, resident in Toledo, and also a document setting forth that he had been an inmate of a lunatic asylum in the Province of Valencia, discharged as cured. The body was immediately removed to the General Hospital, and I suppose that is about the last we shall hear of the affair, as "judicial inquiries" have commenced, and these, you know, are always conducted in secret in Spain.

I have been given to understand that there can be no doubt of the insanity of the would-be assassin, and grave reflections are cast upon the officials of the asylum who released him with a "cured" certificate. It is said he had a claim of some $500 to $600 against the Government, and that failure to receive what he thought his due had affected his brain. Señor Pi y Margall is too quiet and retiring a man to make enemies desirous to take his life, and he is quite satisfied the poor fellow in question had no personal knowlege of him whatever. He is sure he was insane. As soon as the affair became known there was great excitement in the city, and Señors Castelar, Figueras, Pavia, Albaredo, and numerous other prominent men of all parties, flocked to the house to express their sympathy with the Ex-Premier, and to congratulate him on his escape.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., ON EDUCATION.

At the meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, May 11, Lord Russell in the chair, the following letter was read from Mr. Bright:

No. 40 CLARGES STREET, April 23, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I cannot come to your approaching meeting, for I feel constrained still to avoid all public meetings which do not come within the line of my special duty. You speak of the principles of your society, and of their more general acceptance. In my opinion they are the principles on which our public common school education should have been based. You avoid what is strictly denominational religious instruction, but you give as much of religious teaching as can be useful to children, and as much as they can understand. I think the bulk of opinion in England, as in Scotland and Ireland, is in favor of some religious instructions in schools; and it is to be deeply regretted that the moderation and simplicity of your system could not be accepted by all Christian Churches and sects. The general feeling might thus have been consulted, and no supremacy would have been established, for supremacy can only be mischievous in the department of education and in its opposition to the moderation and charity which should always accompany Christian effort. The time may come, though I can scarcely hope to live to see it, when there will be less grasping for power on the part of the professed ministers of Christ, and a greater intelligence, to make concessions in the interests of multitudes suffering from the heritage of generations of ignorance and neglect.

I am, very truly yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

CONGRESSMAN SAWYER DECLINES.

Hon. Philetus Sawyer, member of Congress from the Sixth District of Wisconsin, has written a reply to a letter from an inquiring friend at home, wherein he expresses himself thus: "I will say that two years ago, before and after my nomination, and before the election, I stated to you and others in public, as well as in private, that no matter what the result of that canvass might be, I should never again be a candidate, and in that determination I have never wavered. At the expiration of my present term I shall have served ten years in Congress, and I cannot but think that if it is a good thing to have been there I ought not to have it any longer, and if it is a tax to have it, then I ought not to be asked to be again a candidate. After reviewing the whole case, I still remain firm and decided that I will not again be a candidate for re-election to Congress."

THE INTELLIGENT JUROR IN MAINE.

A curious way of reaching a verdict has just been discovered in the case of Thomas A. Pike, the alleged wife-murderer, who was on Wednesday found guilty of manslaughter at Portland. After the jury retired it was discovered that they stood eleven for conviction on a charge of manslaughter and one for conviction on a charge of assault and battery. After some eight hours' session and earnest discussion, it was agreed that eleven ballots marked "guilty" and one ballot marked "not guilty" should be put into a hat, and the juror in favor of conviction for assault and battery was to draw one. If he drew the ballot "not guilty," then the verdict was to stand as it was, eleven to one; but if he drew "guilty," the verdict of conviction for manslaughter was to be rendered. He drew the latter, and the verdict was so rendered. The matter being brought to the notice of the court, the verdict has been set aside and a new trial ordered.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 24—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen slightly, but continues highest in the South Atlantic States. It has fallen slightly in the remaining districts and is lower in the North-west. The temperature has risen in all the districts generally. Clear weather with easterly and southerly winds prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; partly cloudy weather with southerly winds in New-England, the Middle States, the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Lower Missouri Valley. Light rain is reported in Minnesota and Southern Virginia.

The Mississippi River has fallen at Helena, Memphis, and Cairo. The Ohio River has fallen at Evansville, and the Red River has risen at Shreveport.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, partly cloudy and warmer weather will prevail during the day, with south-west to south-east winds and falling barometer, followed by threatening weather during the night.

For the Middle States, the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, generally cloudy weather and light rains, with easterly or southerly winds, stationary or rising temperature, and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, generally clear and warmer weather, with southerly winds and falling barometers in the South Atlantic States.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy and warm weather, southerly winds, and continued low barometer and rain in the first-named districts.

The Lower Mississippi and the Lower Ohio Rivers will fall slowly, and the Lower Missouri will remain stationary or rise slightly during the day.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874
3 A. M.	57°	51°	3:30 P. M.	80°	77°
6 A. M.	59°	50°	6 P. M.	71°	64°
9 A. M.	61°	61°	9 P. M.	62°	60°
12 M.	70°	70°	12 P. M.	60°	57°

Average temperature yesterday.....61¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....65°
Average temperature for corresponding date last week.....59 2-7°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year.....59 5-7°

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the past week shows the mean height of the barometer to have been 29,800 inches, the maximum being 29,867 inches on the 20th, and the minimum 29,660 inches on the 21st inst. The mean temperature for the week was 59.1°. The maximum was 73° on the 17th, and the minimum 45° on the 19th. The amount of rainfall for the week was 0.31 inches, and the distance traveled by the wind was 1,097 miles.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD BONDS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 23.—Representatives of the first and second mortgage bondholders and stockholders of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company have finally agreed to a compromise, which will, it acceded to by the United States Circuit Court, take the road out of the hands of the receiver.

The first and second mortgages bondholders to be foreclosed, and first mortgages are to have control of the road until the interest is paid on new bonds and preferred stock to be issued to cover past due interest, when the control of the company passes to the owners of the second mortgage bonds.

The road has never paid any interest at all from its earnings.

NOTES FROM UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, May 23.—Another ledge of cinnabar has been discovered in the Camp Floyd District. It is claimed that the ore assays from twenty to seventy-five per cent. of quicksilver.

Henry Rochefort is expected here to-morrow.

Societies of the "Order of Enoch" are being rapidly organized throughout the Territory, four societies having been organized in different wards of this city last night.

SUITS UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 23.—This morning Judge Lynch, of the Fourth District Court, awarded the following amounts to colored claimants in suits under the Civil Rights bill: $1,000 to Joseph vs. Bidwell, proprietor of the Academy of Music, for refusing him admittance, $250 each to George Washington and Lewis vs. McCloskey for refusing to sell them soda water, and $250 to Clemont vs. O'Neill for refusing to sell him a drink. These cases were decided by the judge in conformity with a law passed by the recent Legislature, the juries failing to agree.

PROF. SWING.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Contrary to announcement made by the Elders of the Fourth Presbyterian (Prof. Swing's) Church yesterday that a meeting of the society would be held to-night, none was held, and there are no new developments in the matter. There seems to be no doubt that Prof. Swing will persist in his determination to withdraw from the Presbyterian Church, and that his church will continue to employ him to preach for them—a right which they have under the usage of the church.

A TEXAS MAIL ROBBER.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 23.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Brenham to-day says that Deputy Sheriff Doran has identified one of the mail robbers. He is the one who stood guard over the stage passengers while his companions were robbing. Doran gets a reward of $2,323.

STATE TREASURER RAINE.

UTICA, N. Y., May 23.—There is no essential change from yesterday in State Treasurer Raine's condition.

A TRICKY LAWYER.

A peculiar case has just been decided in the Supreme Court at Lewiston, Me., the circumstances of which are thus narrated: "A Scotchman named Alexander Dunn received severe injuries on the Grand Trunk Railway by a car being thrown from the track. He was poor, and employed Calvin Record, a lawyer in Lewiston, to sue the road for damages, which he did in conjunction with a lawyer in Portland. A verdict of $1,800 was obtained. The case was carried to the law court on exceptions, which were overruled, and judgment rendered for plaintiff for verdict, interest, and costs, in all $2,083 94. The Portland lawyer received $456 08 for for his services, and the balance, $1,631 17, Record receipted for. From that time to this Dunn has never been able to make any settlement with Record, and therefore brought suit to recover, and the jury has awarded a verdict of $1,373 28 for plaintiff."

KILLING A MOTHER-IN-LAW NO MURDER.

The trial of Mrs. Housden, in Nashville, Tenn., for the murder of her mother-in-law, in Williamson County, about a year ago, was concluded Wednesday by a verdict of "Not guilty." The *Banner* says: "Wilkes Barnes, colored, the accomplice, who was convicted of participation in the murder of old Mrs. Housden, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of ninety-nine years, will be turned loose, he having turned State's evidence in the case of the State against Mrs. Housden, who was yesterday acquitted. Jerry Stokes, who was also convicted and sentenced to some thirteen years, is to have a new trial. So ends the Housden horror."

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

The steam-ship Rhein, which left Bremen May 9, and Southampton May 12, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days.

The steam-ships Weser and Baltic, which sailed for Europe yesterday, took 48,000 letters and eighty-one bags of papers. The steam-ship Rhein, which arrived with the European mails, brought 32,400 letters and sixty-five bags of papers.

STRANGE.—An eccentric old buffer says he likes the feeling of Dr. Colton's laughing-gas operations so much that he's going to have all his teeth pulled, one a day for a month. His wife advises him to have his new set fit so tight that he'll have to go through the same operation on taking them out for the night—and he's expected to do it.—*Danbury News.*

Great Discovery.

"LUXURENE" (DEODORIZED COCOA-NUT OIL, &c.) heals humors of the Scalp and dresses Hair BEAUTIFULLY. IT HAS NO EQUAL. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

MESSRS. LINDEMAN & SONS: Several years since, nine, I think, I purchased a Cycloid Piano when I was living at Fordham. From there it went with my family to Germany, Dresden, and Stuttgart, thence to Paris, where it remained during the siege; thence to this place, where it has been in use for some two or three years. During all this time it has proved itself an excellent instrument in every respect.
Yours truly, A. N. CHRYSTIE,
President Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

Ferry to Staten Island, for New-Brighton, West Brighton, and Port Richmond, now leaves from the South Ferry, Whitehall st., at the foot of Broadway.

Freight received on Pier No. 1 East River.—*Advertisement.*

HOW ELEGANT, LUXURIOUS, AND REASONABLE is the exclamation of all who visit the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Russian Baths, No. 7 West 24th st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

Neuralgic Pains, Inflamed, Swollen, and Enlarged Joints on the hands or feet, Bunions. Cure guaranteed. Wm. M. Giles & Co.'s Iodide Ammonia Liniment. Sold by Hudnut, *Herald* Building. Depot No. 451 6th av. Davis, corner 36th st. and 3d av. 50c. and $1 per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

The fact that the leading physicians throughout the City and United States send their patients to the Russian Vapor Baths, No. 25 East Fourth street, with satisfactory results, is a sufficient guarantee of their *truly valuable* properties. Open daily.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

To Beautify the Hair,
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Pomeroy & Co., No. 744 Broadway, sell for $4 the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

Humphreys' Witch Hazel.

This standard family medicine is one-third stronger and purer, and gives the customer more for his money, than any other style of Extract Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel, ever sold, and is the only one made by Dr. Humphreys. So ask for Humphreys' Witch Hazel, and take no other. Sold by all dealers. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid: best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

The most beautiful effect is produced by applying paper-backed wood hangings to plastered walls in dining-rooms, libraries, halls, closets, &c.; wainscoting 75 cents to $2 per foot. Address
A. S. McCALLUM, No. 103 Barrow st.

Scalp Diseases.—B. C. PERRY, the skillful Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, cures all Eruptive and other Scalp Diseases; also Falling, Loss, and Prematurely Gray Hair, and Dry, Moist, and Scaly Dandruff.

Silk Elastic Stockings, Belts, Knee-caps, abdominal supporters, crutches, and suspensory bandages, shoulder braces, at MARSH'S truss office, No. 2 Vesey st. Lady attendants.

Atkinson's Extract White Rose.
55c. a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

Wedding Invitations, Foreign Note Paper. Monograms, Crests, General Engraving. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Rupture and Physical Deformities Successfully treated by Dr. MARSH, at No. 2 Vesey st., old office.

Brooks' Boots and Shoes.—The largest assortment of good boots in the City. Established in 1848. Now at No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

GRONSTEDT—HOLBROOK.—On the 21st inst., in the City of New-York, by Rev. Mr. Kettell, Assistant Rector of Holy Trinity, JOHAN BADER GRONSTEDT, of Stockholm, Sweden, to GEORGIE M. HOLBROOK, formerly of Boston. No cards.

PALMER—WALTON.—In New-York, on the 13th ult., by Rev. Dr. Beach, H. W. PALMER, of this City, and Miss SARAH S., daughter of D. S. Walton, Esq., of Portsmouth, Va.

DIED.

BRODHEAD.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Friday morning, May 22, after long suffering, AUGUSTUS MOORE, son of Edgar and Sarah Jane Brodhead, aged 15 years, 5 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 11 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J., at 1 o'clock P. M. Monday, May 25, without further notice.

BROWN.—May 23, at 10 P. M., MARIA R., wife of Dr. C. R. Brown-Séquard and daughter of the late George Carlisle, Cincinnati, aged 43 years and 11 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CALDWELL.—At Clarendon Hotel, this City, Saturday afternoon, May 23, 1874, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE CALDWELL.

Funeral services from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, on Monday, May 25, 1874, at 9 A. M. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Fredericksburg and Richmond, Va., Cincinnati and Louisville papers please copy.

CARTER.—On Thursday, May 21, at New-Canaan, Conn., HANFORD CARTER, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, on Monday, May 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The 8 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. express trains on New-Haven Railroad connect with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford. Trains returning reach New-York at 7:30 P. M.

COOLEDGE.—On Friday morning, 22d inst., after a lingering illness, WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE, in his 57th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 667 5th av., (near 53d st.,) on Tuesday, 26th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DOANE.—On Saturday, May 23, suddenly, at his residence in Essex, Conn., Capt. CORNELIUS R. DOANE.

The funeral will take place at the Episcopal Church, Tuesday, the 26th, at 2 o'clock.

ELSWORTH.—On Friday, May 22, JOHN ELSWORTH, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, May 25, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Trains leave at 8 and 10:30 A. M.

HEPBURNE.—At his residence, on Friday, May 22, WM. P. R. HEPBURNE, son of the late Thomas G. and Charlotte Hepburne.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Sunday, May 24, at 2:30 o'clock, from No. 24 3d st.

HALL.—On Saturday, May 23, THOMAS HALL, in the 81st year of his age. (Late of the firm of Hall & Labagh.)

Funeral from his late residence, No. 150 East 44th st., on Monday, May 25, at 1 P. M. Friends and relations are invited to attend.

MACK.—Amherst, Mass., May 21, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. HARRIET PARSONS, daughter of Rev. David Parsons, D. D., and successively wife and widow of Rev. Royal Washburn and Hon. David Mack.

McCLELLAND.—On Saturday, May 23, JOHN McCLELLAND, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington square, on Tuesday, May 26, at 2 P. M.

PRINCE.—On Friday, May 22, in the 52d year of her age, Mrs. MARY PRINCE, relict of the late John D. Prince, of Lowell, Mass.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her son, John D. Prince, at Islip, Long Island, on Monday, May 25, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relations and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

POTTER.—Saturday morning, May 23, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles C. Mengel, No. 297 Dean st., Brooklyn, Mrs. ELIZABETH POTTER, aged 75 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

REEVES.—On Friday, May 22, 1874, PHILIP REEVES, in the 84th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his nephew, John Reeves, No. 166 West 22d st., this Sunday, May 24, at 2 o'clock.

☞ South Hampton, Long Island, and New-London, Conn., papers please copy.

STEARNS.—Suddenly, on May 21, of congestion of the brain, WILLIAM F. STEARNS, of Orange, aged 39 years.

Funeral at the Congregational Church, Orange Valley, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 3:30 P. M., on arrival of train leaving foot of Barclay st., New-York, at 2:30 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—At Flushing, Long Island, May 26, Dr. WM. WRIGHT, formerly of Philadelphia, in his 75th year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, corner Bourne and Madison avs., Flushing, on Tuesday, May 26, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INCURABLES NO LONGER!—THE TERRIBLE Diabetes conquered! A few more additional cures by the incomparable Bethesda Mineral Spring Water!

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 22, 1874.

Dr. A. Hawley Heath: DEAR SIR: I lost in a short time seventy pounds in weight, but am entirely cured of the worst case of diabetes. There is not a particle of sugar left in my urine, and I am as natural as an old shoe, and as good a man as ever. Yours, truly,
JOHN A. B. CAMPBELL.

Vincent Bidwell, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss K. Prince, Marillo, Erie County, N. Y., were also cured of diabetes, complicated with dropsy, in the Spring of 1873, and have enjoyed excellent health since. Mr. Campbell saw both of them prior to drinking the Bethesda for his disease.

April 2, P. S.—Vandenberg, of Canandaigua, N. Y., writes: "After suffering over two years with saccharine diabetes in its most aggravated form, baffling all treatment, the Bethesda Water has removed every particle of sugar, and my strength and general health have returned."

Pamphlets, with full directions, treatment, and analysis, at the depot and offices, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

CAMPHOR, 35c. A POUND.
WM. M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

HAIR SWITCHES, FIVE OUNCES; A PAIR 30 inches long sold for $4 a pair; the same are sold for $34 a dozen pair, wholesale. Samples sent in the country C. O. D. Address or call at MEYERS' HAIR STORE, No. 1,093 2d av.

PROF. DAVID SWING'S FIFTEEN SERMONS, embracing Dr. Patton's charges of heterodoxy. Price $1; in neat cloth $1 50.
S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE OR PAIN.—Chronic diseases a specialty. By J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY LOTS.—A PLOT of six lots, beautifully situated on Chapel Hill, for sale. Inquire at No. 5 Dey st., Room No. 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAMAGED BOOKS AT AUCTION.
DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.
ARCHITECTURAL AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
The Publications of Messrs. Morel & Co., Paris, France.

NOTICE.
These books are more or less in bad condition, having been damaged by the fire that occurred in the United States Warehouse last Summer. In very many instances, however, the books are only injured outside, not interfering with the text or plates.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, TUESDAY MORNING.

To be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, May 27.

ELEGANT AND LUXURIOUS BOOKS.

On exhibition TUESDAY MORNING, 26th May, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.

An extremely fine collection of imported books, comprising rare and valuable works of art, and an extensive collection of books in the most elegant and costly bindings, by Riviere, Heyday, and others, in polished and tree calf, crushed levant morocco, half calf and morocco, &c.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"Whate'er Betide," Millard, 50c.; "Hand that Rocks the World," Thomas, 40c.; "Sweet Angelina," Danks, 30c.; "Conspirators' Chorus," (Mme. Angot.) 30c.; "Storm Steo" Galop, Strauss, 35c.; "Lohengrin," Wels, 75c.; "Marguerite" Valse, Gottschalk, 75c.; Strauss' "Carnival Lancers," 50c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,

Corner of Madison av. and 28th st.

Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

Services in the morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT will preach,

and at 7:45 o'clock in the evening, when

Rev. Dr. POTTER will officiate.

A cordial invitation extended to all.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 42d st.—Services on Sunday as follows: 10:30 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.

4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE IN THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison av. and 42d st., at 7:45 P. M.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

The ushers will assign free seats. This is the continuation of the services held in Cooper Union on Sunday evenings during the Winter.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, 57TH ST. AND 8TH AV.

Rev. J. M. Pullman will preach Sunday morning at 10:45, and evening at 7:45.

A MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION.—BISHOP Snow, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: "Has the Bridegroom Come to the Marriage?" Matthew xxv., 1-6.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M. Children's church at 3:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

ALL SOUL'S CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Sunday, May 24, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Hedge, of Harvard University, will preach. The public cordially invited.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., Mr. E. V. Wilson lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. A number of tests are given after the lecture among the audience. Children's Lyceum meets 2:30 P. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Pastor, Rev. S. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) evening at 7:45 o'clock. Subject—"Saving Faith." Rev. Almon Gunnison, of Brooklyn, will preach in the morning. All are invited.

CHURCH HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 25TH ST., near Madison av.—Morning service at 10:30 o'clock.—Music for Whitsunday, May 24—Venite, Millard; Glorias, Berge, Beal; Te Deum, Evans; Jubilate, Andrews; Hymn, Danks; Gloria Tibi, adapted; "Come Holy Spirit," Warren; Gloria, W. Berge; Offertory—"O for the Wings of a Dove," Mendelssohn. Evening service at 7:45 o'clock, with selections from the above.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Pastor.—Morning subject—"What Kind of a God do we Worship?" Evening subject—"The Lions in a Young Man's Way." Sunday-school and Congregational Bible-class at 3. Prayer-meeting Friday evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23D st., Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor.—Rev. P. Saffery Evans, of Shelburn Falls, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. D. C. Hughes, of New-York, at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., (Rev. Dr. Howland, Rev. Dr. Conrad.) Divine service on Whitsunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. Jos. F. Lovering, of Concord, N. H., will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"The Gospel Given in Man." The public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Divine service by the Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH of New-York, Madison av. and 47th st.—Divine service Sunday, May 24, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Rev. W. T. Sabine, Rector, will preach morning and evening.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free; all are welcome.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th av. and 31st st., Rev. S. B. Rossitter, Pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Subject—"Good Gifts from God." Evening at 7:45, subject—"Do What Your Hands Find To Do."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 50TH st., east of 3d av.—Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M. Rev. U. T. Tracy will preach morning and evening.

REV. DR. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, OF THE General Theological Seminary, will preach at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th av. and 39th st., on the evening of Whitsunday, May 24. Service at 7:45 o'clock. Other services during the day at 5, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Children's Whitsuntide Festival, Tuesday, May 26, at 8 P. M.

REV. DR. DOWLING, D. D., THE FORMER Pastor, will supply the pulpit on Sunday, May 24, morning and evening, at the South Baptist Church, (Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor,) 25th st., near 8th av.

REV. MR. ARTHUR, FATHER OF THE COLlector of the Port, will Preach in the Mariners' Church, corner of Henry and Oliver sts., this (Sunday) morning at 10:30 o'clock.

REV. DR. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, from San Francisco, will preach at the morning and evening service to-day in the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, corner of Court and President sts.

REV. JOHN S. DAVENPORT, OF BOSTON, will preach in the Catholic Apostolic Church, in 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, on "The Nature of the Pentecostal Gift."

REV. GEO. S. HARE, D. D., WILL PREACH Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av. All are invited.

REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., will deliver his fourth lecture on "Evidences of Christianity" at Association Hall Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER OF 53d st.—Services on Whitsunday. Morning prayer at 9 o'clock. Litany sermon and Holy Communion at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon service and sermon at 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Osgood will preach morning and afternoon.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Sunday services: First celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; second celebration, (choral,) 10:30; evening prayer, 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, will officiate.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 22d st.—Rev. Prof. Butz, of Drew Seminary, will preach on Sunday, 24th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY ST., NEAR MacDougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services on Whitsunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, BROADWAY AND VESEY st.—Anniversary of the schools at Evensong, Whitsunday, 3:30 P. M. Address by Rev. Dr. Dix.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d av. and 10th st. REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., of Albany, N. Y., will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 and in the evening at 7:45. Evening subject—"The Mystic Stone and the Image." All are cordially invited.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF P. E. Church of the City of New-York will hold a regular meeting on Monday, May 25, at 8 P. M. at Calvary Church Lecture Room, corner 4th av. and 21st st. Essay by Rev. Wm. Kirkus, L. L. B., of Grace Church. Subject: "Thoroughness." Annual meeting; election of officers for ensuing year; collection. JOHN P. FAURE, Secretary.

WHITSUNDAY—CHRIST CHURCH, FIFTH av.—Morning prayer, sermon, and holy Communion, 10:30; Evening prayer, (sermon on "The Rationale of Baptism,") 8.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES!

SILKS, DRESS

SILKS, GOODS.

Owing to increased patronage, our POPULAR SILK DEPARTMENT has BEEN ENLARGED, and the STOCK of STRIPED SILKS will OCCUPY EXCLUSIVELY the additional counters in the department. The increased space enables us to make a FINER DISPLAY of OUR WELL-KNOWN BLACK SILKS, and add materially to the ATTRACTIVENESS of this FAVORITE DEPARTMENT, which now contains an assortment of SILKS not SURPASSED for ELEGANCE, BEAUTY, or COLOR.

In the DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT will be found all that is NEW and NOVEL in DRESS GOODS, and in the CHOICEST and MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES and COLORS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

☞ FULL LINE of PRINTED FOULARDS (standard quality) at the REMARKABLY LOW PRICE of 85 cents; regular retail price, $1 50.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, May 25, 1874,
A Large Assortment of BLACK, COLORED, AND FANCY

SILKS,

among which may be found

Black and White Stripes,
at the Extraordinarily Low Price of 90c. and $1 per yard, good value $1 25 and $1 50.

Grisaille Stripes,
Rich and Very Heavy, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.

Large Additions have been made to their stock of

Real India Camels' Hair

SHAWLS,

Purchased in Paris GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE, commencing at the Extremely Low Price of $18 each upward.

Paris Fancy Goods,
embracing very rich LACE and CASHMERE
Sacques, Cuirasses, Polonaise,
Elegantly trimmed with Silk and Jet.
JET TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.

LADIES' TIES, SASH RIBBONS, TRIMMING RIBBONS in choice colors and extra quality at very low prices.

Embroideries, Hamburg Edgings and Insertions
Elegantly-embroidered SKIRTS, UNDERWEAR, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.

Ladies' Ready-made SILK, POPLIN, MOHAIR, LINEN, LAWN, and ORGANDIE

DRESSES,

More Elegant in style and Lower Prices than ever.
A Beautiful Assortment of LADIES' and MISSES'

TRIMMED HATS
At $6, $7, $8, $9, and $10 each upward.

LARGE ADDITIONS will also be made to their

DRESS GOODS

STOCKS, prices commencing at the exceedingly low price of 25c. per yard upward—one-half their value.

Their friends and customers of this and neighboring cities will find it to their advantage to examine the above.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have made LARGE ADDITIONS to this Department.

5-Frame Brussels,
At $1 75 per yard, formerly $2 25.
Tapestry English Brussels,
At $1 25 per yard, recently $1 50.
Royal Wiltons,
At $2 50 and $2 75 per yard, formerly $3 50 and $3 75.
American Moquettes,
Elegant designs, finest quality, manufactured EXPRESSLY TO THEIR ORDER, at the extremely low price of $3 per yard.
Paris Quality Veloute,
Only $2 50 per yard.
ELEGANT AXMINSTER AUBUSSON, INDIAN, PERSIAN, and BERLIN

CARPETS,

IN ONE PIECE, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Housekeeping and House Furnishing Goods,
Comprising every description of goods necessary for Family and Hotel use, at prices LARGELY REDUCED.
A visit of inspection is respectfully requested.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

GRENADINES, GRENADINES, WARRANTED

PURE SILK AND WOOL
2 yards wide, $2 per yard, worth $3 50.
2 yards wide, $2 50 per yard, worth $4.
⅞ wide, 80 cents, $1, $1 25, worth $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
⅞ wide, 50 cents, worth 65 cents.
CASHMERES, MERINOES, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, TAMISE CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, &c.

At a Great Reduction.

BLACK SILKS,

Striped Silks $1, Worth $1 20.
One case Steel Mohairs, 30 cents, worth 50 cents.
Alpacas and Pure Mohairs,
Complete Outfits, ready made.

JACKSON'S,

No. 736 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Preparatory to our semi-annual stock-taking, we will offer for the next thirty days

UNUSUAL BARGAINS
IN
SILKS.

Colors, in good shades, $1 25 and $1 50.
Blacks at greatly reduced prices.
Stripes and Checks at $1; reduced from $1 25 and $1 50.
500 pieces fresh goods and New Colors, $1 90 per yard; former price, $2 25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
offer in their
MOURNING DEPARTMENT
A splendid assortment of goods of the choicest description and in superior qualities.
Iron-frame GRENADINES, plain, striped, and figured.
Armure and Fine-mesh GRENADINES, all silk.
Plain, Striped, and Figured HERNANIS.
Summer CACHEMIRE SICILLIENE.
FLORENTINE and BYZANTINES, plain and striped.
Silk-warp HENRIETTAS, BOMBAZINES, and TAMISE CLOTHS.
DRAP D'ETE, CASHMERE DE LAINE.
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 CRAPES and Crape VAILS.
Just received, an elegant assortment of
Algerines and Bayadere Stripes,
For Polonaises, at very attractive prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Having largely replenished their stock of Ready-made Garments, will exhibit
On MONDAY, May 25,
In their
Ladies' Furnishing Department,
A superb assortment of
LADIES' SUITS,
In all the new styles of fabric, for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR, AT PRICES WELL WORTHY OF ATTENTION.
A case of Embroidered Batiste SUITS, just opened, at $35 each; superior to any ever offered at $50.
An elegant assortment of Embroidered Linen and Batiste POLONAISES, specially designed for this house, will be offered at extremely attractive prices.
Having added several New Styles to our elegant stock of Ladies' and Children's ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, we are now prepared to offer extraordinary inducements in this popular branch of our business.
INFANTS' DRESSES, SLIPS, LACE CAPS, TOILET BASKETS, &c., &c., in New Styles.
An unequaled assortment, at remarkably low prices, of Ladies' and Children's UNDERGARMENTS, an inspection of which is respectfully solicited.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will offer, on MONDAY, May 25,
Some Extraordinary Novelties,
Received by the steamer Russia, in
Real Llama Lace SHAWLS; some of great beauty.
Real Llama Lace SACQUES; choicest designs.
Real Llama Lace Sleeveless JACKETS, of unsurpassed elegance.
Real Llama Lace TALMAS; new, graceful, and attractive.
Real Llama Lace POLONAISES; the handsomest this season.
An inspection of the above is respectfully solicited, as they are the greatest bargains offered this season.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
Will offer on MONDAY, May 25,
Great Bargains in Dress Goods,
Having made a general reduction in prices.
French TAFFETA POPLINS, all wool, of the very finest quality and most fashionable shades, 50c. per yard; about one-half the cost of importation.
DIAGONAL SUITINGS, for street wear.
English and French PONGEES.
English CREPE CLOTHS, very durable goods for traveling.
French and English SERGES, handsomest ever imported.
Summer SICILIANS, reduced from $2 to $1 25 per yard.
BERLIN PONGEES, 55c.! BERLIN PONGEES, 55c.!
MIKADO SILKS, 75c.! MIKADO SILKS, 75c.!
INDIA PONGEES! INDIA PONGEES!
LYONS SILK POPLINS, ONLY 90c.!
Striped FOULARD CHALLIS, in all the new shades, reduced from $1 25 to $1.

GENUINE IRISH POPLINS
In new and beautiful shades, together with a great variety of other styles of Rich Dress Goods of the best makes and of superb quality and texture.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,

NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,
PARIS.
Manufacturers of
TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York. IMPORTED PATTERNS of all foreign FASHIONS. NEW designs for the COMING SEASON. CLOTH MODEL given with each pattern. Also, "SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR." Price, 75 cents. Beware of IMITATIONS, because they will not work or satisfy you. None genuine unless stamped WITH OUR NAME.

DRY GOODS.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, Corner 19th St.
NEW-YORK.
Will be largely replenished on MONDAY, May 25, with EXTRA NOVELTIES.

English Tapestry Brussels at	$1 25 per yard
English Body Brussels at	1 75 per yard
Velvet Tapestry at	2 50 per yard
Royal Wiltons at	3 00 per yard
English and French Axminsters	3 00 per yard

And other grades of CARPETINGS at proportionate REDUCTIONS.
English and American Oil-Cloths.
White and Fancy Canton Mattings, &c.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

At Wholesale and Retail,
New Styles Drapery and Furniture Materials.
Novelties in Cretonnes, Satteens and Serges.
Lace Curtains, Swiss, Leno, Nottingham, and Guipure.
Lace and Holland Window Shades, Slip Furniture Coverings, Cornices, Mirrors, &c., (a specialty.)
N. B.—Churches, hotels, and steamers furnished at short notice.

Fancy Striped and Checked

SILKS,

$1 and $1 25 Per Yard,
(Value $1 50 and $1 75.)

SPRING COLORINGS

IN PLAIN SILKS.

$1 50 per yard, worth.....$2 50
2 00 per yard, worth..... 3 00
2 50 per yard, worth..... 4 00
Together with a magnificent stock of higher grades in

Black, Fancy and Plain Silks
at CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.

PARASOLS,

Sun and Rain Umbrellas,
of "FRENCH," "ENGLISH," and "AMERICAN" manufacture. Mountings of IVORY and SILVER.
N. B.—Lace Carriage Parasolettes mounted to order.

GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
AND CUFFS,
READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

UNDERWEAR,

Silk, Lisle Thread, and Merino.
HOSIERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Flannel Traveling Shirts,
SCARFS,
TIES,
HDKFS.,
GLOVES, &C.,
And all other articles appertaining to this branch of business at LOW PRICES.

Costume & Mantle Departments.

ALL THE LATEST
PARISIAN NOVELTIES,
In CARRIAGE, RECEPTION, and PROMENADE GARMENTS, MANTLES, LACE POINTS, LACE SACQUES, LACE AND SILK PALETOTS, LACE-WORK POLONAISE, &c.,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
N. B.—Mourning Outfits prepared at short notice.

Spring and Summer Hosiery AND UNDERWEAR.

Complete assortment now open for LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN.

SUMMER NOVELTIES.

"MAZLATAN,"
A new article for overdresses.
"HERNANIS,"
"GRENADINES,"
and
"GAZE CHAMBRAIS."
Plain, Striped, and Brocbe
Paris Printed
ORGANDIES AND JACONETS.

LACE STRIPED POPLINS,

25 Cents per Yard.

Silk Chain Lyons Poplins,
75 Cents, (former price, $1 25.)
Fancy Foulards,
75 Cents, (former price, $1 50.)
Chintz Figured Armure Foulards,
$1 per Yard, (worth $2 50.)
Black Taffetas,
85 Cents and $1 per Yard, (worth $1 25 and $1 50.)
And all other grades EQUALLY LOW.

LARGE ADDITIONS
Will be made on MONDAY, May 25, to the VARIOUS DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS, of

New & Choice Fabrics
AT POPULAR PRICES.

THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
HUMAN HAIR GOODS
IN THE CITY RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

L. SHAW,

NO. 361 BOWERY, CORNER 4TH ST.
Branch store No. 315 6th av., over millinery store, between 21st and 22d sts.

ALL THE CHOICEST QUALITY OF HUMAN HAIR GOODS AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
PRICE LIST.
FINEST QUALITY HAIR SWITCHES, SOLID, NOT DYED,

25 per Cent. Below the Prices of Any Other House.

SECOND QUALITY HAIR SWITCHES 10 PER CENT. BELOW THOSE OF ANY OTHER HOUSE.
CURLS WARRANTED NATURALLY CURLY, and not boiled and baked, at prices to suit everybody.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR EXTRA COLORS.

COMBINGS,
MADE UP, 25c. AND 50c. PER OUNCE.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.

Fitsettes, in the choicest colors, at 25c., 50c., and $1 per yard.
LADIES' OWN HAIR MADE OVER IN LATEST STYLES.
Having made Human Hair Goods a specialty for over thirty years, we can recommend our goods, with regard to elegance, beauty, and price, as unsurpassed in New-York City, and solicit, respectfully, an examination before purchasing elsewhere.
Goods sent C. O. D. by express, or on receipt of Post Office money order, or money in registered letters, free of charge, to all parts of the country.
WHEN SENDING FOR GOODS ASK PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION.

DRY GOODS.

M. REIMAN & CO.,

25 Union square, 25 East 15th st.,
WILL, ON
Monday, May 25,
Exhibit the MOST MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF BARGAINS EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.

Elegant BLACK SILK WALKING SUITS, elaborately trimmed with jet fringe and passementerie, $64 50.
This suit cannot be purchased at any other house on Broadway or the avenues for less than $85.
Fine BLACK SILK WALKING SUITS, made out of Bonnet silk, handsomely trimmed, at $75 and upward.
STRIPED SILK SUITS, $45, $48 75, $50, $55, and upward.
LINEN, BATISTE, and LAWN SUITS, slightly soiled, will be sold for one-half original cost.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE and LINEN SUITS, finest ever displayed. Also, an elegant assorted stock of SERGE IMPORTED MISSES' SUITS at half price.
CASHMERE and DRAP D'ETE EMBROIDERED JACKETS and POLONAISES.
WHITE LAWN WRAPPERS, plain and embroidered, from $4 and upward.
CAMBRIC WRAPPERS, $1 25.

SILKS.

1,000 pieces STRIPED SILKS, in all Spring shades, 75c., 85c., and 90c.
100 pieces elegant LYONS STRIPED at $1, formerly $1 25.
BLACK GROS GRAINS, 95c., $1, to $2 and up, being 35 per cent. below regular prices.

DRESS GOODS.

10 cases CREPE POPLINS, all Spring shades, 25c., formerly 43c.
15 cases best JAPANESE CLOTH, 20c., formerly 35c.
12 cases NEWPORT SUITINGS, 18c., regular price 40c.
5 cases pure SILK AND WOOL PONGEES, 40c., selling elsewhere at 75c.
All other New Dress Goods at similar low prices.

COLORED GRENADINES.

1,000 pieces STRIPED and FIGURED GRENADINES, including Navy Blues, from 15c. and upward. Importation cost nearly double.

CAMBRICS, BATISTES, LINEN LAWNS.

15 cases elegant CAMBRICS, all new designs, at 15c., worth 25c.
10 cases NAVY-BLUE CAMBRICS and LINEN LAWNS from 25c. and upward.

The attention of ladies is earnestly called to the astonishing bargains which we offer this week, being in excess of anything we have yet secured. In addition to remarkable bargains from auction, we have made extraordinary reductions in all departments, and are offering magnificent goods at 30 to 50 per cent. less than formerly. An early visit is urgently desired, as an opportunity exists which has never before occurred, and the goods must command immediate sales.

BLACK AND STRIPED GRENADINES.

A few only of these RARE BARGAINS are now left.
150 pieces elegant SILK AND WOOL IRON-FRAME GRENADINES, 47c.
350 pieces finer to finest, 55c. to $1 and upward.
An elegant assortment of NOVELTIES in STRIPES, from 25c. to $1 50 per yard, will be opened on MONDAY.
All other BLACK GOODS at proportionately low prices.
SPECIALTY.
150 pieces 5-4 ALL-WOOL GOLD-MEDAL CASHMERES at 75c., worth $1 25.

PARASOLS.

Sun Umbrellas. Sun Umbrellas.

The latest novelties in Ladies', Misses', and Children's PARASOLS. Ladies' SERGE UMBRELLAS in all shades, with Gold, Silver, Ivory, and Pearl Handles, at extremely low prices. SILK SUN UMBRELLAS from 75c. and upward.

LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDERWEAR.

Balance of our IMPORTED UNDERWEAR selling at half cost of importation.
Extensive assortment of DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR at less than manufacturers' prices, consisting of Chemises, Drawers, Gowns, Trail and Walking Skirts, Dressing Sacques, &c.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

FINE WHITE AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS at prices which must be seen to be appreciated.

M. REIMAN & CO.,

NO. 25 UNION SQUARE.

LADIES' SUITS.

Many of our customers who called upon us during the week in answer to our advertisement were

DISAPPOINTED,

as
OUR STOCK WAS SO DEPLETED BY SALES on Monday and Tuesday that we could show only samples.
On MONDAY we shall exhibit
PRECISELY THE SAME GOODS,
and endeavor to keep pace with the demand.
OUR POPLIN SUITS AT $4 50.
OUR POPLIN SUITS AT $8.
OUR POPLIN SUITS AT $10.
OUR SILK-CHAIN POPLIN SUITS AT $12 AND $15,
and
OUR ALL-SILK SUITS AT $28,
in colors, complete.
We have taken the whole trade by surprise. The material for the Poplin Suits above would cost, under ordinary circumstances,
AT LEAST ONE-THIRD MORE,
and every lady knows $28 is about the price charged everywhere
FOR THE MAKING OF A SILK SUIT.

BRADBURY BROS.;

Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
One door below Bleecker st.

BARGAINS!!!

DRESS GOODS AT	15c. TO 20c.
FINER GOODS AT	20c. TO 25c.
SILK POPLINS AT	31c. TO 50c.
SILK CHAIN POPLINS AT	50c. TO 62½c.

28-inches wide.
Also, an elegant assortment of
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Also, a special sale of
PARASOLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
CORSETS AND
GENERAL FANCY GOODS,
Very much less than regular prices.

BRADBURY BROS.,

Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
One door below Bleecker st.

AT GAYNOR'S,

No. 822 Broadway, corner of 12th st.
CORSETS, SKIRTS, AND TOURNOURS SPECIALTIES.
Elegant shapes in all the best makes of Paris CORSETS just received.
Also late novelties in French HAIR-CLOTH SKIRTS and TOURNOURS, TRAVELING SKIRTS at reasonable prices.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS,
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AV. AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.,
OFFER THIS WEEK THEIR
LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT SELECTION OF

SUN UMBRELLAS

and

PARASOLS

at

DECIDEDLY REDUCED PRICES.

The assortment, styles, and quality will be found to be far superior to any other house in the City, while the very low prices we are offering them at will convince ladies of the
VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS WE ARE OFFERING.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.

We shall OPEN on MONDAY over 200 cartons of BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS, purchased the past week at VERY LOW PRICES, which will be offered at a
SLIGHT ADVANCE ON COST.
A FULL LINE of GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS, Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9, 12 and 16.
100 CARTONS, ALL SILK GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS, seven inches wide, all colors, at 74c. per yard.
90 CARTONS FINEST ALL SILK FANCY STRIPED Sash Ribbons, worth $1 25, at 73c. per yard.
42 CARTONS SUPERB FANCY STRIPED GROS GRAIN Sash Ribbons, all silk, $1 per yard.
With a large assortment of RICH ROMAN CRAPE DE CHINE and FANCY PLAID SASH RIBBONS at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES

An elegant line of FRINGED SASHES very cheap.
300 DOZEN GRENADINE WINDSOR TIES IN ALL COLORS, at 25c.

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.

A new importation of novelties in Fine Flowers just received by last week's steamers at our well-known low prices.

STRAW GOODS

FOR
LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

WE BEG TO RECOMMEND OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC TO THE VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

PARIS AND VIENNA FANS,

which we are now offering at
UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS,
ALL OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS.
SPLENDID PAINTED LINEN FANS, from 46c. upward.
SUPERB LINE OF
SILK AND SATIN FANS,
very rich and new paintings, at $1 28, $1 50, $2 15, $2 38, $3, $3 50, upward, with ebony, bone, ivory, pearl, and gilt handles,
FULLY 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
One lot of finest PAINTED FANS, GILT STICKS, at $1 10. NEW JAPANESE FANS at 50c. and 75c., worth double, with a large variety of extremely fine RUSSIA LEATHER, REAL IVORY AND LACE FANS.

LADIES WILL BE AMPLY REPAID BY INSPECTING OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH-AV. AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

JOSEPH'S
HAIR EMPORIUM,
NO. 377 5TH AV., NEAR 29TH ST.
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN HAIR GOODS.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS, WE HAVE DECIDED TO SELL OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF HAIR GOODS, AMOUNTING TO OVER $50,000, AT PRICES UNHEARD OF IN NEW-YORK.
FINEST QUALITY HAIR SWITCHES, SOLID, NOT DYED. NO CRIMPED HAIR.
PRICES REDUCED.
FINEST QUALITY HAIR SWITCHES, SOLID, NOT DYED.

28 inches, 2½ ounces	$2 50
30 inches, 3½ ounces	4 00
32 inches, 4½ ounces	5 00
34 inches, 5 ounces	7 00
Natural Curls	50c. to $10 00

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Any customer buying one of the above Switches will be entitled, FREE OF CHARGE, to a HANDSOME SET of
CLUSTER CURLS,
12 in number and 14 inches long—the LATEST SPRING STYLE—or, if preferred, an elegant
TOP BRAID,
or ONE PAIR OF
SIDE CURLS,
20 inches long. We offer this GREAT INDUCEMENT to our lady patrons in order to dispose of our IMMENSE STOCK of HUMAN HAIR GOODS, amounting to OVER $50,000, PREVIOUS to COMMENCING EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS.

Ladies Desiring an Elegant Head-dress at an Exceedingly Low Price Should Call at Once and Satisfy Themselves, as this Inducement will only be Offered for a Limited Time.

GRAY HAIR.

GRAY HAIR AND EXTRA COLORS; NO EXTRA CHARGE.
COMBINGS.
COMBINGS MADE UP, 35 CENTS PER OUNCE.
LADIES HAVING COMBINGS CAN SAVE 75 PER CENT. BY HAVING THE SAME MADE UP AT OUR ESTABLISHMENT.
A LIBERAL REDUCTION MADE TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE.
Goods sent by Express on Receipt of Post Office or Money Order, inclosing Sample of Hair, free of charge, to all Parts of the Country. Orders below $5 must be prepaid to secure Execution. When sending for Goods ask Privileges of Examination.

MME. LAFORCADE,
No. 6 West 11th st., second door from Broadway, has arrived from Paris with rich imported evening and street Costumes, Limousines, Jet Aprons, Cuirasses, &c., from Worth, Pinyat, Lafevère, Hentemaar, &c.; also, the newest shapes of Bonnets and Hats, Pluton, Marie Augot, from Felix, Virot, Mantel, Therese, &c., and the most exquisite selections of Jets in New-York.

PROPOSALS.

SCOTCH PIPE WANTED.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Brookline Water Commissioners up to 5 P. M. of June 1, for supplying about 4,000 linear feet of Scotch stoneware pipe, two feet inside diameter, with collar joints, to be delivered during July and August, 1874, at wharf in Boston. Address C. H. DREW, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island and Mott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.; 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. Freight received during the day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FISHING BANKS.—ON THURSDAY, MAY 28, steamer VIRGINIA SEYMOUR; go, rain or shine; leaving Franklin st., North River, at 6:15; 8th st., East River, 6:45; Pier No. 27, East River, 7:30; Pier No. 49, North River, 7:45; Pier No. 8, North River, S A. M.
AL. & G. FOSTER, Managers.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMers WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents.
J. & E. MYERS.

THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT, CHARTERED for excursions. Apply Bridgport Steam-boat Company at Pier No. 35 East River.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT.
The largest of the kind in the country.
We are having a CONTINUAL OPENING of NEW FRESH GOODS, our own importations.
Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of ladies', children's, and gents' plain and fancy hosiery, SILK AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES, MITTS, &c., now on sale.
STYLES GOOD—PRICES LOW.
OUR UMBRELLA and

PARASOL

Department is CROWDED with DESIRABLE GOODS at ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Our Straw Goods and Millinery Department is receiving marked attention.
Ladies and gentlemen, FURNISHING ROOMS, HOUSES, HOTELS, Boarding-houses, STEAMERS, YACHTS, &c., will find an endless variety in our HOUSEKEEPING, HOUSE-FURNISHING, and Crockery and Glass-ware Departments, at prices surprisingly low.
A complete line of SILVER-PLATED ware of the best American manufacturers, all warranted first class, at prices much below the makers' list.
[For instance, go to ANY FIRST-CLASS silver-plated ware manufacturers' establishment, get their lowest prices, and we will sell you any of

Their Own Goods Much Less

than the prices they offer them.]

CHINA

RETAILED BELOW WHOLESALE PRICES.
Notwithstanding our present low prices, we shall sell all our Decorated China Dinner sets, and all our Plated-ware at a further discount of 10 per cent. from our marked prices for the next thirty days.
In fancy goods we are opening twelve or fifteen cases Paris NOVELTIES every week. Also, in toilet articles, full assortment.
We are now opening
NEW TIES
FOR LADIES, GENTS, and YOUTH; and for the children lots of new TOYS, DOLLS, and DOLLS' furnishing goods.
DON'T NEGLECT our book and stationery departments; neither our picnic department, or our Lace and Embroidery stock. You are sure to find just what you are looking for in each of them.
WE HAVE JUST PURCHASED a manufacturer's STOCK of ladies' UNDERCLOTHING, (made on WHEELER & WILSON'S MACHINE.) They will be sold at very low prices.
Our LA FORGE GLOVE, two buttons, 98 cents a pair, is the cheapest glove in the country. We GIVE A NEW PAIR for all that rip or tear.
It will pay you well to go to MACY'S every day.
You have not seen New-York if you have not been to MACY'S.
Goods delivered free, as usual.
Special attention paid to cash ORDERS by MAIL or otherwise.
N. B.—A discount made to milliners, dress-makers, and the trade.
P. S.—WE HAVE NO BRANCH HOUSE in any part of the United States; never did have one and never will.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY,
(CORNER OF 9TH ST.,)
will offer their entire balance of

CLOAKS & COSTUMES

AT AN

ENORMOUS REDUCTION

REGARDLESS OF COST!
They are determined to clear out the whole stock if possible.
CASHMERE, CLOTH, AND KAMMGARN CLOAKS
will be offered at prices which will insure a rapid sale.
WORSTED, LINEN, LAWN, AND SILK COSTUMES AT HALF COST.

DECIDED BARGAINS

IN
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Mourning Goods

AND
BLACK SILKS,
and all other departments of the house.
Just received, several cases of Paris Novelties, consisting of Jet Embroidered Black GRENADINE POLONAISES, Embroidered BATISTE POLONAISES in new materials, Embroidered CASHMERE, SICILLIENNE and SILK POLONAISES, and SLEEVELESS JACKETS in unmade patterns.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 16, 1874.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 15th day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work of the staircases, of the skirtings, of the railing and fascia to mezzanine floor, of the Post Office screen, of the casings, &c., to girders of first floor, of the ventilator on roof of courtyard, of the entrance doors, and the illuminated tiling to floors, roof, and sidewalks—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.
Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.
All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government, free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.
Proposals will be made by the piece, superficial or lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as provided for in the schedule.
The work of the Post Office screen, railing, &c., to mezzanine, casings, &c., to floor under court-yard, entrance doors, staircase E, and the illuminated tiling, must be completed within three months from the date of acceptance of proposal; stairs A, B, C, and D, within four months from same date; and the remainder of the work within six months from date of acceptance. The different divisions of the work to be performed in the order to be hereafter given, but within the time above specified.
Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.
Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought and cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.
Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for wrought and cast iron work," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD,
Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 2d day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairing and altering Grammar School-house No. 45, on West 24th st., near 8th av.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.
Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
MATTHEW BIRD,
JAMES HARRISON,
JOHN CASTREE,
OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER,
JOHN DELAMATER,
Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 18, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School House No. 2, on Henry street, near Pike street.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor.
Two responsible and approved securities, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
DAVID HAYS,
JOHN H. BOSCHEN,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
JAMES W. McBARRON,
LAWRENCE G. GOLDING,
Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 16, 1874.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 3 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 9 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3

ART GOSSIP.

THE EXTENT OF ART KNOWLEDGE—WHAT CONSTITUTES AN ARTIST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, April 29, 1874.

There is, and must always be, a large part of the public with a very superficial or imperfect knowledge of the mysteries of art. Most persons have neither the time nor the opportunity to acquire any considerable information about the refined and subtle processes by which works of creative talent are produced. In art, as in literature or inventive science, a good deal of study is needed to understand, or put a just estimate upon, the products of a skill with which few are gifted, and which the discipline of long and patient application may have developed to the utmost limit of human attainment. Blundering ignorance has little reverence, but it should hesitate before indulging in language of indiscriminate condemnation of what it has not the power to comprehend. Here, in Italy, for years, we have known a set of fault-finding intermeddlers, who, instead of trying to do justice to artists and their works, by a careful examination, and an intelligent and kind comparison of method, prefer to indulge in reckless attacks. Criticism certainly is necessary, for Americans in their admiration of the talent of their own country-people, are apt, perhaps quite so much as others, to fall into the habit of praising to excess. But criticism, to be worth anything, should be discriminating and just. One's ears are stuffed with all sorts of accusations of ignorance and dishonesty made against one or another artist. But those who reflect, and observe for themselves, pay little heed to charges which, with an ounce of truth may contain a pound of error. We have had lately, for example, mixed up in the general jumble of accusations, the charge made that Miss Hosmer, the sculptress, does not understand the art to which she has devoted quite five-and-twenty years of her life. What is necessary to constitute an artist? If possessing, in the most eminent degree, the powers and faculties, both natural and acquired, which this artist has given proof of during so many years of devoted application, does not give her a title to, and a high place among, the recognized artists of our time, we do not know where to look for talent or proved ability. Miss Hosmer began in early life—long before she determined to devote herself to art—the study of anatemy, the very foundation of all knowledge for those who think of drawing or modeling the human figure. As for her skill in drawing, we never heard it called in question by any one who has any intimate acquaintance with the fact. Of all others, Miss Hosmer has had every possible opportunity for academic training, as she has had for every other kind of vigorous discipline calculated to be of aid to her in her profession. Superadded is the great advantage of an education, and a degree of culture which, in one of the other sex, would be called classical; an advantage which so few of our artists, forced to make their way as best they can over many obstacles, have enjoyed. It is an honor to American artists that they have overcome so many difficulties in reaching their highly respectable place. But their intelligence teaches them how much help there is in the largest possible amount of knowledge of classical mythology and history, and reading, in all the wide range of the literature of art. The judgment is informed, taste is refined, and ideas corrected, by the knowledge acquired of all that has been written or done in the past. The mind is stimulated to activity of invention by the great fund of resources upon which it is able to draw.

As for the processes of artistic manipulation, these follow from a thorough theoretic knowledge, already acquired. If Miss Hosmer or another artist has composed or invented a subject in her own mind, sketched it again and again in drawing, or in clay, and in every possible way by thought and study matured and perfected the idea, the most essential part of the work which belongs to the artist is done. It is as much the property of the artist—the creation of his or her brain—as is the invention of any one who has added a new instrument to the improved machinery of the world. Whoever afterward, in doing the mechanical execution, attempts to claim the invention as his own, is guilty of robbery. After the sculptor has done all that belongs to the artist to do, he has a right to call in whatever skill he can find specially trained for the purpose to assist him in doing the drudgery or the more material part of his work. This has been the practice of sculptors who have had anything to do in every period of the history of the art. That great artist and remarkable man, Benvenuto Cellini, has frankly told us in his autobiography to what extent he availed himself of the strength of others to save his own for the nobler uses of his craft. Even painters, whose art has in it less drudgery, have in large works allowed their pupils to assist in some portions of the canvas, or on great compositions in fresco. But the pupil would not think of claiming any of the credit of the work as his own; for that belongs to the directing mind whose intelligence has guided all. Whoever will take the trouble to look into books will find many such examples in the lives of the great masters.

What has been said of Miss Hosmer may be said with quite as much truth of Mr. Story. According to the definition already given of an artist, Mr. Story is essentially and pre-eminently one. He has much inventive power, the most careful professional training, with technical knowledge, and the wide, general culture which opens to the artist a range of subjects for his works, and fits him to make his selections with judgment and taste. Mr. Story is known as a literary man, and for such a career his classical instruction and many advantages of academic discipline have qualified him. But we doubt not his highest ambition has been to be distinguished as an artist. The variety of talent which he has exhibited places him among those examples of versatile creative ability, so many of which are found in the lives of artists. We should not think of placing him in the list with Leonardo or Buonarroti, and probably this artist would be the last one to make for himself so irreverent a claim. Mr. Story is a sort of American Massimo D'Azeglio—artist, poet, and prose writer, with skill in juridical studies. The Italian's talent had even a wider range, and was exercised in diplomacy and political affairs; and he will be remembered as the patriot and actor in an eventful period of his country's history, when as a painter he is forgotten. Like Prof. Morse, his best title to distinction will be that which reflects honor as a benefactor of his country or his race.

The word art is an almost universal term, so wide is the range of the imagination and creative thought. It is one of our highest words, for when it expresses the best it is the synonym of beauty, and of that the best is divine, or God, the Supreme Good! But this is hardly the place for the expression of such thoughts, as the purpose has been to throw a little light upon a subject in controversy—a dispute provoked rather by ignorance than malice, and of which the public are innocent spectators, desiring to know only the truth. More can be said, and more must be said, so that justice may be done and opinion enlightened. The painter or sculptor who has none of the knowledge which comes from instruction in schools, and the practice of the studio, to which reference has been made, and who offers to the public works of art as products of his own skill, must, of necessity, be a pretender or vulgar deceiver, with no claim to respect. So far as our own information extends there is not a single American artist studying or practicing art in Italy who belongs to this class. There are those who still have much to learn, and it must be said of them generally that they are making a sincere effort to perfect their skill. We have watched the procession of artists come and go and pass on during the long period of twenty years in Italy, and while we have never shared their professional jealousies, or taken part in their quarrels, have always sympathized with them as artists. America is almost without art, and nearly everything is to be created, and a great responsibility is put upon the artists now coming forward. It is their duty, as it is that of the true critic who has informed himself by study, to see to it that the monuments which are to be raised are models of good taste, so that they may serve as examples for all that shall succeed, and helps for the instruction of those who have not opportunity to learn in the great school always open in the Old World. As for residence and study in Italian cities, the inducements offered by greater gains will always be sufficient to draw large numbers here.

There is an American painter in Rome, who has worked on quietly for a number of years, making steady progress all the time, who deserves to be more heard of. Mr. Graham is one of the many examples of that versatile faculty in the American character which adapts itself to more than one calling and a variety of situations. This artist is a landscape painter, and in the pursuit of his art has several times made half the circuit of the globe. He seems to make no more serious account of a voyage from Rome to San Francisco and back than a lady does taking a walk about her chamber. Mr. Graham, like so many other foreign painters settled in Italy, takes a fancy to the subjects which Venice presents, and he has painted some of them with much sincerity of feeling. It is the fault of some artists that they fall into the habit, in representing Venice, of too great exaggeration of effects of color. In the minds of imaginative persons Venice has an existence half ideal, and is seen through a medium of poetical hues. In such an atmosphere the artist, more than others, is apt to see and paint it. It may be said to be a merit of this painter, that, while he has the skill to put into his pictures the truth and refinement of the scene, there is preserved a quietness of tone, like the tints of the lining of the pearl-shell, which soothes the eye while it satisfies the demands the mind makes in its more exalted humors. The eye and the mind have all moods, and one does not wish to see Venice always floating in a golden sea. One of the best pictures this artist has painted is about to be sent off, having been ordered the past Winter by Mr. Mills, of San Francisco. All the way across the continent works of art now go, and in the future some of the best pictures and statues will ornament the palaces which are to rise in the great commercial Tyre and Bagdad of the Pacific coast. We may doubt, and we may scold as much as we please, but in the future we are to have a great art-blossoming and fruit-ripening, if any dependence is to be put upon the promising buds with which our tree is now covered. The tree must be cultivated, and there must be much pruning and engrafting, and the lower branches must be lopped off. The whole nation will contribute to its nourishment. But, to state the truth without figure, our painters and sculptors must study and work. No great results can be reached by trusting to the facile processes by which active and quick-witted men of affairs arrive at commercial success. The method of art is toilsome and slow, and the lack of repose and patience in the American character ill fits it to submit to the hard discipline of the many years of study needed to lay a solid foundation of knowledge. Is there among all our painters enough knowledge of the human figure to meet the demands of a great historical picture, if one should be ordered?

A NEW THEATRE.

The fact that the number of theatres in New-York is increasing with extraordinary rapidity, and that some of the ventures are not especially successful, does not appear to affect new enterprises in this direction. But a few weeks ago the new Park Theatre was completed, and its performances have already come to a premature conclusion. Although such a collapse is particularly discouraging, another place of public entertainment is being erected at the south-west corner of Twenty-ninth street and Broadway. There is a familiar block of stores there, and the new building is simply in the nature of a superstructure raised above the stores. It is not strictly a theatre but rather a hall, which can be devoted to amusements of various kinds. Such a hall in this locality is not a new design, for it will simply take the place of an old hall which used to be devoted to concerts and general entertainments. The new structure will, however, be a great improvement on its predecessor. It will be of good capacity, and afford comfortable accommodation, and will be, in all respects, well calculated to answer the purposes to which it is intended to apply it. The frontage on Broadway is 105 feet, and on Twenty-ninth street its extent is 75 feet. The entire height of the building, inclusive of the stories on which the superstructure is being raised, will be about 50 feet, which will leave to the hall proper a height of some 38 feet. The green-room and dressing-rooms will be situated in the wing on Twenty-ninth street. It is only about a fortnight ago since the work was commenced on the superstructure, so that the building is as yet only in a mere embryo state. Still, it progresses rapidly, and as the work is plain and solid, every two or three days' labor is attended with very perceptible results. The walls are of solid red brick, without any architectural ornamentation or garniture, and plain enduring work seems to be the principal object aimed at. The building is on property belonging to the estate of Peter Gilsey. It is the intention to push the work along as rapidly as possible, and if present expectations are fulfilled, all the internal arrangements will be completed, and the hall will be ready for opening by Sept. 1. It will be given over in the first instance to an entertainment by the San Francisco Minstrels.

A CONDUCTOR'S FATAL CARELESSNESS.

The engine drawing the morning express train on the Syracuse Northern Railroad ran into the open draw of the bridge over the Oneida River at Brewerton, Onondaga County, early on Wednesday morning, and the conductor, E. S. Church, and engineer, E. C. Wiggins, were killed. The signals are said to have been properly placed, and the disaster was due to the carelessness of the conductor. The Syracuse *Journal* gives the particulars thus:

"At Brewerton the train stopped for water. While taking water some of the passengers got out and walked about. They discovered that the danger signal was set at the bridge, and several of them asked the conductor what the draw was open for. After taking in water, and the train business transacted, the conductor went to the engine, and getting up into the cab asked the engineer and fireman how the engine worked. On being told, Church, who was well informed as to coal-burning engines, directed the fireman to wet the coal, which he proceeded to do. While the fireman was doing this, Church asked the engineer if everything was 'all right,' and receiving an affirmative answer, the conductor pulled the throttle-valve, and the engine started for the draw-bridge, which it was plain to be seen was wide open, the passing steamer for which it had been opened being only a few rods from the bridge. The fireman, the only survivor of the three employes on the engine at the time, says: 'At the time the conductor started the engine I was busy attending to my fire, the engineer being on my side of the cab, while the conductor had hold of the throttle. As we neared the entrance to the bridge Wiggins exclaimed, "Hold on!" and sprang over to his side of the engine and threw back the lever, and was attempting to reverse the engine, when it plunged into the open abyss. As Wiggins spoke I looked and saw the draw was open, and I then turned to get into the tender and thence to the baggage car. I had barely got into the tender when I felt the whole engine sinking under me, and the next I knew I was among the débris under the water. I came to the surface, and as I did so I received a kick in the head by Wiggins, who was near me. As I rose to the surface I felt something and grabbed it, and it proved to be the tender. To this I clung, and as soon as possible I looked around and saw Wiggins a few feet from me. I attempted to reach him, but failed, and the current carried him down stream until near the end of the pier, where he sank, going down holding up one hand and apparently gasping for breath. I was soon after rescued by parties in a boat and brought here. I did not see Church afterward.'"

THE FIJI ARCHIPELAGO.

A KINGDOM LAPSING INTO A COLONY OF ENGLAND.

Fiji, or Fee-jee, is associated among the older readers of this generation with "Mariner's Tonga Islands," (Constable's little octavo,) and among the younger classes of them with a certain "mermaid" more puzzling than poetical to the general comprehension. From Mariner, the world got a very bad opinion of those Fiji pirates, combatants, and cannibals, men sacrificing their friends and feasting on their enemies, roasted whole in an oven, and called, with playful ferocity, "long pig." But time has done its usual work in that part of the globe also. "Old times are changed, old manners gone," and those cannibals are less likely to devour others any more than to be devoured themselves in turn. "A certain convocation of political worms is now at them," and in a short time, very probably, Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues will have decided on the offer of Thakombau, King of that archipelago, to merge himself and his people in the larger dominion of the Queen of England.

Those Fiji Islands of the Pacific Ocean were first discovered by Tasman in 1643, and afterward visited and described by Cook. They are grouped between the fifteenth and nineteenth degrees of south latitude, to the west of the Friendly Isles, and about 360 miles north-west from the Tongas. They are reckoned from 150 to 200 in number, and between sixty and seventy of them are more or less inhabited. Among the largest of them, Vitilevu measures ninety miles in length by about fifty in breadth, and Vanalevu is 100 miles long by twenty-five miles broad. Ovolau, in which is the capital town, Levuka, is eight miles long by about seven broad. Several are nearly of these dimensions, but the greater number are small, being from three miles to a mile and less in diameter. Those islands are, in fact, the summits of submarine mountains thrown up by the action of sea volcanoes in some Jurassic or Eocene period of our globe; and in time, when that action had spent itself, the coral zöophytes began their quieter work and built up the barriers and barbicans that encircle every one of them. Each of these sits within its own moat of calm water, guarded on the outside by its white reef that offers at intervals a number of gaps or gateways through which vessels pass from the open sea to those inner blue lagoons and their bays; and, when the ocean is placid as the quiet moats themselves, under the genial atmosphere of the archipelago, there are not a few of those islets that look, to the eyes of the tired voyagers, like so many fragments of the terrestrial paradise, with their central peaks and ridges from two hundred up to two thousand and four thousand feet above the sea level, broken by cliffs, gorges and valleys—the pathways of sparkling cascades and little rivers—and shadowed and colored by their diversity of trees and shrubs, both of the forest and fruit-bearing order; the whole quiet spectacle of their picturesque loveliness and fertility softened and spiritualized by the light clouds that will at times pass slowly across their highest summits, and by the haze of distance which can throw such a charm of enchantment over scenes like these, as well as over so many other things in the world. Commander Wilkes, who carried his surveying squadron to that group in 1840, noted, as he approached from the south-east, the beauty of Goro, Ovolau, Vanua, Somu, Nairai, Wakaia, Mokungai, Matuku, and others lying close together, and could not help contrasting it with the savage reputation of their inhabitants. And that labyrinth of isles and coral reefs and dividing sounds is as fertile in its harvests as it is fair to look on—producing cotton, coffee, tea, sugar, breadfruits, cocoa, yams, turnips, bananas, oranges, pineapples, melons, citrons, olives, spices, and a variety of other growths, while the waters swarm with fish. The region possesses all the elements of natural power, and among these must be mentioned the earthquakes and hurricanes which at times diversify and darken the milder attributes of the soil and its climate.

At the same time the Fijis were accustomed to look to the sea for more than their fish. They looked for wrecks, like the good old Cornishmen, and would knock shipwrecked people on the head in the confusion to prevent any subsequent discussions about ownership. They had as little respect for human life as some people nearer home in our own day. They utilized the evil trade of war by making food of their enemies, and they also sent out of the world those of their friends who had outlived the power of making themselves useful or ornamental in it. Their old men, instead of being turned adrift by their families, were privately buried within their domestic circle, having been first strangled—if they so preferred—after an affectionate leave-taking and many tears. The strangling was sometimes omitted, and then the patient sat alive in his grave, protected by matting, and was thus covered in carefully by the customary mound of earth. Wives, calm and consenting, were choked to death by kindred hands, that they may rest by the side of their dead husbands, and begin a happier world with them in the next life. Slaves and children were provided for in the same way. Missionaries Cross, Hunt, Cargill, and others witnessed such scenes, and some of a more startling sort, if possible. Mr. Hunt once saw eleven prisoners killed and eaten, and he said that he did not remember one case of natural death in his district. Yet he declared that the Fijis were a kind-hearted and an affectionate people. All this may be explained. They were a religious people. They believed in the existence of gods and another world beyond the grave, regarding death as merely a passage to it. With them, to die was gain; and it would be hard to find fault with such a Christian sentiment. They had also traditional ideas of their first parents, of a deluge, and of blood sacrifices and atonements by which the aforesaid gods are pleased and propitiated; showing themselves, in this way, nearly on a level with some of the best civilizations on record. It is, therefore, not at all incredible that the life-destroying Fijis should be regarded as a good-natured race of mortals by those who knew them intimately. But outsiders would not always see it in this light; and when Commander Wilkes went among them in 1840, he remembered that the Charles Doggett, an American ship, had been broken on one of their coral reefs in 1834, and that nine of her crew had been eaten by the wreckers of Rewa and Malolo. The result was his seizure of Vendovi, chief of Rewa, by stratagem. This was followed by the killing of officers Underwood and Henry in a scuffle; which was followed in turn by the burning of two towns, Sualib and Arro, and the death of nearly sixty Fijis, as the Commander informs us in his lively narrative of his survey. As for Vendovi, he was brought to this country in a feeble state of health, and sent, in June, 1842, to the Naval Hospital of New-York, where he soon died.

Fiji was lately a Government of seven chiefs, ruling in their districts of Ambau, Rewa, Verata, Methuata, Somu-somu, Naitasiri, and Mbua, one of these (the Ambau chief) being the superior of all the rest. The system was of the sort called feudal in the old west, and belonging, in fact, just as much to the oriental and other societies of men. Under the class of Fiji chiefs were other orders of warriors, tillers of the ground, and slaves. These classes lived together pretty much as others of the kind were always found to live elsewhere; and the incessant quarrels of their chiefs were till lately like those of the Anglo-Saxons, which Milton compared with the flocking together and fighting of crows in the air. It was not till 1835 that the missionaries went to reside among them. But those teachers soon made themselves at home, and in 1853, Thakombau, of Ambau, recognized as the First Chief, became a Christian—a heavy blow and great discouragement for the ancient order of things in Fiji. Thenceforward the Wesleyan missionaries and the increasing numbers of white settlers at the town of Levuka, in the isle of Ovolau, (recognized as the capital,) exercised the influence that always accompanies a superior intelligence. The majority of those settlers came from Australia and New-Zealand, some of them, of the vague and wandering sort, attracted by the ease of life to be found in such a locality, and others brought by the speculation of trade. Commander Wilkes mentions some persons of the former class—especially one Paddy Connell, from the County Clare, "with his rich Milesian brogue," who walked one day into the American quarter, "a circumstance inconsistent with the respect due to our prescribed limit," and told a story about himself, which, indeed, reads very like a story. He made out the cause in fact, as a story-teller for the Fijis, cultivating at the same time some poultry and hogs, to give those wretched people a taste for something better than "long pig," and in this way helping the cause of civilization. He would also (naturally) deal in foreign drink—whisky or gin—and in this, also, would help to wean the Fijis from some of their bad customs. One of these was the fashion of drinking "cava," a fascinating beverage prepared in a very primitive manner. A number of persons, sitting in a festive ring, chewed mouthfuls of the "pepper-plant," and passed them in moist lumps to a man who took them in a bowl and poured water on them, producing in a short time a heady portion, drunk with delight and comfort by the festive guests. It was recently the usquebaugh of all the Polynesian races, or rather, to state the literal truth, it was the coffee of that extensive region. The word *cava* means "drink" in the East; and not alone there, but almost everywhere else in the world, where the word is spelled either *cava* or *ava*, or *ife* or *cafe* or *coffee*. Those Fijis are now adopting our berry-brown beverage; but they must still preserve (very nearly) the familiar term and give to the new drink the old name so dear to their festive traditions. Before parting with Paddy Connell, from Clare, we must comment on the account given of him by Commander Wilkes. He says that poor man was quite a Fiji in many things—had, in fact, a hundred wives and forty-nine children! From which it may be inferred that the gallant officer could tell a *story* almost as well as the aforesaid Paddy himself.

Remote as they are in the midst of the Pacific, and guarded on all sides by their reefs of white coral, the Fiji Islands could yet be reached by the great movement which so agitated our own continent from 1861 to 1865. The interruption of our cotton-producing industry obliged men to speculate on other fields of that culture, and Dr. Brower, the American Consul, (owner of the beautiful little island of Wakaia,) introduced into Fiji the cultivation of the "sea-island" plant, which the rich, arable ground of the group has proved itself very well fitted. The number of the immigrants increased; and in 1867, when it was about 1,200 persons, they made an attempt to give the country a constitution, a sort of code, and a new face altogether. Thakombau and several chiefs consented, and the result was what was called the Constitution of Bau. But it was a failure, and soon lapsed. Meantime the immigration increased in a greater ratio than before, owing, in a great measure, to the dullness of the wool trade of Australia, (from 1868 to 1870,) which induced a number of speculators to look after the cotton-growing grounds of Fiji. Some of them established in Melbourne a Polynesian Company, by which 200,000 acres were secured in the archipelago for the cultivation of cotton and sugar and the general furtherance of trade. But these people found themselves greatly hindered by the uncertain regulations of Thakombau's Government, and in 1871, the whites—for the natives have been comparatively passive in the matter—made another effort, under the leadership of Mr. Sydney C. Burt, a clever man, who had been an auctioneer in Sydney, and who made himself agent and Prime Minister of Thakombau, now recognized by the formal title of King. In the *coup d'état*, as it has been termed, of the above year, Burt was assisted by Messrs. Woods, Swanston, Thurston, and others, and all went into their revolutionary business with the ardor and anxiety felt about the same time in the same work on a far broader stage of human action. A constitution was made, but it had the fate of that which John Locke once devised for the Carolina Colony. It did not exactly fit the Fiji nation, being in many respects too rigid for such a semi-civilized community. The Constitution proposed, among other things, that the King should have an army—a regular army—and Capt. Fitzgerald was made "Camp Master," with the office of raising and drilling soldiers—a nomination not without a certain kind of natural fitness in it, at first sight. But the difficulties rose faster than the army, and an association of men in the missionary interest, the merchants of Levuka, (the capital,) and other malcontents was formed, bringing about a controversy and a confusion which King Thakombau, (or Cacobau, as the name is sometimes spelled,) found it very hard to comprehend at his age of seventy, especially after the traditional cup of "cava," which was his usual custom in the afternoon. The rough-and-ready business of importing "coolies" was another element of dissent and discussion; and things were coming to a dead-lock apparently, when a *deus ex machina* made his appearance on the scene, in the shape of the Captain of her Britannic Majesty's war-vessel Cossack, who came in through the reef and dispersed the "opposition" in a very summary way. The Fiji Parliament of Levuka, composed of representatives (irregularly chosen) from the several districts, was very much under the control of the King's council of foreigners. It adopted the system and criminal code of Hawaii, but in the midst of an opposition, which showed that the Cossack had scotched, not killed, the discontent of the country, led to the new change which took place last September, the adoption of a more perfect or less imperfect constitution, exhibiting in its preamble a good imitation of the United States document, and signed "Cacobau Rex." This being promulgated, the next movement, long contemplated, was made, and a late telegram from Melbourne states that Cacobau Rex has transferred, or offered, through the medium of Mr. Layard, the British Consul, himself and his archipelago to the dominion of Queen Victoria. It was high time, evidently, if, as is generally stated, he and his government, commanding a revenue of about £42,000, have been already expending £124,000 a year; and Cacobau the First, of Fiji, will probably be Cacobau the last.

Such a result, as has been observed, was long anticipated. In 1859 the Duke of Newcastle was induced to send Mr. Smythe to report the condition and wishes of the Fiji settlers. Mr. Gladstone has shown himself reluctant to accept a protectorate, but last year he sent Commander Goodenough and Mr. Layard to make another investigation, and their report is favorable to the project. There is no longer any great need of the political coquetry which great nations will sometimes practice with regard to such offers. Fiji, with its European head and shoulders, and its body and legs of the old cannibal pattern, is in no fit condition to work out its fortunes independently at present, and probably requires what Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Froude are so fond of recommending—a strong and disciplinary government. That island country is certainly worth looking after. There is not in the whole group, says Dr. Seeman, a rood of ground that cannot be cultivated for something; while they who favor the protectorate are careful to show that from Sydney to Vancouver, an ocean distance of 7,000 miles, there is not at present a single coaling station for the service of English vessels.

For the rest, it may be stated that the whites of the Fiji group number about 2,000 persons, and that there are about 25,000 professing Christians in the entire population of 140,000. The cause of literature is thriving in the country, which has an interesting vocabulary of half a dozen dialects. There are printing presses at Levuka from which are issued dictionaries and grammars of the native and English languages, while schools are spreading in the chief islands. Under such influences the Fijis are coming round to the European fashions of acting and thinking—slowly, perhaps, but as fast as can be expected. Yet they still love to brew their peppery and care-dispelling *cava*, on occasion, and still make a comfortable meal on "long pig" after a faction fight—"*our* roast beef, sare!" said one of the chiefs in an insinuating way, to conciliate the English ideas of Capt. Erskine. Now and then an old party who has lived too long is disposed of in the considerate old way. But it is to be noted that there has been no instance lately of a wife asking for the customary passport to another life, along with her dead husband—a fact which shows progress, since it exhibits the leaning of the women to our style of civilization and their strong partiality for the Christian religion. On the whole, it may be said that Fiji is on the high road to improvement; while, at the same time, it may be also said that the natives are likely, in the end, to be "improved" off the face of that beautiful archapelago.

VIRGINIA SHAKEN.

A letter to the Richmond *Whig*, dated Carrsville, Isle of Wight County, Va., 16th inst., says: "A remarkable phenomenon was heard here last Thursday evening, between 3 and 4 o'clock. While everything was very still in the place a sudden loud report was heard resembling the explosion of a large steam-boiler. At first it was thought that one of the saw mills near here had exploded. The jar continued for fifteen or twenty seconds. The whole earth was shaken by its force. A few seconds after a kind of echo was heard in an opposite direction. There were no clouds in the direction where the report was first heard." The Petersburg *Index* of Monday says: "From all sections of Southside Virginia come mention of the mysterious rumbling sound, which seemed to have been immediately over the south-eastern portion of this city. Various theories have been suggested in solution, but none of a satisfactory character, and the matter stands now as profound a mystery as when it startled, on last Thursday, as with the crack of doom, the quiet people of this section."

CAPT. KIDD'S TREASURE.

THE MISHAPS OF LITTLE B. WHO SEARCHED FOR IT.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE "KIDD SALVAGE COMPANY"—ITS PROMOTERS, ITS OPERATIONS, AND WHAT CAME OF THEM.

The long rows of stiff-backed octavos which form the bulk of a lawyer's library contain materials for tales as romantic as were ever found within yellow covers of a much flimsier texture. In one of these same octavos we stumbled the other day upon a brief account of an interesting case, in which, as the events related are of comparatively recent occurrence, it will, perhaps, be better to represent the parties concerned by initials. "He who goes for wool often comes back shorn," which was certainly the experience of the hero of this sketch, as the sequel will show.

At the time the story opens B., or little B., as we will call him, for though active and energetic he was below the middle height, was and had been since 1839 engaged in a prosperous business in the City of New-York as a wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, hats and caps. In the collection of his debts he required the services of a lawyer, and accordingly we find that some time in 1842 he became acquainted with X., who was at that time an attorney in good standing, and an unlucky acquaintance for B. he proved to be. B. employed his professional services to a considerable extent, and became quite intimate with him.

While on a visit to B.'s house, X. informed his client that he possessed positive information of a certain wreck of a ship, formerly belonging to Capt. Kidd, which wreck was lying at the bottom of the Hudson River at or near the foot of the Dunderberg Mountain. He expatiated to the wondering and attentive B. on the hoard of bullion and precious stones which were hidden away amid her rotting timbers, and B. seems to have listened eagerly to the story, and was no doubt willing enough to embark in a speculation which promised such a glorious profit on the investment. Before, however, he had quite made up his mind, X. had met a congenial spirit in the person of one Y., and they had formed a copartnership under the name of Y. & Co. The firm set about promoting the scheme for raising the treasure with much ingenuity. About the middle of May, 1844, they purchased from one Z. (though the consideration, as far as the papers show, seems to have been merely nominal, and Z.'s real remuneration one-third of the salvage) the right of operating on the supposed wreck for two years. In order to raise the necessary funds they started a joint stock concern, known as the "Kidd Salvage Company," and issued 1,000 shares at $100 each. Of this first allotment of stock B., who had by this time made up his mind, secured $15,000. To advertise the stock and create a public interest, Y. & Co., on June 20, 1844, issued a pamphlet, which was a most able and ingenious blending of fact and fable. The real facts they had to work upon with regard to the famous Kidd were these:

In the latter part of the sixteenth century the port of New-York was in very bad odor, as a number of roving vessels which had committed several acts of piracy on the high seas claimed to hail therefrom. For the purpose of hunting out and seizing these rovers, Capt. William Kidd, then in the English Navy, was chosen. As the Treaty of Ryswyck had not yet put an end to the war with France, no Government vessel could be spared for him. Private enterprise was therefore invoked. The money needed was promptly raised. Mr. Robert Livingston, of New-York, took one-fifth of the shares, the Lord Chancellor and others became stockholders, and the crown, to mark its approval, reserved one-tenth. The profits were to be realized from salvage on recaptured plunder. Kidd's intentions were probably honest enough when he started, but finding the adventure was not likely to succeed he gave it up, and sailed to the east of the Cape of Good Hope, where he committed piracies, though to what extent is questionable. In April or May, 1699, he reappeared in the West Indies, where he learned for the first time that he had been proclaimed a pirate. Leaving his ship in charge of twenty-three of his crew he sailed in the sloop Antonio with forty men for New-York. Early in June he sailed around the east end of Long Island, and entered the Sound, but it does not appear that he penetrated further than Oyster Bay. There he heard news which induced him to sail for Boston. On his way he stopped at Gardiner's Island, at the east end of the Sound, and there buried some treasure. He intrusted Mr. Gardiner with the secret, making the life of the latter the pledge of his fidelity. He is also said to have made similar deposits at other points on the coast. He arrived at Boston on July 1, and was seized on the 6th, his sloop appraised, and his property taken possession of. Shortly after news arrived that the ship he had left at Hispaniola had been burned by his mate.

Kidd was sent to England. He was there tried for piracy in taking a ship of 400 tons called the Quedagh Merchant, near Cutsheer, in the East Indies, which was the vessel afterward burned at Hispaniola. He was convicted and hung in chains at Execution Dock, May 9, 1701.

Meanwhile the authorities had visited the Gardiner family, who, on being assured that Kidd was a prisoner, and that they need fear nothing from his vengeance, promptly gave up the treasure, consisting of gold-dust, ingots, &c., for which they received a receipt, said to be still in the possession of the Gardiner family.

Thus much is pretty well established with regard to Kidd, but upon this foundation Y. & Co. raised a beautiful superstructure of fable entitled "An account of some of the traditions and experiments respecting Capt. Kidd's piratical vessel." After a preliminary flourish as to the vast amount of fiction which always overlies the truth, and a scornful allusion to the visionaries who, at odd times, had burrowed for treasure along the sandy shores of Long Island, from Montauk to Oyster Bay, the writer sets forth his theory, which is that, except the Gardiner's Island hoard, no treasure (or hardly any) was buried by Kidd, but that it remained on board the vessel in which he last sailed before his capture. This theory was supported by a most ingenious array of historical quotationss, giving it an air of convincing truth. There was, in addition, a circumstantial account of experiments which had been made on the spot where the vessel was supposed to have sunk, and of the finding of an old brass howitzer by the diver sent down, with various charred fragments of the piratical craft. The pamphlet ends with the proposal to build a coffer-dam around the wreck, and a general prospectus of the company. The concluding words are, "There is range enough here to suit the most speculative fancy," and there was.

This notable production was duly puffed in the daily papers, and the howitzer exhibited. Subscriptions for all the stock were soon in. B. promptly invested $15,000, and seems at subsequent times to have become more and more involved, for he swears that by reason of his investments in the scheme he became entirely penniless.

Having procured the necessary funds, the managers of the company went on with their operations to salve the wreck. Besides experimenting with submarine dresses and diving-bells, they commenced the building of a coffer-dam around the supposed wreck. A thick wall was constructed, reaching from the shore for a considerable distance into the river, which finally, in 1845, was completed so as to form a dam entirely around the wreck. The wall was claimed to be water-tight, was very thick, strongly braced within with heavy timbers, and almost wide enough on the top for two carriages to pass each other. In the north side of the dam was a flood-gate, to let the water out at low tide. To empty the dam of water several large pumps were prepared. The water was brought up in iron buckets and thrown into the river. These were worked (by means of a drum and belt) by an engine in a steam-boat lying at the north side of the dam. In Lossing's book of the Hudson may be seen a sketch of the Dunderberg, as it appeared while the pumps were at work. The remains of this egregious monument of human folly were to be seen at quite a recent day by the traveler on the Hudson.

Despite the steps that had been taken, and the apparent exertions of the managers of the company to hasten on the work and enable the stockholders to revel in the spoils, the general public does not seem to have displayed a child-like faith in the existence of the vessel and the treasure. This was the state of affairs in July, 1845. It must have been felt by the managers of the company that the public mind needed some stirring up. Whether or not they were responsible for the next move we cannot undertake to say. It certainly was to their interest, and our hero distinctly charged it against Y. & Co. (who had entire charge of the operations of the salvage company) in an affidavit. By whomsoever the second pamphlet was gotten up, it by no means shows as much ability as the first one.

Here a new character appears on the scene in the person of a clairvoyant, who flits through the case by a number of aliases, but is sworn to be one "Amelia A." Amelia was put in the mesmeric state at Lynn, Mass., and her visions duly heralded forth to the comfort of the stockholders in this second pamphlet, published at the office of the Essex County *Whig*. A certain Merritt S. is the ostensible author, and begins his relation by stating that he has no connection with the Kidd Salvage Company, while the knowledge possessed of them and their operations by mesmerizer, mesmerizee, and spectators is represented as hazy in the extreme. The patient having been put in the mesmeric state, she begins to see visions and to dream dreams. After wandering in the spirit around Castle Garden and the Battery, Amelia at last discovered the mouth of the Hudson, and floated up it till she reached the Dunderberg, where she looks beneath the water and discovers treasures of untold wealth. Kegs filled with doubloons, piles of ingots, a crown worn by a King or Queen, gold watches, like eggs in a duck pond, jeweled miniatures, bracelets, and diamond necklaces are expatiated upon for two pages, and the whole closes with another poetic gush over the "The Stranger's Grave," by Amelia, and the customary quotation from "Hamlet" by the author.

Amelia's visions, however, did not succeed in making the course of the "Kidd Salvage Company" run smooth. Some of the stockholders began to suspect that all was not right, and early in 1846 one of them, a prominent New-York merchant, one G., commenced suit against the promoters of the scheme. Here our little hero once more appears on the scene, and henceforth till the end of the drama is the principal actor.

He had invested his money largely in the shares. Moreover to think that he had been hocussed by a friend, as he seems to believe himself to have been by X., made him doubly bitter for the loss of his money. So when G. commenced suit in Chancery, B. devoted his time to hunting up evidence of fraud.

A man who had been in the employ of the company since June, 1844, swore that the night before the howitzer was hoisted from the river, he had, by directions of Y., taken it (boxed up) from the steamboat wharf at Caldwell's Landing, opened and destroyed the box, and sunk the howitzer in the river. That the next day he descended in a sub-marine dress and made fast the rope to this very howitzer, which was then hoisted up and exhibited as one of the guns of the Kidd ship. Other witnesses corroborated this testimony.

Affidavits were also procured showing that the gold and silver which had been represented as raised from the wreck had been actually procured at a jeweler's in the City of New-York, colored by means of acids procured at Peekskill, taken to the locality of the wreck, and secretly and at night inclosed in the pipes through which the augurs worked. The pipes were then sunk to the bottom of the river, and subsequently by daylight, and in the presence of excited spectators, were, after an appearance of laborious boring, brought up, the gold and silver chips having been in the meantime, by said process of boring, intermixed with mud and sand from the bottom of the river.

The managers now began to take alarm at B's active operations, and they set about to crush him.

Accordingly, on July 14, 1846, two Police officers, who had been brought up from New-York for the purpose, arrested B. at Caldwell's Landing, on a charge of counterfeiting. They clapped him in irons, and bore him away in triumph to New-York. Upon arrival he was first brought before the Chief of Police, thence taken to the Tombs, thence to Essex Market, back again to the Chief's Office, and finally to the Tombs again. None of the Police Magistrates holding court at any of these places would take the responsibility of committing him for the alleged crime, as there was no evidence of it. So, at 11 o'clock at night, he was finally discharged.

Nothing daunted, B. had no sooner escaped than he hurried up to the Dunderberg again, where he appeared on the 15th. He had hardly set foot on shore when he was again arrested and hauled before a Justice of the Peace of Rockland County. This time the charge was more serious. One Michael Lynch, an Irish laborer in the employ of the salvage company, made a complaint that, some three months before, B. had shot at him with intent to kill. When, however, the prisoner was brought before the Justice, Michael "took water," and admitted that his complaint was unfounded, and made at the instigation of others.

B. was therefore discharged again, and his counsel departed for New-York, but he was no sooner left alone than he was, on the very same day, seized again and hurried before another Justice on three several warrants for threat to break the peace. He gave bail and freed himself again. But if his enemies expected that B. was going to submit to this style of entertainment in peace, they were soon undeceived. No sooner had he been discharged for this last time, than he brought two suits for false imprisonment and malicious persecution, asking for swingeing damages.

Meanwhile, G.'s suit against X., Y., Z., and others, was prosecuted languidly. After the case had dragged its slow length along for a year or two without being brought to trial, decrees were entered, on application of defendants' counsel, dismissing the complaint as to X., Z., and others. The stockholders at last realized that there was no treasure, and wisely concluded not to throw good money after bad. The works were deserted and allowed to crumble away, and we believe their ruins can now only be discovered, after careful search, at low water.

But B. was now urging on his two suits, though he was not to do so unmolested. In January, 1848, he was again arrested, this time on indictment by a Grand Jury on the old charge of counterfeiting. After several delays he succeeded in bringing on his trial. His defense was an *alibi*, which he proved, but it was hardly needed, as the evidence for the prosecution was very weak and showed signs of having been concocted.

The whole trial was replete with dramatic incidents, while the great ability of the counsel engaged, among whom figured Mr. James T. Brady and Hon. Joe L. White, allowed no point of interest to pass unnoticed. It was brought out in evidence that the Attorney General had used his great personal and political influence to get pardoned from a Massachusetts prison a witness against B., while one of the attorneys for the defendants in the civil suits had spent some days and nights in Rockland County in procuring testimony against him. This brought forth one of Mr. Brady's finest forensic efforts, in the course of which he compared his client to "a little cock-sparrow hunted by an eagle (the Attorney General) and a hound."

B. was finally acquitted. He also got heavy verdicts in his two civil suits, which, we believe, he compromised for a considerable sum.

Thus, for eight years, in his pursuit of the *ignis fatuus* of hidden treasure, he had been engaged in one continued struggle, in the course of which he seems to have lost all his money and broken up a prosperous business. When he received the sums he recovered by his suits, and sat down at last to strike a balance, he no doubt realized the truth of the proverb we have taken as the text of this story: "He who goes for wool often comes back shorn."

HOW AN ELEPHANT CROSSED A BRIDGE.

The Hartford *Times* gives this account of the manner in which the large elephant Empress was persuaded recently to cross a bridge: "She departed for Rockville last (Sunday) evening. A courier left the grounds some distance in advance, and warned people who were driving in the streets to turn out, or their horses might be frightened. A crowd of nearly a thousand had assembled near the Great Bridge. The proprietors, fearing that the animal would not cross on that structure, had taken the precaution to have her skin oiled, in the morning—several buckets of neat's-foot oil being used in the operation—with a view to having her swim across. The small elephant walked assuredly upon the bridge, but the large one at first refused to go upon it, and stood moaning and trumpeting on the solid ground at the entrance. Suddenly she turned and made a charge up Morgan street. The crowd quickly fled in all directions. Her keeper got her, and then, to show her the alternative if she persisted in refusing to go over the bridge, walked her along the branch railroad track so as to give her majesty a near view of the river, and the choice of a plunge into the cold waves and a swim across or a walk on the bridge. She didn't like the prospect of a plunge and swim, and graciously accepted the bridge. But to the last she refused to take the south track on the bridge, which is the avenue used by parties going east, and walked, trembling as she went, upon the north side. She carefully tested each plank before trusting to it; but she was in due time safe on the other side. The bridge company did not take toll of the elephant—though they did of the wagons of the circus—preferring to let her owner take his own risk. She weighs, it is said, nearly seven tons. Twelve or fifteen tons have been carted over the bridge; but that was on wheels, and wheels so distribute the weight they carry that they can take in safety a heavier load over a wooden bridge than an elephant's foot carries. Elephants, however, of various sizes have crossed this bridge, though the large ones, after feeling of it, dislike to go, and some will not, and have to swim for it."

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

At the "holy place" at Bethlehem (says the Cologne *Gazette* of May 3, quoting from the *Neue Frei Presse*,) the Christian pilgrims have caused a violent fray. According to a custom introduced some years ago, the Latin Convent formed in Spring a religious excursion to the Jordan, in which the pilgrims who have arrived from Europe are accustomed to take part. On their return they attend generally a *Te Deum* in the Grotto of the Nativity. On the 8th ult. the multitude of pilgrims, which at this time was particularly numerous, returned from the Jordan to Bethlehem, and wanted to enter with flying banners and in a great procession to the Grotto through the so-called "Iron Gate." The Turkish military in charge of the Temple at Bethlehem, in order to keep the Christians of the different confessions from breaking their necks against one another, explained to the leader that the Latin clergy had, it is true, the right of passage through this gate, but that under present relations they must take their way through the portal of the Latin Convent which leads into the church itself. Thereupon the mass of pilgrims fell upon the troops, struck the officers, and maltreated the soldiers. When the district Superintendent appeared and was about to interfere he did not come off better. In consequence of these scandalous proceedings communications are going on between the Porte and the French Consulate. It was merely owing to the surprising self-command of the Turkish troops that the holy place was not bathed with Christian blood.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—PROSPECTS OF WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Saturday, April 25, 1874.

Gen. Mitre's election to the office of President of the Argentine Confederation is again announced by the journals of the River Plate and by correspondence from that quarter published in leading journals of this city, as an all but assured fact. It seems that the election of Presidential electors in the Province of Buenos Ayres was held on the 12th inst., although the time previously fixed for the voting was in June next. It also seems from the very latest accounts that Mitre has probably won in the City of Buenos Ayres and very likely in that province. But whether he has been equally successful in the other provinces remains to be seen. Avellaneda, his youthful rival in this contest for Presidential honors, has always been the favorite in the country districts, and his withdrawal long ago from the strifes and excitement of the capital, it was said, could not fail to work to his advantage where his party was weakest. The election of Mitre will be generally regarded as a guarantee of peace and as a severe blow to the war policy of which Senhor Tejedor may very properly be considered the chief.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND BRAZIL.

If any one has doubts of the hostility to Brazil felt by Sarmiento's present Secretary of State, he has only to glance through the pages of that Minister's report of foreign relations, published last year. Here he will find abundant proof of it. A copy of this curious document came into my hands just as Rio journals were filled with the echoes of the European excitement over the publication of La Marmora's book, and I could not help thinking what a stir it would create if a Minister of Foreign Affairs in Europe should commit an act similar to this one of Senhor Tejedor. This simple publication shows the character of the man and what sort of a political foe he is capable of becoming. Mitre was his opponent, and he thought to ruin his prospects completely as a Presidential candidate by having him sent off to Rio as a special envoy to arrange the difficulty which had arisen between the two countries. But Mitre, it seems, had the skill to perform his mission to the satisfaction of every one, and returned to Buenos Ayres with flying colors—there to receive an ovation from the people and a grand banquet from the leading merchants of the city. Public opinion was so strongly in his favor that he could not be prevented from obtaining the unanimous approval of Congress and his immediate appointment to the Paraguayan mission.

THE WAR OF WORDS.

Tejedor by this time had begun to unmask his opposition, and when Mitre returned with his Paraguayan treaties, *ad referendum*, Congress refused to approve them. Then the war began. Pamphlets issued rapidly from the press. Columns of rhetoric were poured upon the patient people through the morning journals, and every one took sides. It was at this moment that Senhor Tejedor bethought himself of a weapon by means of which, if he did not instantly overthrow his enemy, he would certainly greatly demoralize him. He decided to publish, in his annual report, the entire correspondence connected with Gen. Mitre's mission to Rio de Janeiro. When the work came out it was the book of the day. In Rio there was such a fluttering at the Foreign Office and at the Palace even, as had never been known before; for the General had not only drawn portraits of the President of the Council and his colleagues of the Ministry, but had dared to penetrate into the holy precincts of San Christovao, and with a free hand to sketch the Emperor himself. He had not, indeed, represented Don Pedro as studiously poring over his Greek and Hebrew; but he had not hesitated to criticise in the sharpest manner some of the sage remarks which had fallen from the imperial lips. Then there were the different members of the foreign diplomatic corps here who also came in for a share of criticism, and the characteristics of some of them, it is said, were not very badly photographed. To some of them, furthermore, it must have been anything but agreeable to read the contemptuous opinion of the General in regard to their proffers of good offices. All these personal sketches and comments on the Emperor and on leading men in public life, written in the most confidential manner, Tejedor published to the world. It was regarded here as a very "mean trick" indeed; and although Mitre could not fail to suffer much in the opinion of Brazilians, on account of his views and sentiments, still the motive of the publication was well understood and fully appreciated.

TEJEDOR'S POLICY.

But besides Mitre's opinions, there are also those of Senhor Tejedor, and these show unmistakably that, if he had the full direction of affairs, the question of peace or war would not much longer remain unsolved. The practical question then is, not whether Senhor Tejedor wants war, but rather how far he can succeed in forcing his well-known views and policy upon the Government of which he forms a part. President Sarmiento having arrived so near the end of his term, will not be likely to favor any measures which might give his administration anything but a peaceful close. But the President is one and his Cabinet many; and if it came to a struggle between the President and his wily and ambitious Secretary of State, the influence of the latter would, I fear, prevail.

THE REPUBLIC'S ATTITUDE.

It is natural for the authorities here to watch the progress of Argentine armaments as the most significant index of the Argentine temper and purpose. And this index of late has been pointing all one way. "What need have you of such monster cannon," cries the *Naçao* here; "certainly you do not want them to repel the Indians, who every now and then come swarming on your borders. Nor could they be particularly useful in an expedition after the ubiquitous Lopez Jordan." And then the excited Brazilians conclude that the sole utility of the monster guns is for arming Martin Garcia or some one of the hundred eligible sites along the left bank of the Parana, to thus obstruct their only means of communication with the distant province of Matto Grosso. And it must be confessed that the Brazilians are not without some good reasons for thinking so. The Argentine Government, it is said, has already designated officers to take command of two iron-clads, now on their way from the United States. These two vessels, it is further reported, will be armed in the Rio de la Plata. Señor Garcia, the Argentine Minister at Washington, had received instructions to give the preference to Spaniards when choosing the crews.

AN INVITATION TO SEMMES.

Among the curious stories afloat here is one in reference to the pirate Semmes, of Alabama fame. He was written to, it is said, by order of President Sarmiento, and offered command of the iron-clads, soon expected to arrive. Semmes, however, declined the honor, saying that out of respect for the memory of his father (whose native place was Bahia) he could not think of fighting against the Empire. This fine sentiment excited the admiration of the public for a while, and many Brazilians seemed delighted to learn that they would not have to cope with so terrible a foe. At last, a bluff old Portuguese remarked that he didn't quite understand all this nonsense about Semmes' joining the Argentines. For his part he was perfectly willing he should; since a commander who had never been in but one sea fight during his whole life and lost his ship, at that, could not certainly be so very desperate.

PROBABILITIES.

The only thing to be said about the probabilities of a war is that the arming and preparations still go forward. An armed peace seems likely to be the order of the day if we do not have actual hostilities. Brazil does not want war, and will not attack without great provocation. She is so fully occupied with her internal affairs, and there is so much to be done in the way of developing the country, that I do not hesitate to affirm that if war comes it will be mainly due to a policy inaugurated chiefly by Senhor Tejedor, the present Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Argentine Republic, and sustained by a party anxious only for the accomplishment of their personal ends, regardless of the true interests of their country.

A SINGULAR DREAM.

A correspondent of the Binghamton *Republican* is responsible for this story: "On Whitney street, last Friday night, just before 12 o'clock, a family of five persons were saved from death by the mother dreaming that a woman, dressed in white, stood at the bedside, saying, 'Get up, get up immediately; you are wanted!' On reaching the foot of the stairs she found her lamp, which she left on the table, had exploded, and all that was near in flames. In a short time the fire would have reached them. A few pails of water extinguished the fire. The woman in white was seen but a moment [illegible]

FOREIGN AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC IN PARIS.

The *American Register* of May 2 has the following reference to musical matters in the French capital: "At the Opéra Comique," says the writer, "M. Ambroise Thomas' early and almost disowned bantling, 'Güle et Gilletin,' is having great success. Every one is familiar with the history of the piece, and of the litigation which terminated in a legal order for its production. Although clearly shown to be in the wrong, the composer sulked to the last, and never attended a rehearsal. And yet there is nothing in the work which should make him feel ashamed of it. The music, though light, is full of graceful and pleasing fancies, and has the merit of freshness, notwithstanding it has been so long composed. One of the morning journals relates an amusing incident which took place at the close of the first representation. Ismael came to the front of the stage, and, addressing the audience said: 'Ladies and gentlemen, the comic opera which we have had the honor this evening of performing before you is by M. Sauvage for the words'—he then drew back, and Mlle. Ducasse stepping forward, added—'And by M. Ambroise Thomas for the music.' Of course the public laughed and applauded. In all this the composer cuts but a sorry figure. It would have been far better for him to have put a good face on the matter, and aided the management in placing the work on the stage in as perfect a manner as possible. Mr. Strakosch has come to no decision as yet in regard to the renewal of his tenure of the Italiens. He has until the 5th of May to make up his mind as to whether he shall keep the house or not. Certainly the conditions on which he would have to retain it are far from favorable, so far as Paris itself is concerned; but his other combinations may render it desirable that he should keep it even at a loss. All that we can at present say on the subject is that we trust his interests and those of the public can be reconciled. It is possible that at the last moment he may conclude that, even without a subvention, the possession of the house is indispensable to the success of his plans. We trust that such may prove to be the fact, for, without the aid of his experience and enterprise, to say nothing of his other resources, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain Italian opera in Paris. The benefit of Mlle. Belocca, which comes off to-night, is expected to be an event of unusual interest. This charming young artist, in addition to her success at the theatre, has become quite a pet in the fashionable salons during the Winter. There is scarcely a house of any note in which she has not been heard. The announcement of her benefit, therefore, at once enlisted the interest not only of the regular patrons of the theatre but of the many influential friends that she has succeeded in making outside of it. All the best places in the house were at once secured, and there is promise of such a rich pecuniary result as rarely falls to the lot of any *bénéficiaire*. There is not a Russian in the French capital who will not make it a point of being present on this interesting occasion, and, as far as enthusiasm is concerned, the little *Diva* may count upon having quite an ovation."

MUSIC IN LONDON.

The London *Athenæum* of May 9 has the following: "How many *Traviatas* of how many countries have died on the lyric stage since the lugubrious and equivocal three-act opera was produced at Venice, in March, 1853? It would be a curious calculation to count the number of *prime donne* who have taken to this disagreeable part, which is, perhaps, less revolting in the original French play, 'La Dame aux Camélias,' of M. Alexandre Dumas *fils*. Since Mme. Doche and Mlle. Jane Essler moved Parisian audiences to tears with the woes and sufferings of *Marguerite Gautier*, (*Violetta Valery*, in the Italian version,) there has been a nice discussion as to the degree of sauciness or of bashfulness with which the vocalists who enact the *Traviata* should invest the consumptive lady, who coughs *pianissimo* and sings *fortissimo* in her death scene. Mlle. Piccolomini, not being able to command her scales, like too many of her successors, presented *Violetta* as a personage who had special friends in the stalls; but Mlle. Bosio abandoned this method, and made *Alfredo's* lady-love quite *comme il faut*. This has been accepted as the proper way of mitigating, if not subduing, the repulsiveness of the part; but a *débutante*, Mlle. Imogene Orelli (an American lady, we believe,) took a different view last Tuesday night at her Majesty's Opera, and the audience had a daring and dashing *Violetta*, who acted with unbounded confidence, and who sang with disagreeable vigor. On such a performance it can answer no end to dwell, as it is most unlikely it will ever be seen again. Signor Fancelli was *Alfredo*, and Signor Galassi his heavy and sentimental father, *Germont*; but with such a troupe as is now at Drury Lane, a work like 'La Traviata' can be advantageously shelved. The début of Mlle. Singelli, in the Italian adaptation of Auber's charming opera, 'Les Diamans de la Couronne,' is announced; and next Thursday, Mozart's 'Nozze di Figaro' is promised, with the first appearance of Mlle. Marie Roseas *Susanna*, so that the lady returns to her Paris Opéra Comique *répertoire*, in which she is most welcome, instead of soaring to tragic parts like *Margherita*, in 'Faust.' The mistakes artists make in assuming characters quite out of their special line, arise from their not being told the honest truth as to the extent of their capabilities. They are apt, too, to rely upon their popularity to carry them through. Mme. Patti fell into the error of essaying *Valentina*, in the 'Huguenots,' and *Elvira*, in 'Ernani,' with what fatal results is known; and now we hear that Mme. Nilsson wishes to undertake two *Leonoras* ('Fidelio' and the 'Favorita.') This brings us to the *Elvira*, in the 'Puritani,' of Mlle. Albani at Covent Garden, the music of which is beyond her executive powers, as the acting is beyond her dramatic qualifications. The combined vocal and histrionic gifts of Grisi and Bosio are needed for *Elvira*. There is the *polacca* 'Son Vergin vezzosa,' requiring the dexterity and finish of the most thoroughly skilled *bravura* singer, and the *scena*, 'Qui la voce,' in which intensely passionate expression should be associated with ability to execute brilliant *fioriture*. Now the fair Canadian, who, in smooth *cantabile* passages where she can hold on her high notes, has real charm, and is, therefore, essentially a ballad singer, does not possess the finish necessary for the *aria d' agilità*, and her dramatic sensibility is not strong enough to create sympathy in a prolonged mad scene. There is, indeed, one artist, Mlle. Di Murska, (now in America, but she ought to be here,) who, in singing the roulades which composers have thought necessary for insane *prime donne* to sing, such as in 'Lucia,' 'Linda,' 'Dinorah,' 'Elvira,' &c., has no equal in this school of lunatic heroines; but then, unfortunately, the Hungarian artist had few lucid intervals. The return of Mme. Patti next week in 'Il Barbiere' and 'Dinorah,' will be the great event of the Covent Garden season. In 'Dinorah,' Signor Graziani will be the *Hoel*, and next Saturday, M. Faure, one of the finest baritone basses who has ever adorned the lyric stage, will be at his post. The subscribers may be congratulated, therefore, on hearing again their favorite artists, and will be freed, partially at all events, from the pretenders who are so pertinaciously thrust upon them."

VERDI'S MASS.

Galignani's Messenger says: "Verdi has been of late occupied with the *Requiem* which he offered last year to compose in honor of Manzoni. As may be easily imagined the offer of the illustrious musician was eagerly accepted, and a decision was come to that the mass should be solemnly executed on May 22, 1874, that is to say, on the first anniversary of the death of the regretted author of "I Prommessi Sposi." The composer who knows what he owes to his own reputation, and abandons nothing to chance, determined to become acquainted, at Paris, with all the requiems written by the great masters. He accordingly studied that of Mozart, that of Berloiz, the two of Cherubini, and some others less celebrated, and the result was a conviction, in his mind, that the *Dies iræ* had never been musically interpreted according to the exact spirit of the Latin text. During the three months of his stay in Paris he never ceased to ponder over his requiem, to the exclusion of everything else. Having returned to Italy, he worked constantly at it, and the score was not completely finished until the month of March last. The municipality had proposed, for the execution of this important production, the great Duomo of Milan; but the composer manifested his preference for San Marco, and it is in this last church, spacious enough to accommodate numerous performers and possessing favorable acoustic properties, that the work will be executed. It is written for four principal parts, with chorusses and orchestra. The soprano part will be sung by Mme. Teresa Stolz, the celebrated artist who created at Milan the rôle of *Aïda* in the opera of that name; the contralto by Mlle. Waltdman, who sang that of *Amneris*; the tenor by M. Capponi, for whom the part of *Radames* was written; and the bass by Ormondi Maini, who enacted the *Ramfis* of the same work. The chorus, consisting of a hundred and twenty, is formed partly of first-class vocalists, volunteering from all the theatres of Italy, and who have been anxious to support the maestro in his homage to the great national poet; and partly of the principal chorists of the Scala, the pupils of the Milan Conservatorio, and the Orpheonists of the city. The orchestra, of 100 musicians, is composed of solo-players belonging to other Italian theatres and of the entire band of the Scala. Verdi will conduct in person. One may easily foresee, from what has been said, an irreproachable execution for this mass, which is said to be wonderfully fine, and which, arranged for the piano, gives 220 pages, the length of an opera in three acts.

NEWS NOTES.

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of his artistic career, Franz Liszt presented to the Hungarian nation the art treasures he possesses at Weimar, on condition of their being preserved in the National Museum at Pesth. According to a Hungarian paper, it appears that, apart from its artistic and historical value, the pecuniary worth of the collection is 400,000 florins. Among other objects, the inventory just made includes Beethoven's American piano; Mozart's piano, and Haydn's piano; a number of articles of gold, silver, and platinum jewelry; a conducting stick set with diamonds; a laurel wreath, silver enriched with emeralds; a solid silver desk presented by the City of Vienna, and a large silver crown presented by the town of Hamburg....The *Pall Mall Gazette* is informed that in the new comedy of "Mont Blanc," which is to be produced at the Haymarket Theatre on Whitsun Monday, Mr. T. S. Jerrold, a son of the late Douglas Jerrold, will make his first appearance on the London stage in the character of *Capt. Achille Fortinbras*, the part having been specially written for him....The London papers mention that a very extensive robbery was perpetrated on the 29th ult., at No. 97 Southgate road, Islington, the residence of Miss Nelly Power, an actress. The property stolen consists entirely of jewelery, amounting in value to £1,500. Information was at once given to Superintendent Williamson, of Scotland Yard....The London *Athenæum* says: "Mme. Florence Lancia, one of our leading English vocalists, who, both in the concert-room and on the lyric stage, has occupied a deservedly high position, retires from the profession at the end of this season. Her farewell matinée is announced for May 13, and she will terminate her engagement at the Crystal Palace English Opera-house next month"....At the Paris Opéra Comique Mozart's 'Noces de Figaro" is being carefully rehearsed with a fresh cast. Mme. Carvalho gives up her favorite part of the *Page*, and will be the *Countess*. Mlle. Priola will undertake *Susanna*, and Mlle. Edma Breton will make her début as *Cherubini*. M. Bouhy will be *Figaro*, and M. Melchissédec the *Count*....A new operetta by M. Offenbach, "Mademoiselle Bagatelle," is in rehearsal at the BouffesParisiens, the chief characters to be supported by Mmes. Judic, Grivot, and Suzanne, and M. Edouard Georges. ....Signor Verdi's "Aïda" has been produced in Berlin at the Imperial Opera-house with marked success. The leading parts were sustained by Mesdames Mallinger, soprano, and Brandt, contralto; Herr Niemann, tenor, and Herr Betz, baritone.... Don Ruperto Chapi, a young Spanish composer, has been quite successful in his first opera, produced at the Italian Theatre, with Mme. Fossa, Signori Tamberlik and Ordinas, in the chief characters. It is called "The Ships of Cortes".... Mlle. Sangalli, the dancer, has achieved another success at Vienna, in the ballet of "Sardanapale," by Taglioni. The Emperor, who was present, gave the signal for applause, which the whole audience joined in enthusiastically. At the end, she was called before the curtain, and received an avalanche of flowers. The Empress, during the performance, sent her a present of a magnificent diamond bracelet..... Mme. Marie Sass has made her reappearance at the San Fernando Theatre at Saville, in "Lucrezia Borgia,' and been received with much applause....A concert given in Paris, on May 4, by Francis Planté, the pianist, at the Conservatoire, attracted a numerous assemblage of the aristocracy, the Duchess De Magenta occupying the box of honor. Planté himself was the object of an ovation for every piece he played; M. Diaz De Soria and Mme. Carvalho also obtained great success....A performance, organized by M. Halévy, is to be given at the Gymnase, in a few days, to raise funds for erecting a funeral memorial to the late Mlle. Desclée. Mmes. Carvalho, Schneider, Judic, and Theo will appear....Mme. Vandermeersch, the "Fée aux Oiseaux," after an exceedingly successful season in Paris, is about to leave for London, where several engagements await her....Léon Achard, the tenor, is playing *Faust* in Gounod's opera, at Havre, and has obtained a complete success....A new opera by M. Limnander, called "Maximilien," has just been brought out at the Monnaie Theatre in Brussels.... A Berlin letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following gossip: "Wagner has written to Nieman to know upon what terms he will come a few weeks this Summer and three months next, and practice some parts of his new opera. Nieman returned answer that his only condition would be a ticket for his wife to the representations. This is by no means a small demand when one remembers one representation of the 'Niebelungun' takes four nights. It is to be given three times, making twelve nights altogether, at twenty-five thalers a night. I am curious to see if the economical Germans will pay these prices, or if Wagner has admirers enough to make the great undertaking a success. It is said that Wagner has found a fine young tenor for for the rôle of *Siegfried* in the new festival play. It was the good fortune of the Director of the opera in Hungary to discover a remarkable voice in the person of Franz Gloss, the son of an advocate in Pesth. Herr Richter induced the rich young lawyer to consent to consecrate his talents entirely to music. He was introduced to Wagner, tried the rôle of *Siegfried* with signal success, and is now prosecuting his studies for the stage. Besides his fine voice, he has a fine, athletic figure, and every other qualification requisite for a successful actor. Wachtel has been filling an engagement with good success. His fine, clear, musical voice is very pleasant to hear, but his acting is very poor—as stiff and awkward as a new recruit. It was very unfortunate for him he had to play alternate evenings with Nieman, who is the very embodiment of grace and feeling. Notwithstanding the programme has to be repeatedly changed, because Nieman is not in a condition to appear, when he does come he fascinates every one into forgiving and forgetting his shortcomings. Young Wachtel, who has also been preparing himself for the stage, has, by the advice of his physician, abandoned the profession on account of ill health."

A BALLOON TRIP IN A STORM.

A FLIGHT OF FORTY MILES IN A FURIOUS GALE—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE AERONAUT.

The Reading (Penn.) *Eagle* of the 21st inst. gives the following account of a perilous balloon trip in that vicinity on Wednesday afternoon last: "With 22,000 cubic feet of gas and 100 pounds of ballast, our young aeronaut, Shearer, sailed away from Pottstown in his balloon, 'The Globe,' yesterday afternoon at 4:10 o'clock. After being in the air nearly an hour, and encountering a fearful rain and snow storm, and after being hurled through forests and trees, and nearly killed by being dashed against the limbs and boughs, he sailed nearly forty miles, and landed, after a desperate escape with his life, about two miles from Coopersburg, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad. He was assisted and placed on a train, and returned to Reading last night by the 10:15 train. The balloon arrived from Allentown this morning. A reporter this morning called on the aeronaut to get his account of the frightful voyage. Mr. Shearer was stiff and used up. The right side of his neck and shoulders is cut and bruised. His body is also marked in various places. He says it was the most desperate escape he ever experienced. A half hour away from Pottstown he was caught in a storm, the wind having increased to a gale. The balloon was blown at a fearful speed. He says the position at that time was the most dangerous of his life. He threw out his grappling-hook to catch a pale fence, which was torn down in the effort, and the rail of an ordinary fence was also torn down. On the third attempt the hook caught a stump, and the rope snapped. Next he was dragged over a woods and came to a field, and the balloon struck the ground, made a rebound, and he was again dragged over another woods. Finally he managed to catch hold of the branches of some trees, and in this manner held the balloon until several persons who witnessed his peril came to his assistance. The valve was opened, and some of the gas permitted to escape. Before Mr. Shearer and the balloon could be got to the ground, two of the trees had to be cut down. This was at a point on the land of Mr. John Hawick, two miles from Coopersburg, Lehigh County. In his efforts to effect a landing, Mr. Shearer lost his grappling-hook, anchor-rope, and clothing, all of which were subsequently found. He was bruised about the neck and other portions of the body. Through the kindness of Mr. Hawick and Mr. E. D. Culp, of Coopersburg, Mr. Shearer was enabled to reach that village in time to take the train on the North Pennsylvania Railroad for Bethlehem, which place he reached at 8 o'clock, and arrived home on the 10:15 train last night, as above stated. Being lightly clad, he suffered intensely from the cold, and when he finally got upon *terra firma* the people who came to his rescue thought at first that he was dead."

THAT OTHER NAME FOR WOMAN.

A railroad conductor on the Cincinnati, Columbus and Indiana Central Railway, whose home is in Indianapolis, went to Detroit, Mich., Wednesday afternoon last, for the purpose of leading to the altar a young lady residing with an uncle on Macomb avenue; of proceeding to Chicago with his bride by the night train; of enjoying a month of honeymoon travel, and of installing his wife mistress of a beautiful home he had purchased and furnished in Indianapolis. Whether or not this pleasing programme will ever be realized remains a matter of considerable uncertainty, but it is certainly postponed for the present. For, when he arrived at her residence, a short hour before that appointed for the ceremony, he was received by the uncle of the lady, who imparted the painful intelligence that the lady had changed her mind. He stated that during the afternoon his niece informed him that she had rather be shot than marry the man to whom she was engaged, and, despite his protestations, left with baggage for some place in the country, but declined telling where she was going, and said that after the affair had blown over she should return.

AN OPINION BY GEN. SHERMAN.

In reply to an inquiry from the Secretary of War, whether it would be safe to undertake the survey of the northern boundary of Nebraska this Spring, Gen. Sherman responds:

"With an escort of about 250 good men, I think, well commanded, it will be safe to survey the northern boundary of Nebraska. Of course the Sioux will be suspicious of the survey, because, as I understand it, it will demonstrate that both agencies of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail are outside of their lawful reservations, and will probably show them to be on public land subject to homestead entry. The Secretary of the Interior can foresee the inevitable result. The military escort will be 'safe,' but the surveyors may lose their instruments, and possibly some hair."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, the Howitzer Battery, Brooklyn, Capt. Simons commanding, will assemble at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 4:30 P. M., for parade with the division. Non-commissioned officers are directed to make returns on or before that date.

Pursuant to orders from brigade head-quarters, the First Battalion, infantry, Col. Webster commanding, will assemble at its armory on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., for parade with the First Division. Field and staff officers are directed to report, mounted, to the commander; non-commissioned staff, band, and drum corps to the Adjutant. Fine for nonattendance will be $6.

The following programme has been adopted by the war veterans of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, at the Brooklyn Institute to-morrow evening: Introductory remarks by Gen. Fowler, President of the association; singing; address by Mayor Hunter; address by Gen. Sharpe; address by Gen. Abner Doubleday; reading of original poem, written for the occasion, by Dr. Farley; dancing.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. Braine commanding, will parade on the 27th instant, in full-dress uniform, with white pants and gloves, for review. Roll-call of companies at 2 P. M. This command will also parade in full uniform on June 4, for evolutions with the Third Brigade. The Colonel calls the attention of his command to the necessity of a full attendance on the 27th inst., as it is the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war.

At a meeting of the Ninth Regiment Veteran Association, recently held at the regimental armory, the projected excursion to New-Haven was abandoned, and a banquet will be given in its place, at the Metropolitan Hotel. Among the invited guests are Lieut. Gov. Robinson, Gens. Abram Duryea and Nelson Taylor. At a recent election held by the association Ex-Major H. V. Williamson was chosen to be Colonel.

Pursuant to orders from division head-quarters, the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Porter commanding, is directed by the commander to assemble at the armory, in full-dress uniform, with white pants, on the 27th inst. at 2:30 P. M. Field and staff officers are directed to report mounted. Private Thomas R. White, of Company D, in this command, has been appointed Regimental Commissary Sergeant.

The committee of officers of the Twenty-third Regiment in charge of the proposed excursion to Boston will visit that city in a few days to complete the arrangements for the trip. The following officers in this command have received their commissions: Edward H. Soper, First Lieutenant, vice F. M. Lawrence, resigned; Roland A. Birdsall, Second Lieutenant, vice George B. Ward, resigned; First Lieut. John B. Frothingham, Adjutant, vice C. H. Hunter, resigned.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, will parade for review on the 27th inst. The formation of line, by Adjt. Fitzgerald, will take place in Lafayette place at 2 P. M., according to the new tactics. This will be interesting to the friends of the regiment, as being the first outdoor formation of the regiment that has taken place for over a year. The entire regimental band will appear for the first time in its new uniform. First Sergt. E. B. Horton, of Company G, after many years faithful service, has applied for and received his discharge, his term of enlistment having expired.

The "Roehr Guard," Company F, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, held a meeting on Tuesday evening at the Stagg Street Armory, Capt. Karcher presiding, and resolved to parade on Decoration Day, in conjunction with Germain Metternich Post No. 122, G. A. R. First Lieut. Adolf Fingado has been commissioned Adjutant in this command, vice F. J. Karcher, promoted. The third anniversary of the formation of William Tell Rifles, Company G, of this command, was celebrated on Monday last. Major F. J. Karcher has signified his intention to retire from active service. This step is very much regretted by his brother officers.

The Seventy-ninth Infantry, Col. Shaw commanding, will parade for review on the 27th inst. in full-dress uniform, with shakos, epaulettes, and white gloves. Line will be formed at 3 P. M. The attention of commandants of companies is called to the necessity for uniformity in appearance of their respective commands. First Lieut. Henry J. Swentzel, having failed to qualify, his name will be dropped from the company roll, and the commandant of the company is directed to make application for an order for an election to fill the vacancy. The new system of revised tactics is prescribed in orders.

Pursuant to orders from brigade head-quarters, the Twenty-eighth Battalion, Col. Joseph Burger, commanding, will assemble at its armory on Thursday, the 28th inst., in full-dress uniform, with white pants and gloves, gray pants to be provided in case of inclement weather, for parade and review with the division. Field and staff officers are directed to report mounted, to the Colonel; non-commissioned staff, band, and drum-corps to the Adjutant. Assembly will be sounded at 2:30 P. M. Battalion line will be formed at 2:45 P. M. Commandants of companies are directed to make returns on or before Thursday, June 4.

In compliance with orders from brigade head-quarters, the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. James Jourdan commanding, will assemble at the City Armory, Brooklyn, in full uniform, with white pants, white belts, and gloves, on the 28th inst., at 3 P. M., for parade and review. The field and staff officers are directed to report to the commander at 3:15 P. M. Commandants of Companies B, D, E, and I are directed to detail Corporals for color-guard. Jacob David has been elected Captain of Company A, vice McGrath, discharged. The following officers have been honorably discharged: John H. Holloly and Horace H. Johnson, C Company; William H. Van Brunt, D Company, and Charles A. Deacon, I Company. Robert E. Lee and William D. Smith, D Company, have been expelled.

Gen. J. M. Varian, commanding the Third Brigade, has issued an order to the following effect: This brigade, comprising the First Battalion, and the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Fifty-fifth Regiments, is ordered to parade on Thursday, June 4, in full dress, for evolutions of the brigade. Line will be formed at 3 P. M. in Tompkins square. Field and staff and brigade officers will report, mounted, at No. 2 West Thirty-second street, at 2 P. M. The field and brigade staff officers and Adjutants of the several regiments are directed to assemble in fatigue uniform, without side-arms, at the armory of the First Battalion, Thirty-second street, near Sixth avenue, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 8 P. M., for theoretical and practical instruction. The movements to be executed will be according to the revised tactics. After the formation of line there will be a dress parade and review.

In pursuance of division and brigade orders the Sixth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Van Wyck commanding, will assemble at the State Arsenal on Wednesday, the 27th inst., in full uniform, with white pants, belts, and gloves, for parade and review. In case of inclement weather, blue pants will be worn. Roll-call of companies will be made at 2 P. M. Field and staff officers will report to the commander; non-commissioned staff, band, and drum-corps, to the Adjutant. Commandants of companies are directed to report to the Adjutant the names of three members of each of their respective companies who will practice rifle firing at 200 yards distance, twice each week, at Creedmoor, under the direction of a commissioned officer, for the purpose of selecting a "team" for competition at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association. The arms and equipments of this command will be inspected at the State Arsenal during the latter part of June.

James F. Hall, Grand Marshal of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued an order in reference to the celebration of Decoration Day, to the following effect: David J. Caw, of E. A. Kimball Post No. 100, has been appointed Chief of Staff; John M. Blood, of Sumner Post No. 24, Adjutant General, and W. W. Miller, of James Miller Post No. 76, Quartermaster General. Commandants of Posts are requested to report, at their earliest convenience, the number of members they expect to parade, and the music they propose to provide; also, whether it is their intention to proceed to Greenwood, or other cemeteries, besides Cypress Hills. Chairmen of committees having charge of transportation, floral offerings, or other matters that will come under the supervision of the Grand Marshal on the day of parade, and military companies, societies, associations, and citizens, who desire to parade or to take part in the ceremonies, are requested to report the same at head-quarters as soon as possible, so that they may be assigned to their proper divisions.

In compliance with orders from division and brigade head-quarters, the Seventy-first Regiment will assemble at its armory, in full-dress uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats, on Wednesday the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., for parade and review. Field and staff officers are directed to report to the Colonel; non-commissioned staff, band, and drum-corps to the Adjutant. Col. Vose in the order calls attention to the necessity for having equipments in complete order. No excuse will be accepted for absence from this parade excepting illness, which must be verified by the surgeon's certificate. A regimental court-martial will convene at the armory on Monday, June 8, at 8 P. M., at which Capt. Theodore V. Smith will preside. Major Joseph D. Bryant has been commissioned Surgeon of this command, vice Louis Balch, removed from the district. At a recent meeting of the veterans of this regiment Ex-Col. Smith was elected commander of the corps.

The leave-of absence granted to Col. Charles S. Spencer, commanding the Fifth Regiment, having expired, he again assumes command. In compliance with orders from brigade head-quarters this command will parade, fully armed and equipped, on Wednesday, the 27th inst. Line will be formed in Elizabeth street, with right resting on Canal street, at 1:30 P. M. The attention of commandants of companies is called to the following extract from G. O. No. 11, c. s., General Head-quarters: "The new system of Revised Infantry Tactics, prepared by Gen. Upton, U. S. A., adopted for the instruction of the army and Militia of the United States, by General Orders No. 6, 'Head-quarters of the Army, Washington, July 17, 1873,' are hereby prescribed for the drill and discipline of the militia of the State of New-York. To insure uniformity, all exercises, evolutions and ceremonies not embraced in these tactics are prohibited, and those herein prescribed will be strictly observed." The practice of wearing sashes by officers is also discontinued.

The following resignations have been accepted at the Adjutant General's head-quarters during the month of April:

Brig. Gen. Augustus Funk, Second Brigade, First Division; Major George Kinkle, Inspector Fifth Brigade, Second Division; Surgeon Chas. B. Richards, Twenty-eighth Brigade, Sixth Division. Captains—James E. Tournier, Forty-ninth Regiment; Edward Barker, Eighth Regiment; J. W. L. Geissler, Fifth Regiment; Lewis H. Vail and Alexander Near, Twenty-first Regiment; Jackson H. Chase, C. S., Ninth Brigade, Third Division; J. F. Ernst, Jr., Seventy-fourth Regiment; Henry Goepper, C. S., Fifteenth Battalion; W. W. Goodrich, Quartermaster Fifth Brigade, Second Division; W. H. O'Neill, Eighty-fourth Regiment. First Lieutenants—Lewis A. Meyers, Eighth Regiment; Jas. H. Belcher, Ninth Regiment; Frank Kolwing, Fifth Regiment; Nelson Hapeman, Twenty-first Regiment; Chas. C. Kraushaar, Quartermaster, Fifteenth Battalion; H. Schweckendick, Third Cavalry. Second Lieutenants—John B. Brown, Forty-seventh Regiment; William Hill, Ninth Regiment; Simon I. Ullrich and Frederick Gruner, Fifth Regiment; Jacob W. Stall, Twenty-first Regiment; A. J. Reibling, Fifty-fourth Regiment; Geo. W. Grey, Tenth Regiment; Geo. S. Loder, Seventh Regiment."

The newly-formed Twenty-seventh Regiment comprises the following companies: A, Capt. Sauvan, of Morrisania; B, Capt. Wolcott, of Mount Vernon; C, Capt. Broughton, of Mount Vernon; D, Capt. Hay, of Tuckahoe; E, Lieut. Miller, of Mount Vernon; F, Capt. Carville, of New-Rochelle; G, Capt. Lambert, of Morrisania; I, Capt. Chatfield, of Port Chester; and K, Capt. McOwen, of Morrisania. The organization formed as Company H, of this command, has been detached, and will form Company A of the new Sixteenth Battalion. The uniform adopted by the new regiment will be similar to that worn by the regular army, the addition of epaulettes being made to the uniforms of the officers. Company A held its first dress parade and reception on Tuesday evening at Morrisania. Company G will hold a parade and reception at Mott Haven on the 28th inst. Company D will have a similar entertainment on the 28th inst. Company H will parade at Yonkers, in conjunction with the Grand Army of the Republic, on Decoration Day. Company K, of Morrisania, is already organized, and Company I will soon be mustered in. On Tuesday evening the friends of Lieut. Col. Henry Huss, of this command, assembled at his residence in Mount Vernon, and presented him a handsome army saddle, with Mexican stirrups and the accompanying equipments, valued at $175. Col. Underhill and other prominent officers of the regiment were present.

The annual excursion of Company I, Eighth Regiment, better known as the "George D. Scott Guard," Capt. J. B. Lingham commanding, will take place on Monday, June 22. The command will assemble on the pier at the foot of Eighth street, East River, and proceed by barges to Excelsior Grove, on the Hudson, where a picnic will be held; music by the regimental band. The following officers have been commissioned in this regiment during the month of April: George T. Fielding, Captain, vice J. P. Davenport, promoted; Wm. J. C. Berry, First Lieutenant, vice Geo. T. Fielding, promoted; Wm. Sperb, Second Lieutenant, vice Wm. J. Berry, promoted; Thomas Davis, First Lieutenant, vice James Bryan, resigned; First Lieut. James O. Johnston, Adjutant, vice J. R. Hills, resigned; Alexander L. Whitelaw, Captain, vice Edward Barker, resigned; Henry Gibson, First Lieutenant, vice Lewis A. Meyers, resigned; James L. Cook, First Lieutenant, vice Wm. Tate, resigned; Frank Losee, Second Lieutenant, vice Ira A. Bamber, promoted; Richard W. Rogers, First Lieutenant, vice Richard V. Young, promoted. The regiment will parade in full-dress uniform on the 27th inst., under command of Col. Scott, for review. Regimental line will be formed at the armory at 2 P. M. This command will also parade for evolutions, in connection with the brigade, on Thursday, June 4, when the line will be formed at 1:45 P. M. A special meeting of the Board of Officers will be held at the armory on Tuesday at 8 P. M.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE SPORTS.

The Columbia College Athletic Association celebrated its sixth anniversary yesterday on the grounds of the St. George's Cricket Club, Hoboken, N. J. About 500 spectators, principally students of other colleges, were present to witness the contest of the Columbia athletes. The walking match, distance one mile, was won, after a sharp contest, by Conroy, making the distance in 10:27½. Throwing the ball did not prove a very exciting affair, and the prize was awarded to C. A. Sniffen, whose cast covered 275 feet. A standing long jump, in which Messrs. J. Martinez, F. Weeks, and C. A. Sniffin were the entries, was won by Mr. Martinez, he clearing a distance of 10 feet, and Weeks and Sniffin 9 feet 7 inches and 9 feet 6 inches respectively. In the running long jump that immediately afterward followed, Mr. Weeks cleared 15 feet 4½ inches and Mr. Van Buskirk 15 feet. A flat race of one hundred yards, having nine entries, was a very exciting affair, all the contestants reaching the goal in a body, with Van Buskirk about three feet ahead. Time—11 4-5 seconds. The two succeeding exercises, standing and running high jumps, were easily won by Weeks, who, in the former, cleared a height of 4 feet 3½ inches, and in the latter, 4 feet, 4½ inches. After this came a mile flat race, with five entries. Messrs. Reed and Timpson monopolized the race. Reed came in the winner about twenty yards ahead, making the mile in 5:53. A three-legged race of 100 yards was won by Messrs. Van Buskirk and Cornell in 16 seconds. Col. John Wood acted as referee, and Messrs. G. M. Speir and C. D. R. More as judges.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

A special meeting of the Board of Apportionment was held yesterday, Mayor Havemeyer in the chair. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the issue of $300,000 assessment bonds of this City and $250,000 City parks improvement fund stock. A resolution introduced by the Controller was adopted, transferring from the appropriation for salaries and contingencies of the Bureau of Permits for 1873 the sum of $3,750 to the account of legal expenses. A resolution was also passed transferring $1,000 from the appropriation for extra contingencies for 1873 to the "new City Prison Commission expenses." The board authorized the Controller to issue a revenue bond of $1,666 23 for expenses incurred by the Department of Buildings for the repairs of the unsafe structures Nos. 39, 41, 43, 45, and 47 Bowery. Mr. Vance presented the resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen, of which he is President, calling on the board not to make any appropriation for completing the new Court-house. The resolutions were placed on file. The board then adjourned.

EXCISE STATISTICS.

There is nothing of special interest to note outside of what has already been reported in connection with the transactions of the Excise Board during the week. The following statement of the business during the week ending Saturday, May 23, shows a marked increase in the number of applications for licenses over any previous weekly exhibit of the past year. On Monday, May 18, seven applications were made, for which $560 were received; Tuesday, 19th, nine applications, amount received $910; Wednesday, 20th, twenty-five applications, amount $2,030; Thursday, 21st, forty-eight applications, amount $3,670; Friday, 22d, seventy-one applications, amount $5,360; Saturday, 23d, forty-eight applications, amount $3,550. Total number of applications made during the week, 208; total amount, $16,080. Total number of applications from May 1 to date, 371; total amount received with same, $30,020.

THE CHAIN GANG.

The following are the names, crimes, and sentences of the convicts removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: May 20—Samuel Watson, grand larceny, two years and six months; Frank Morris, grand larceny, five years; John Duncan, burglary, five years; Jacob Veiten, grand larceny, four years; Henry Benecke, forgery, two years; Paul O'Shea, grand larceny, five years; John Towey, burglary, one year; Thomas Dwyer, burglary, ten years. May 21—Joseph Dingee, grand larceny, five years; Thomas Mitchell, grand larceny, two years. May 22—Andrew Dempsey, grand larceny, two years and six months; Stephen Deaty, grand larceny, two years and six months; Patrick Piggott, manslaughter, fourth degree, two years; William C. Clark, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Brown, grand larceny, two years and six months; William Manahan, grand larceny, three years. May 23—John Cosgrove, grand larceny, four years; John Doyle, murder, life term.

THE STREET-OPENING COMMISSION.

The first meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement, provided for by section 105 of the charter of 1873, was held in the Mayor's Office yesterday. The board consists of the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, the President of the Park Commission, and the President of the Board of Aldermen. Under the law they are empowered to lay out, open, widen, straighten, extend, alter, and close streets, or parts of streets, south of Fifty-ninth street. Mayor Havemeyer was elected Chairman, and Mr. Richard J. Morrison Clerk. A petition was received from a number of property-owners, among them Mr. Wm. B. Astor, remonstrating against the proposed widening of Desbrosses street. Mr. Vance suggested that the matter be laid over until Monday. The board then decided to adjourn until Monday, when those interested in the improvement will be heard.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2000 Western Union.	71½	600 N. Y. C. & Hud....	98
400 do.......c.	71½	20 do........	98¼
100 do......b3.	71⅝	10 do........	97¾
500 do........	71⅝	500 do.......c.	98⅛
500 do......b3.	71¾	100 do......s3.	98⅛
800 do........	71¾	200 do........	98¼
900 do........	71⅞	200 Ohio & Miss....	23¾
700 do......b3.	72	300 do........	23⅞
300 do........	71⅞	100 do........	23¾
100 do.......c.	72	300 do......b3.	24
100 Han. & St. Jo.b3.	26⅞	100 do........	23⅞
100 Pacific Mail....	42½	500 do........	24
100 do......b3.	42⅝	600 North-western.	40
100 do........	42¾	100 do........	40⅜
100 do......s3.	42¾	100 do........	40¼
100 do........	42⅞	100 do........	40⅝
600 do........	43	300 do........	40⅜
400 Rock Island....	96¾	200 do........	40⅞
100 do......b3.	97	700 do......s3.	40⅞
500 do........	97	400 do......b3.	41
100 do.......c	97	200 do........	41
300 do........	97⅛	400 do........	40⅞
100 Union Pacific....c.	27⅜	300 St. Paul....	32
900 do........	27⅜	100 do........	32⅛
200 do........	27½	300 do........	32⅜
100 do........	27⅜	100 do........	32¼
100 do......s3.	27⅜	200 do........	32⅜
100 do........	27½	100 do........	32⅝
200 do......s3.	27½	75 do........	32¼
300 do........	27⅝	100 do........	32⅞
500 do........	27¾	300 do........	33⅛
500 do........	27⅞	200 do........	33¼
700 do......b3.	28	100 do.......c.	33⅛
1600 do........	28	300 do........	33¼
100 do........	28⅛	100 Tol. & Wab....	35⅝
500 do........	28	100 do......b3.	35¾
800 Lake Shore....	75⅜	100 do........	35¾
300 do......b3.	75½	500 do........	35⅞
300 do........	75½	100 do......b3.	36
200 do.......c.	75½	200 do......s3.	35⅞
100 do........	75⅝	400 do........	36
300 do........	75¾	100 do.......c.	36
500 do........	75⅞	200 do........	36⅛
1000 do........	75¾	200 do........	36¼
200 North-western P.	58½	100 St. Paul Pref....	53
100 do........	59		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$9,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, New....	119½	$3,600 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....	120
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N....12.	119⅞	30,000 do........	119¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, C....	117¼	20,000 do......12.	119⅞
10,000 do........	117⅛	10,000 do........	119¾
		3,800 do........	120

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$12,000 Mo. 6s....	97½	25 Adams Ex....	104½
5,000 Cen. Pac. St.		36 do..b. c. s3.	105
Aid B...b. c.	102¼	100 U. S. Express....	67
1,000 Am. D.I.Co.7s.	100	200 Harlem....	128½
10,000 C. & N.W.Con.		100 C. & P. G'td.b.c.c.	87⅛
Coup. G. B..	82¾	10 N. J. Central....	106
500 Mor. & Es.1st.	104½	200 N. Y. C. & H...b.c.	98¼
1,000 Erie 2d....	98	300 do......b3.	98⅜
2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s,		100 do......s3.	98¼
Con....	78	500 do........	98¼
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	91½	125 do........	98½
1,000 Buff. & E. n...	96½	300 Un. Pac......b. c.	27⅞
2,000 Ohio & M.Con.	87½	200 do.......c.	27¾
17,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	89¾	500 do......s3.	27⅝
82,000 do........	89½	300 do........	27¾
1,000 P.,F.W.&C.2d.	101	100 do......b3.	27⅞
7,000 Un. Pac. 1st..	85	200 do........	27⅞
1,000 do........	85⅛	500 do........	28
5,000 C., C. & I.C.2d.	60	100 do......s3.	27⅞
2,000 St. L.&I.M.1st.	92½	500 do........	28
3,000 Al.&T.H.2d.Pf.	90	100 do......b3.	28
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st.	95½	500 do........	27⅞
2,000 Gt. W.1st,'88.	91	600 do........	27¾
5,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s.	96½	300 do......s3.	27¾
1,000 Cl. & Pitt. 4th.	93	400 C. & N. W....b. c.	41
1,000 West. Pac. B..	83¼	300 do........	40⅞
25 Bank of N. Y....	128½	100 do......s3.	40¾
100 Mar. L. & M.b.c.c.	5	400 do........	40⅝
100 Atl. & Pac. Tel....	15½	300 do........	40¾
2700 W. Un. Tel..b. c.	72	100 C. & N.W.Pf.b.c.b3	59
200 do......s3.	71⅞	100 do........	58½
1000 do........	72	200 Chi. & R. I....b.c.	97¼
100 do.......c.	72	100 do........	97
200 do......b3.	72⅛	20 do......s3.	97¼
300 do......s3.	72	300 do........	96¾
200 do........	72	300 do........	97
700 do......b3.	72	200 do........	97⅛
1800 do........	71⅞	200 do........	97¼
100 do......s3.	71⅞	300 do........	97
1700 do........	72	100 Del., Lac. & W...	108
100 do.......c.	72	200 C., M. & St. P.b.c.	33¼
200 do......b3.	72⅛	100 do.......c.	33¼
100 do.......c.	72	100 do........	33⅛
1000 do........	72⅛	200 do......b3.	33¼
200 do........	72	300 do........	33⅛
1000 do........	71⅞	300 do........	33⅛
200 do......b3.	72	400 do........	33¼
200 Pac. Mail....b. c.	43⅛	300 do........	33⅛
200 do........	43	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	53
100 do.......c.	42⅞	500 Tol., W. & W..b.c.	36
500 do........	42⅞	300 do........	35⅞
100 do......b3.	43	100 do......b3.	36
200 do........	43	300 do......b3.	35⅞
400 do........	42⅞	300 do........	36
100 L. S.&M.So.b.c.s7.	75⅞	600 do........	35¾
100 do......b3.	75¾	50 N. Y., N. H. & H..	132
200 do......s3.	75⅝	100 Pac. of Mo...b. c.	36
300 do........	75⅝	300 H. & St. Jo....	27
500 do......b3.	75⅝	100 do.......b. c.	27½
800 do........	75¾	100 do......s3.	27¼
200 do......b3.	75⅝	100 do........	27⅛
70 do........	75⅝	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf....	32
600 do........	75⅝	100 C., C. & I. C.b.c.c.	19⅛
500 do........	75½	300 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	24
200 do......s3.	75⅝	100 Ohio & M. Pf.b. c.	43½
100 do......s3.	75½	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c.	19⅜
100 do........	75⅝		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Western Union..	72	100 North-western...	40⅞
100 do......b3.	72⅛	200 do......b3.	41
1000 do........	72⅛	200 Rock Island....	97
300 do......b3.	72¼	400 do........	97⅛
300 do........	72⅛	300 St. Paul....	33⅛
600 do......s3.	72⅛	200 Han. & St. Jo....	27½
300 N. Y., C. & Hud....	98¼	200 do........	27¾
100 Lake Shore....b3.	75¾	100 Toledo & Wab....	36
500 do........	75¾	500 do........	36
500 do......b3.	75⅞	900 do........	36¼
1000 do........	75⅞	100 do......b3.	36⅛
800 do........	75¾	100 do........	36¼
100 Union Pacific....	27⅝	400 do........	36⅛
300 do......b3.	28	200 Ohio & Miss....	24⅛
600 do......s3.	27⅞	100 do......b3.	24¼
100 do......b3.	28	100 do........	24
100 do........	27⅞	100 do......b3.	24
100 do.....b30.	28	100 Pacific R. of Mo...	36¾
100 do........	28	100 Pacific Mail....	43
100 do.......c.	28	100 do......s3.	42⅞
300 do........	27¾	300 do........	43
100 do......b3.	27⅞		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 C.&R.I.&P.7s.	105	600 L. S. & M. So.b. c.	75¾
5,000 West. Un. Tel.		100 do......b3.	75¾
Bds.......b. c.	96½	200 do......b3.	75¾
10,000 Cen. Pac. Gold		200 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c.	58⅝
Bds.......b. c.	89½	300 C. & N. W....b. c.	41
12 Del. & Hud. C.		200 do......b3.	41
Co......b. c.	116½	100 Un. Pacific..b. c.	27⅞
700 West. U. Tel...b. c.	72⅛	200 do......b3.	28
200 do......s3.	72	100 do........	28
700 do........	72	300 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	53
400 do......b3.	72⅛	200 C., M. & St. P...b.c.	33¼
600 do........	72⅛	200 do........	33⅜
1100 do......b3.	72¼	100 T.,W. & W.b.c.b3.	36⅛
1900 do........	72¼	100 do........	36⅛
100 Maryland C. Co...	18	200 do........	36¼
100 do......b. c.	19	1300 do........	36⅛
100 U. S. Express....	67	200 D., Lack. & Wn..	108
18 Adams Express..	105	100 C.,C.& I. C.b. c.s3.	19
100 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	98⅛	200 do........	19
230 Pacific Mail..b. c.	43	100 do........	19⅛
100 do........	43⅛	200 At. & Pac. Pf..b. c.	14¼

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Cen. G. Bonds.	89½	200 North-west. Pref..	59¼
100 Pac. Mail....	43⅛	100 do........	59⅛
300 do........	43¼	600 North-west....b3.	41⅛
100 do......s3.	43⅜	100 do........	41
200 do......s3.	43½	100 do........	41⅛
200 do........	43½	1100 do........	41¼
100 do........	43⅜	100 do.....b10.	41⅛
200 do......b3.	43½	50 do........	41⅛
1200 do........	43½	26 N. J. Central....	106
100 do........	43⅜	200 Rock Island....	97
100 do........	43	100 do........	97⅛
200 do........	43⅜	100 do........	97¼
300 do......b3.	43½	40 do........	97⅜
100 A. & P. Tel....	17	300 do........	97¼
500 West. Union....	72¼	200 Del., L. & West..	108⅛
400 do......b3.	72⅜	100 St. Paul.....b3	33½
2400 do........	72⅜	300 do........	33½
1900 do......b3.	72½	200 do........	33⅜
300 do......s3.	72⅜	200 do........	33⅞
600 do........	72⅜	100 do......b3.	33¾
3600 do........	72½	100 do........	33¾
700 do......b3.	72⅝	200 do........	33⅝
2400 do........	72⅝	1000 do........	33¾
1000 do......s3.	72½	100 do......s3.	33⅞
400 do........	72½	20 St. Paul Pref....	52¾
200 do......b3.	72⅝	100 do........	53¼
500 do......s3.	72½	100 do........	53⅞
50 do.....s10.	72¼	200 do........	54
200 do......s3.	72½	100 Bos., H. & E....	1¼
13 Wells-Fargo Ex..	76	300 Tol. & Wab....b3.	36¼
1100 Lake Shore..b3.	76	300 do........	36¼
800 do........	76	100 do........	36⅜
300 do.....s10.	76	100 do......b3.	36½
1500 do........	76⅛	800 do........	36½
100 do......b3.	76⅛	300 do........	36⅝
100 do.....b10.	76⅛	300 do........	36¾
100 do......b3.	76¼	900 do........	36⅞
100 do........	76⅛	1500 do........	37
500 do........	76¼	900 do........	36⅞
200 do........	76⅛	600 do........	36¾
400 do......s3.	76⅛	100 do........	36⅝
200 do........	76	1000 do......b3.	36¾
100 do.....s10.	76	200 do........	36¾
500 Union Pacific....	28⅛	400 Ohio & Miss....	24⅛
600 do........	28¼	100 do........	24¼
100 do......s3.	28⅛	200 do........	24⅜
400 do......b3.	28¼	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf...	43
100 do......s3.	28¼	100 do........	44
100 do........	28¼	100 do........	45
200 do........	28⅜	100 C., C. & I. C....	19½
300 do......b3.	28½	300 Pac. of Mo....	37½
300 do........	28½	100 At. & Pac. Pf....	14⅝
100 do........	28⅝	200 do......b3.	15
300 do........	28¾	100 N. Y. C. & H...b3.	98⅜
1000 do........	28⅝	1300 do........	98⅜
600 do........	28½	200 do......s3.	98¼
900 do........	28⅝		

SATURDAY, May 23—P. M.

The Bank Averages are higher on Greenbacks by $2,753,000, while the Loans are down $1,773,100, and the Gold Notes $1,279,300 less than last week. The general line of Deposits also averages $2,151,700 lower, and Circulation $123,000 lower.

The market for Money closes dull and very much lower than usual for the month of May. The Brokers employ but a small share of the Banking and private balances offered on temporary loan from 3 to 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The Banks and private Banking Houses are taking prime paper all the way from 5 to 7 ₱ cent., and time loans on stock collateral can be had on the same terms.

The sales of Gold during the day were almost uniform at 112⅜ ₱ cent. Exchange steady at $4 88 to the £ Sterling, leaving Bankers with a concession where large sums are wanted.

There was another improved market for Stocks to-day, and the Share speculation left off strong on the "better feeling" which began to show itself in decided orders to buy Stocks on Friday. The following are the last quotations as compared with Friday night:

Closing Quotations—May 23.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s..........	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	118⅜	118⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	120¾	120¾
American Gold..................	112¼	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days.......	$4 88	$4 88
N. Y. Central and Hudson......	97⅞	98¼
Chicago and Rock Island......	96¼	97¼
Pacific Mail..................	42½	43½
St. Paul Common..............	33¼	33⅞
St. Paul Preferred............	52	54
Western Union................	71⅝	72½
Union Pacific................	27⅜	28⅝
Lake Shore...................	75⅜	76⅛
Toledo and Wabash............	35¾	36¾
North-west...................	40½	41⅜
North-west Preferred.........	58	59¼
Delaware and Lackawanna.....	108	108
Central of New-Jersey........	105¾	106
Panama.......................	105¼	106½
Erie.........................	36	35½
Ohio and Mississippi.........	23½	24¼

The Share list left off firm on a moderate offering of Stocks at the advanced figures of the day. The Public Funds also firm and Railroad Bonds steady. The total shipments of American Gold Coin for the week amount to $1,846,000, and of other Specie, in the shape of Gold bars, Silver bars, Foreign Coin, &c., $1,033,000.

The Imports of Foreign Goods for the week amount to $11,376,203, of which only $1,634,687 in Dry Goods.

The Sub-Treasury to-day paid out $330,000 Gold Interest and $140,000 Principal of the Public Debt. Interest payments of the week, $1,380,000; redemptions of Principal, $389,000. The Customs receipts to-day, $192,000, and for the week, $1,934,000.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Company occurs on Wednesday next, May 27. There is considerable excitement on the Street as to the result. The intimation has been given out that at least three if not four of Mr. Jay Gould's Brokers are by consent of the present ruling Managers, Mr. Russell Sage and Mr. Rufus Hatch, to be continued in the new Direction, while Mr. Gould himself is supposed to be heavily *short* of the Stock. The representatives of 50,000 shares of the Capital of 200,000 shares met, informally, at Delmonico's, yesterday, and after conferring as to the best means of defeating the alleged Sage-Gould combination, resolved on a more formal and general meeting of the actual Stockholders on Monday, May 25, the call for which meeting will be found in another place.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old....................	102¼	102½
City 6s, New....................	104½	104⅝
Camden and Amboy............	122¾	123
Pennsylvania Central..........	95½	95¾
Reading......................	113	113¼
Lehigh Valley................	60¾	61
Catawissa Preferred..........	41	41¼
Philadelphia and Erie........	18½	19
Northern Central.............	32½	33
Lehigh Navigation............	86	86¼
Lehigh Gold Loan.............	97½	97¾

The week's imports of general Merchandise have been to the value of $9,741,516.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchant's Exchange, Beaver street, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Richmond, for Liverpool—42 cases Drugs, 2,103 bxs. Bacon, 24 bales Furs, 500 bales Cotton, 8,010 bxs. Cheese, 79 bbls. Tongues, 4 pks. Bladders, 25 tcs. Lard, 9 bxs. Bellies, 7 tcs. Feet, 2,432 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 30 cases Printing Presses, 376 packages Agricultural Implements.

By the steamer Baltic, for Liverpool—48,590 bushels Wheat, 312 bales Cotton, 1,204 bxs. Bacon, 3,600 Staves, 5 cases Linens, 300 sacks Oil-cake, 6,439 bxs. Cheese, 142 bbls. Pork, 247 hhds. Tallow.

By the bark Vesta, for Rotterdam—27,895 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Eliptic, for Queenstown—20,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Krey Woggusen, for Cork—20,990 bushels Wheat.

By the bark G. M. Tucker, for Cork—26,000 bushels Wheat.

By the schr. Cora, for Havana—7,080 cases Petroleum, 500 bbls. Petroleum, 200 carboys Acid, 153 tons Coal.

By the steamer Weser, for Bremen—4 cases Candles, 1,125 bxs. Starch, 116 bales Leather, 6,860 bags Rye, 9 cases Cigars, 260 pks. Agricultural Implements, 17 cases Can Goods, 332 bales Tobacco, 13 bales Furs, 91 cases Tobacco, 15 tcs. Beef, 589 bbls. Resin, 432 sacks Ore, 31 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Chiara, for Cork and orders—34,370 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Albion, for London—29,093 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Clara Jenkins, for Oporto—23,040 Staves, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner Express, for Nassau—35 bbls. Flour, 3 bbls. Meal, 13 bbls. Cement, 5 bbls. Tar, 5 bbls. Pitch, 1 case Shoes, 21 rolls Paper, 3 bxs. Soap.

By the brig Nancy Ross, for Antigua—50 bbls. Pork, 449 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. Corn-meal, 100 bbls. Bread, 100 cases Kerosene, 50 cases Florida Water, 30 bxs. Cheese 2, hhds. Tbacco, 460 bags Corn, 50 bags Peas, 25 bags Oats. pohns. Oil-meal.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC MAIL.

Holders of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's Stock are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Delmonico's, corner William and Beaver sts., (Room No. 6,) on Monday, 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

A committee consisting of John O'Brien, Charles Hallgarten, and Frederick L. Talcott, appointed (at an informal meeting of stock-holders, held 23d inst.) to obtain certain information, will then present their report, and such further action can be taken as may be necessary to secure for owners of stock a satisfactory representation in the Board of Direction at the coming election. FREDERICK L. TALCOTT, Chairman.

JAMES STRUTHERS, Secretary.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 23—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money 93½; for the account, 93⅝; Erie preferred, 52½.

1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93½@93⅝; for the account, 93½@93⅝.

3:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote rentes at 59f. 70c.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote rentes at 59f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged. Sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive steady; no transactions.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,500 bales were American.

Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable June and July at 8 7-16d; do., nothing below Middling, deliverable June and July at 8 7-16d.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

LONDON, May 23—3:30 P. M.—Tallow, 39s. ₱ cwt.

ANTI-SECRET SOCIETY CONVENTION.

Rev. J. P. Stoddard, General Agent of the National Christian Association Opposed to Secret Societies, announces that the sixth anniversary of the association will be held in Shakespeare Hall, Syracuse, commencing June 2, at 8 o'clock P. M., and continuing two days and evenings. Prominent among the members of this meeting will be Bishop Weaver, of the United Brethren Church; President J. Blanchard, of Wheaton, Ill.; C. W. Green, Secretary of the American Agricultural Congress, (who will speak on the "Patrons of Husbandry,") and others of national reputation as ministers, educators, and reformers. The public in general, and Christians and Christian ministers especially, are invited to attend.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

The following table shows the number of lodgers accommodated at the various Police Stations during the past week:

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Saturday, May 16............	256	178	434
Sunday, May 17..............	270	182	452
Monday, May 18..............	282	211	493
Tuesday, May 19.............	254	202	456
Wednesday, May 20...........	303	192	495
Thursday, May 21............	305	210	515
Friday, May 22..............	245	202	447
Totals..................	1,915	1,377	3,292

The total number of lodgers accommodated during the preceding week was 3,489, showing a decrease of 197 in favor of last week.

ROBBERY AT THE WHITE STAR DOCK.

Among the large crowd congregated on the White Star Dock in Jersey City, yesterday morning, to watch the departure of the steamer Baltic, was Mr. Xenophon Stoutenborough, a merchant, of No. 270 Pearl street, who, during the crush incidental to the departure of the steamer, was robbed of a valuable diamond breast-pin, taken from his shirt-bosom. He reported his loss to Detectives Dusenbury, McDougal, Keerns, and Selleck, of the Central Office, who had been detailed for duty at the pier. The officers noticed four notorious pick-pockets, viz.: Bill Tracey, Joe Dollard, Jim Coakley, and Thomas Leonard on the dock, and determined to watch them. When the thieves left the ferry-boat, foot of Cortlandt street, they were arrested and brought to the Central Office, where they were searched, but nothing suspicious was found on their persons. Mr. Stoutenborough was notified, but he failed to identify any of the accused, and they were accordingly discharged. Tracey was arrested several days ago for stealing a watch on a Bleecker street car, and is now under bail for trial.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The celebrated large rose-tinted diamond of the Brunswick collection was sold at Geneva for 70,600 francs. It was purchased by an Englishman, and has gone to London.

The Academy of Rome has received a large contribution toward a sum which it is endeavoring to raise for the purchase of the house in which Petrarch was born at Arezzo.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* states that the Comte De Chambord recently expressed a wish to visit the Vatican, but that the Pope replied he thought it would be better, in the present state of affairs, to wait a little longer.

There has recently been discovered inscribed upon a wall at Karnak, a list of upward of 2,000 Egyptian towns and cities. This very important contribution to the geography of Egypt will shortly be published.

The Cabul news-writer of the Delhi *Gazette* says that the Amir is about to introduce a form of Government in Afghanistan similar to that of the British in India, and to appoint thanadars and tahsildars all over the country.

An Irish journal, describing the conclusion of a race, says: "As the rider was held under him and the horse was motionless, a number of persons ran to the spot, when it was discovered that the animal was dead. This ended the sport."

The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Daily Post* announces as an illustration of modern journalistic enterprise that the London *Times* has secured a private telegraph wire between Paris and London. The cost is said to be about £3,000 a year.

Oxford is to be endowed with a resuscitated place of learning. A bill has just passed through all its stages in the House of Lords, and will shortly be presented to the Commons, the object of which is to abolish Magdalen Hall, and to reconstitute Hertford College in its place.

A movement has been begun in England to take active measures for the suppression of the slave trade in Africa. It is under the immediate auspices especially of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, but many of the leading members of the nobility are interested in it.

An offer of £500 was made recently by Sir H. W. Peek, Bart., to the London School Board for the encouragement of religious education. Immediately a deputation of working men presented a memorial against it, and the question of acceptance still remains undecided.

In a recent session the Associates of the First Class of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon voted an expression of regret that the Portuguese Government should have resolved not to send out a scientific expedition, destined to proceed to Macao, to observe the transit of Venus.

The results of the employment of female labor in some of the Edinburgh printing offices, consequent on the strike which occurred upward of a year ago, are said to have been satisfactory. A number of women are now working in some of the chief establishments in the Scottish capital.

The *Continental Herald* says that a return published by the Federal Postal Department gives the following number of passengers over the Alpine passes for the past year: St. Gothard, 65,492; Splugen, 24,144; Simplon, 27,671; Brunig, 20,674; Bernardin, 23,991, and the Julier Pass, 11,142.

A special telegram from Calcutta intimates that the Government has closed its purchases of rice. Their total amount in foreign markets was 320,000 tons—namely, 280,000 tons in Rangoon, and 40,000 tons in Saigon. The distress, which never at any time justified the alarmist view taken in some places, is completely mastered.

A Liverpool paper is responsible for the following: "Some time ago a vase which had been buried in the time of St. Louis was unearthed in St. Astier, France. Among other things it contained an onion which, after having been exposed for a short time to the air, was set. In spite of its age, 600 years, it has grown into a healthy plant."

A large meeting of the nobility and other owners of land was held lately at the residence of a well-known Lancashire landlord to consider the dispute between the laborers and the farmers. The unanimous opinion was in favor of the laborers, and that the farmers were pursuing a foolish course in attempting to destroy the laborers' union.

Particulars have arrived by the recent mail of a disastrous hurricane in the Island of Mauritius, which raged from the 27th to the 29th of March. Though not so long or so severe as that of the year 1868, it is estimated to have destroyed nearly forty per cent. of this year's sugar crop, which promised to be unusually good, and would have reached to 120,000 tons.

The Dresden papers report that seventeen experiments have been made during the present year with invariable success in the hospitals of that city to infuse lamb's blood into the human subject. In the first case tried the patient had long suffered from pulmonary disease, and the immediate effect of the operation was to raise the pulse and impart a sense of greater strength.

An importation into England of horses has just been made from the Argentine Republic. The number in the present arrival is ten. They have been chiefly used for the saddle, but are expected to prove suitable for a variety of harness purposes. "They show," it is stated, "some Arab breed, and have great endurance, having recovered rapidly the effects of a long voyage."

A marine residence for the King of the Belgians has recently been completed in England, at the works of Messrs. Lucas, at Lowestoft. It is to be conveyed to Ostend, and to be placed on the beach there. The building, which is of wood, has been constructed at a cost of £10,000. It consists of thirty-eight rooms, has five staircases, and the whole is surmounted by a tower, which rises from the centre to a height of sixty feet.

Steam has been successfully used on the street railroads in London. The machinery, which has been patented by Mr. John Grantham, a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, is quite hidden from view. There is, in fact, nothing to indicate its presence except a small funnel in the middle of the roof. There is no heat felt, no noise heard, and stoppages are effected more readily than with horses.

A report has recently been going the rounds of the papers announcing an intended marriage between the Princess Thyra of Denmark and the Crown Prince of Holland. It is now emphatically contradicted. The Crown Prince was once looking after the present Duchess of Edinburgh, but he was discountenanced at St. Petersburg. He is not generally considered a very brilliant match in any of the European Courts.

A curious case of eccentricity is reported by the Herefordshire papers in recording the death of Mr. Johnson, of Colwall, who has, it is stated, spent the whole of his fortune, estimated at £100,000, in attempting to dig up the Malvern Hills. He persevered, it is said, year after year, toward the accomplishment of his project, and made a considerable hole in the Herefordshire Beacon. The work involved him in a lawsuit with the Highway Commissioners, but he still proceeded, and the result of his labors is to be seen in the vicinity of his house.

The completion of the great steam hammer, at Woolwich Arsenal, is regarded by the English press as a work of great national importance. The weight of the falling portion is forty tons, but the force is increased by the use of steam to drive it down. It is considered to be at least four times more powerful than the great hammer in the works of Herr Krupp, the German gun-maker. The fall is fifteen feet three inches. The hammer is forty-five feet high. The weight of the part above ground is about 500 tons, and of the iron in the foundations 665 tons. The cost has been about $250,000.

The first four of the eighty-one-ton guns which are to form the armament of the British ironclad Inflexible will be proceeded with as soon as possible. The total length of the new gun, including the plug screwed in at the breech end, will be 27 feet, and the length of bore 24 feet. In the first instance the calibre will be 14 inches, but ample provision is made in the thickness of the steel tube to increase that figure 16 inches if deemed desirable. The rifling has not yet been decided on, but will be a matter for consideration as the gun approaches completion. Neither the weight of projectile nor the quantity of powder to be contained in the cartridge for the eighty-one-ton gun has been positively fixed, but the first will probably range between 1,000 and 1,200 lbs., while the second may be estimated at about one-sixth of that amount. The force of impact of the shot is estimated at the enormous amount of 14,058 foot tons.

SHIPPING.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. J. A. WILSON, June 2,
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, June 16,
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
ACAPULCO, Capt. J. M. DOW, May 23, at 12 noon.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY, June 6, at 12 M.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
CHINA.....May 2
GRANADA.....May 16
COLORADO.....May 30
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..April 12	From Yokohama...April 21
From Hong Kong..May 13	From Yokohama...May 20
From Hong Kong..May 27	From Yokohama...June 3

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20	Parthia, Saturday, June 6
Atlas, Saturday, May 23	*Scotia, Wed'day, June 10
*Russia, Wednesday, May 27	Algeria, Saturday, June 13
China, Saturday, May 30	Cuba, Wednesday, June 17
Calabria, Wed'day, June 3	Batavia, Saturday, June 20

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, May 23, at 11 A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, June 6, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday...May 30
LAFAYETTE.....Saturday..June 13
PEREIRE.....Saturday..June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First Cabin, $125.......Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
Removed to No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the French line.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. — North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
ANDES.....June 19
ATLAS.....June 26
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA.....June 4
CLARIBEL.....June 9

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

India, Saturday.....May 23	California, Tuesday.June 2
Bolivia, Tuesday.....May 26	Trinacria, Thurs'y..June 4
Europa, Thursday...May 28	Australia, Saturday.June 6
Anglia, Saturday....May 30	Ethiopia, Tuesday...June 9

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $28. STEERAGE, $23.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, May 30
STATE OF GEORGIA.....SATURDAY, June 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, June 27
and every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 23, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 20, 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Derry, Belfast, Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain..Sat., May 30, 3 P. M. | Egypt..Sat., June 13, 2 P.M.
Greece...June 6, 9:30 A. M. | Queen..Sat., June 20, 9 A.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND.....Saturday, May 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....May 26, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.....June 2, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....June 9, 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.....June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....June 23, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt. ———.....June 30, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....May 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....June 4
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....June 6
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....June 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, May 23.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Wednesday, May 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, will sail on SATURDAY, May 23, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HANSA, Capt. F. KLUGKIST, on WEDNESDAY, May 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, May 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, June 2.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 9.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for May contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY—SUNDAY EVENING BOAT. Citizens' Line steamer, leaves Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st., every SUNDAY, at 6 P. M., connecting with morning trains at Albany and Troy for all points North and West. Passage, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

FURNITURE.
(Established 1826.)

Great reduction in prices. A large assortment of Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Dining Furniture. Selling off to reduce stock. Also, Rustic Chairs, Cottage suites, pure Hair Mattresses and Spring Beds.
WM. H. LEE, No. 277 Canal st.,
one door east of Broadway,
and No. 199 Fulton st., near Church st., New-York.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

STORAGE AND AUCTION HOUSE, No. 12 Washington Place.
Apply to
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway or on the premises.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

WANTED—A PLOT IN GREEN-WOOD OR CYpress Hills Cemetery. Address, stating size and price, W. G., Box No. 121 Station D, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.

FINE HORSES, LANDAULET, COACH, PONY, TROTTING HORSE, AND BREWSTER WAGON,

THE PROPERTY OF B. L. SOLOMON, ESQ., LEAVING FOR EUROPE, AT THE STABLE NO. 121 WEST 45TH ST., on MONDAY MORNING, May 25, at 9:30 o'clock,

A span of fine black horses, sixteen hands, fine style and action, and believed to be perfectly sound.

A beautiful bay pony, perfect in every way, cannot be surpassed for either phaeton or saddle, and can be driven by a child.

A fine, bay single trotting horse, kind and gentle, and believed to be sound.

Also a fine close coach and landaulet and light Brewster wagon, all in perfect order. Also double and single harness, blankets, robes, and livery. All of the above can be seen at any time at the stable.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND bridles, suitable for all purposes, at extremely low prices, also horse-blankets, linen sheets, lap robes, halters, whips, spurs, brushes, and everything in the horse-furnishing line, cheap for cash. E. BARTLETT, Harness Manufacturer and Importer, Nos. 62 Warren st. and 21 and 23 College place.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GENTLEMAN'S ESTABlishment, consisting of a handsome span of bay horses about 16 hands, harness, blankets, &c., complete; Brewster landau; must be sold this week, either separately or together. Inquire of DECKER, coachman at Eldred's stable, No. 4 West 45th st.

FOR SALE—A DARK, CHESTNUT PONY, 14½ hands; is sound and gentle; suitable for a lady to drive. Also phaeton and harness, in good order; can be seen at Cogswell's stables, corner Lexington av. and 33d st. Apply at office of J. H. MOORE & CO., No. 41 Broad st.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.—SHEETS, blankets, lap robes, and dusters, whips, halters, chamois, fly and ear nets, surcingles, &c.; the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton st., up stairs.

HORSES.—A FINE PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES for sale; six years old; warranted perfectly gentle and sound by the owner, who parts with them only because not sufficiently spirited for leaders. Apply at owner's stable, No. 7 East 52d st.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 34 WEST 44TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.; five stalls.
JOHN KAVANAGH,
North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

CHS. GRUBE, NO. 141 WEST BROADWAY, manufacturer of all kinds of carriages, rockaways, park and pony phaetons, buggies, &c. Selling at first or manufacturers' prices.

STABLE TO LET—ON THE NORTH-EAST CORner of Lexington av. and 23d st.; five stalls, with ample carriage room, large loft and medium-sized office. Inquire at No. 193 Union st., South Brooklyn.

THOROUGH-BRED KENTUCKY MARE, VERY fast, 7 years, 15.2; unusually spirited and stylish; warranted sound and kind. Can be seen at private stable No. 17 West 44th st.

DEPOT WAGON WITH TWO OR THREE seats; very light; in complete order. Private stable, No. 17 West 44th st.

A SPLENDID PAIR OF MARES.—INQUIRE at Saratoga Stables, Lexington av. and 57th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WEST RUTHERFURD PARK HOUSE, ON the Passaic River, is now open as a first-class Summer hotel and boarding house; newly refitted and furnished; boating, bathing, billiards, fine drives, &c.; beautiful, well-shaded grounds. Only forty minutes from Wall st. by Erie Railway; terms reasonable. Photograph at A. G. Darwin's, No. 229 Broadway, or address Proprietor of "West Rutherfurd Park House," Rutherfurd Park, N. J.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE among the Catskills, in Pine Grove; new, cool, comfortable rooms; no mosquitoes; first-class table; fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables; piano; terms reasonable; reference, Dr. J. L. Lyster, No. 21 East Houston st.; ladies' reference if desired. Address
J. BATES, Cooksburg.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN, WITHIN WALKing distance of the depot.—House handsomely furnished; hot and cold water; gas in all the rooms; plenty of shade. Address Box No. 313 Tarrytown, or apply at No. 11 West 30th st.

TWO OR THREE FAMILIES (ADULTS) CAN obtain elegant rooms and generous board for the Summer; grounds large, shaded; river views; situation very beautiful; references. Address Lock-box Y, Tarrytown, on Hudson.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—MRS. NIBLO IS PREPARED to arrange with families or single gentlemen wishing first-class board; rooms airy and well furnished; pleasant grounds, fruit, and vegetables. Apply at livery stable, near depot; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, about thirty miles from the City; fine healthy location; high ground; house handsomely furnished; good table; several railroad trains daily. For particulars, inquire of A. N. NEARING, No. 54 Lispenard st.

BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—FIRST-class board, for adults only, for the Summer months, or longer if desired; location Washington av. Call or address J. D. BROWER, No. 298 Broadway, New-York; or D. GREENE, Box No. 218 Post Office, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD IN A FIRST-class private residence at Fort Washington for the Summer or by the year; stabling and room for carriages. Address Mrs. A. ANDREWS, Post Office Station M, New-York City.

MRS. JULIA M. WADE IS PREPARED TO make arrangements with parties desiring board at Sag Harbor, Long Island, having a house with ample grounds, large rooms, &c. Post Office Box No. 36.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN BE ACCOMMODATED on reasonable terms; rooms large and handsome; location healthy: ten minutes' walk from the Erie Depot, Paterson, N. J., No. 47 5th st., near Temple.

AT GREENWICH, CONN.—GOOD BOARD, large pleasant rooms; new house, within five minutes' walk from depot or steam-boat landing. Address E. DELANO.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SEVEN AND A HALF MILES above White Plains; large house, well shaded; vegetables, fruits, &c. Apply at No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—PARTIES desiring board can obtain pleasant rooms in a house located near the boat landing. Inquire of W. T. VREDENBURGH, Druggist.

PORT WASHINGTON, LONG ISLAND, SANDS Point.—Boarders wanted for the season by
EDMUND S. HYDE.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FINE SHADE, LARGE rooms, and good board at a reasonable price. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall, on Hudson.

HOTELS.

THE HOUSE NO. 759 BROADWAY HAS been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and is now open under the name of the Hoyt House; rooms en suite or singly; Summer prices.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGH FALLS HOTEL,

(On the beautiful blue Delaware,) now open. Picturesque scenery, elegant drives, charming strolls, pure and cool mountain air, trouting in forest streams, astonishing waterfalls and freaks of nature; boating on the Delaware, groves of pine trees, fresh meats, early vegetables from hotel garden. Send for a circular.
Dr. PHILLIP F. FULMER,
Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn.
References—Geo. Mathews, Esq., No. 127 East 79th st.; J. D Condit, Esq. No. 149 Broadway.

Tappan-Zee House,

(ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,)
NYACK—On-the-Hudson, New-York.

This *elegant* and *delightful* SUMMER RESORT will be opened for guests JUNE 20, having SPACIOUS EDIFICE, VILLA and COTTAGE, public and private tables, boating and bathing. No chills. No mosquitoes. For DIAGRAMS of rooms and terms, address
L. D. MANSFIELD.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.,

Will open for the season June 1. This hotel has a locality proverbial for its healthfulness and beauty. Its accommodations are complete in all respects.

The proprietor may be seen for a few days at the American Clock Company, No. 581 Broadway. New-York.
DANIEL GALE, Proprietor.

SUMMER HOTELS

Supplied on demand, with Male and Female Help for any capacity.

ALL NATIONALITIES constantly on hand.

S. & E. V. ODELL,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway, N. Y.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., will open June 1. Mr. D. P. PETERS will be in New-York a few days. Parties desiring to arrange for rooms can do so by addressing him at the Sturtevant House, 29th st. and Broadway, or at Windsor Hotel, 5th av. Applications will receive prompt attention.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

This commodious and elegantly-appointed hotel will open to the public May 30. Those wishing to select and secure rooms can now do so by application on the premises or by letter. New-Brighton boats from foot White-hall st. every half hour. BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

BUDD'S LAKE, N. J., 1,100 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.—First-class board for thirty-five persons in the elegant Wagner mansion; beautiful grounds, boating, fishing, and bathing; no mosquitoes; favorable terms to early boarders. A. G. DARWIN, No. 222 Broadway, Room No. 16, or TYSON'S, No. 745 6th av.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

Now open; two cottages to let. For further information, address DE CAMP & JOHNSON,
Proprietors.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J.—This is one of the most popular Summer resorts in the country; scenery wild and picturesque; remarkably healthy; no mosquitoes; fine lawn and pleasure grounds; all appointments first-class.
P. D. CARRIQUE, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The New Summer Resort, Woodsburg Pavilion,

WOODSBURG, ROCKAWAY, L. I.

This entirely new, beautiful, and commodious hotel, situated at Woodsburg, two and a half miles from Rockaway, South Side, Long Island, sixteen miles from New-York, having been greatly enlarged and magnificently equipped, is now one of the finest and most complete hotels in the State, and as a family resort cannot be equaled for its accommodations, will be opened June 1.

Those desiring a delightfully cool and pleasant Summer home will find in this house superior attractions, having a view of the ocean for twenty miles, being entirely new and replete with all modern conveniences found in any city hotel, such as gas, water in every room, hot and cold water baths, and steam heat throughout.

Surf and still-water bathing within a few moments' walk. Fine drives, with carriages for guests, fishing and boating on the bay. Location and climate unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. The house will be kept in strictly first-class style. Liberal terms will be offered to those wishing to engage rooms for the season.

Fine stables for private teams attached to the hotel.

The house is accessible by the South-side Railroad of Long Island, also Long Island Railroad via Ocean Point. Trains leave every two hours, arriving at Woodsburg in one hour; South-side Railroad, from Grand and Roosevelt sts.; Long Island Railroad, 34th st. and Peck slip. For time-table see daily papers. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

THE LAUREL HOUSE.

CAUTERS' KILL FALLS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

This celebrated mountain resort is now open for guests.

Carriages, and an authorized agent, will be in attendance at the cars and boats, Catskill.
J. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 15th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

BELLEVUE VILLA.

Built expressly for Summer boarders; finely located on the west side of the Hudson River, opposite the City of Poughkeepsie; plenty of shade-trees about the house; large halls and fine piazzas; the furniture, as well as the house, is entirely new; terms reasonable; City reference, John J. Angevene, at the Bank of the Republic, or to E. D. Carpenter, No. 73 8th av. Address ABM. E. HASBROUCK, Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.

Cooper House and Cottages,

COOPERSTOWN, (foot of Otsego Lake,) N. Y.
COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.

Will open June 24. Plans of the house may be seen and rooms engaged at the New-York Hotel, No. 721 Broadway, during May, upon application to
W. B. COLEMAN.

WEST RUTHERFORD PARK HOUSE, (formerly Holsman Mansion, Santiago Park,) West Rutherford, Bergen County, N. J., is now open as a first-class summer resort. This hotel is beautifully situated on the Passaic River, within five minutes' walk of West Rutherford or Passaic Bridge Depots, and only forty minutes from City Hall by Erie Railroad; newly refitted and refurnished; everything first-class; terms reasonable; boating, fishing, bathing, billiards, fine drives, &c. For terms, address O. T. ATWOOD, Proprietor, Rutherford Park, N. J.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, ONE AND A half miles from Highland Mills, two hours Erie Railroad, (north of Turner's); fifty fine rooms; everything new; elegant parlor, 400 feet of piazza, (overlooking thirty miles,) shade, five acres of lawn, lake two miles around, fishing, boating, sailing, croquet; the airiest mountain home this side the Catskills; strictly private; excellent accommodations and treatment; terms reasonable for season; carriage meets 9 A. M. train from New-York.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—NOW OPEN FOR the reception of guests. Delightfully located on spur of Blue Mountain; four miles from Delaware Water Gap, thirty minutes' drive from Stroudsburg Depot; high ground, magnificent scenery, dry air, shady walks and lawns; special rates for early boarders. Send for circular. Address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn. Also, Highland Dell Cottage, fifteen good rooms, with first-class board. Address CHAS. FOULKE, Proprietor.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

will open June 4. Two cottages to let with board in hotel. Board from $21 to $28 per week, according to location of rooms. Address EDWARD COZZENS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON, N. Y., OPPOsite West Point, will open for the season June 8. Good rooms can now be secured at moderate rates. Applications to Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot, New-York, or to
HIGHLAND HOUSE.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON,
Proprietors.

MORTON HOUSE,

INDIAN HARBOR, GREENWICH, CONN.,

Twenty-eight miles from New-York on Long Island Sound. Accommodates two hundred boarders. Opens 1st of June. Apply on premises to
ASHMAN & MORTON, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.
(Newly furnished and refitted,)
Will be open for the reception of guests June 15, 1874.
For terms, &c., apply to
M. M. LAIRD, Proprietor.

CANANDARAGO HOUSE,

RICHFIELD PRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.

Opens June 1; best family hotel; two minutes' walk from the celebrated Sulphur Springs; terms moderate For particulars, address F. STANTON, Proprietor.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—GRANDVIEW House, delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountain, twenty minutes' drive from depot; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling. Rooms and cottages can be secured by applying at No. 45 5th av.

HATFIELD HOUSE, MASSENA SPRINGS, ST. Lawrence County, N. Y., will open June 1 for the reception of guests. Parties wishing to secure rooms or for particulars, direct to No. 121 East 12th st., or to the hotel. HATFIELD BROS., Proprietors.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—BOARD FOR SUMMER.
Apply to Proprietor.

GREAT NECK HOUSE, LONG ISLAND, BEtween Whitestone and Sands Point, one hour from City, by boat or rail, close to landing; location healthy, no mosquitoes, bathing and fishing. Call or address as above.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND Mills, Erie Railway, (north of Turner's.)—Desirable location; excellent accommodations at reasonable rates. Send for cirulular. Carriage meets the 9 A. M. train from New-York.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT.—Very superior accommodation for families; prices moderate for permanent parties. Address
R. McMICHAEL, Proprietor.

CRARYVILLE HOTEL, ON LINE OF HARLEM Railroad; superb scenery, fine trout fishing. good table. Address B. V. CRARY, Manager.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the most beautiful *in style and* perfect *in* tone ever made. *The* CONCERTO STOP *is the* best ever placed in any Organ. *It is produced by an* extra set *of* reeds, peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms Liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS, *in* UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, *are among the* best made, *and* combine PURITY *of* VOICING *with* great volume *of* tone. Suitable *for* PARLOR, CHURCH, *or* MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *have* great power *and a* fine singing tone, *with* all modern improvements, *and are the* BEST PIANOS MADE. These Organs *and* Pianos *are* warranted *for* six years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash *and* balance *in* monthly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange. Pianos and Organs to let at low prices. AGENTS WANTED *in* every County *in the* U. S. *and* Canada. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.
HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, Box No. 3,567 New-York,

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.
Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, upward.
RAVEN & CO.,
Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

A WEBER PIANO FOR RENT.
Square and Upright Pianos $4 and $5 per month, or installments. Organ, six stop, $75.
GORDON & SON, East 14th st., near 5th av.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 6 East 20th st., near 5th av.—Finishing lessons in all branches of vocal and instrumental music. Only such pupils admitted who desire to learn thoroughly. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD FULL SEVEN-octave piano-forte and stool, in good order, and fully warranted; bargain for cash or installments, or to rent. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER.
Begins at 8; over at 11.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 P. M.

Every evening THIS WEEK and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON will be presented, by the kind permission of Miss Matilda Heron,
THE MAGNIFICENT REVIVAL
of
Dumas' greatest play,

CAMILLE,

Which has been pronounced with one voice by the entire press to be an
UNSURPASSED ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.

THIS PLAY has attracted during the past week a series of the most brilliant audiences ever gathered in a theatre.	THE CAST has never been equaled on the English-speaking stage. It includes the names of Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss KATE CLAXTON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Miss KATE HOLLAND, Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr., Mr. McKEE RANKIN, Mr. STUART ROBSON, Mr. JOHN PARSELLE, Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS, Mr. W. F. QUIGLEY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., where seats may now be secured for a
LIMITED NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES.
SATURDAY, May 23—Second Matinée of CAMILLE.

THE BEST SEATS FOR "CAMILLE" AT the Windsor Hotel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessee.....J. B. BOOTH.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

REAPPEARANCE FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY
of
AGNES BOOTH (Mrs. J. B.)

Last nights of
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH.

First appearance this season of
Mr. J. B. BOOTH,
who, in the revival of Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING JOHN,
will resign all future interest in Booth's Theatre.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1874,
and every evening during the week,
and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
will be presented Shakespeare's Grand Historic and Pictorial Tragedy, in five acts, of
KING JOHN,
with the following powerful combination cast:
AGNES BOOTH AS CONSTANCE.
JOHN McCULLOUGH AS FALCONBRIDGE.
J. B. BOOTH AS KING JOHN.

Assisted by every member in the
DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Seats may be secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the Box office of theatre, or Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
HARLEM MENDELSSOHN UNION.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 26.
POPULAR CONCERT, HENRY CARTER, Conductor.
Chorus, 100 Voices, Double Male Quartet.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
For sale at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at Gurley's, under the hall.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADISON AV., MURRAY HILL,
Above 30th st.; elegantly-furnished rooms, with or without private table; healthiest location in City; house first class in every respect. Parties willing to pay liberally for such accommodations may address K. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY FURnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had

SECOND-STORY ROOM TO RENT, WITH board, at Summer prices, at No. 51 East 21st st.; parties from the South or West, with satisfactory references, can obtain board during their stay in the City at moderate rates; rooms for gentlemen on the fourth floor.

FORTY-SECOND ST., WEST, A FEW DOORS from 5th av., third story, front room, to let, to a gentleman with board; first-class accommodations. Terms $25 per week. Address, with references, E. B. S., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

NO. 275 WEST 22D ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A German lady has nicely-furnished rooms for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with or without board; also, rooms for housekeeping. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

A FAMILY AND GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACcommodated with elegant suites of rooms, together with first-class table, at No. 39 East 22d st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 226 WEST 38TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS board; two handsomely-furnished parlors with other rooms, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; best City references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NO. 219 EAST 12TH st., a superbly-furnished room on parlor floor in a first-class house; hot and cold water, closet, and all conveniences.

NO. 116 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE.—Airy, delightful location; pleasant rooms, with board for families. Also, single rooms at reasonable prices; references exchanged.

PARTIES DESIRING FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, can obtain full particulars, no charge, at office of COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—THE COMFORTS OF A refined home, with liberal table, handsomely furnished; rooms upon moderate terms. References exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board, for the Summer, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; unexceptionable reference given and required.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, fine large rooms on the second and third floors; also hall rooms for gentlemen. Prices reasonable.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, TO ONE OR MORE gentlemen, large parlor and bedroom, furnished; cool and comfortable; rent low. Apply at Room No. 10 Association Building, corner 4th av. and 23d st.

A LADY OWNING A NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY furnished house will let rooms, without board; price moderate; references. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

ONE PARLOR FLOOR—THREE ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c.; private table, or for gentlemen without board; also, single room. No. 36 East 20th st.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR A few gentlemen in a private family within ten minutes' walk of Fulton, Catharine, and Bridge Street Ferries. Apply at No. 98 Sands st., Brooklyn.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, LARGE front room, with private bath-room communicating; suitable for two gentlemen; also, adjoining bedroom, if desired, at No. 160 Second av.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suites of large, cool apartments on first and second floors, with private table, in the pleasantly located double house No. 45 5th av.; Summer prices.

NO. 137 EAST 21ST ST., FRONTING UPON Gramercy Park.—Very desirable rooms to let to families or single gentlemen; board first class, and moderate for the Summer; best of reference given.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Family rooms on fourth floor; also hall room; superior board; Summer prices; rooms front; southern exposure.

A SPLENDID FIRST FLOOR, CORNER 32D st., junction of Broadway and 6th av., suitable for any business, particularly dentist. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH ST., A fine suite of rooms to let to a family of adults, with private table.

NO. 33 EAST 23D ST.
Just vacated, at Mrs. R. H. JENKINS', an elegant suite of front rooms; also, one hall room, with board.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.
Third floor to rent, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or party of gentlemen.

NO. 114 LEXINGTON AV.
Two pleasant front rooms to let, with board; house and location first-class.

NO. 156 WEST 14TH ST.—THIRD STORY, front room, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, ONE LARGE front room on second floor, furnished, with or without breakfast. No. 23 East 24th st., near Madison av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—PARLOR FLOOR AND apartments en suite, on upper floors, with private table for the season or year. Cheap to desirable parties.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.
Rooms with board; references exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO RENT, WITH OR without board, at No. 17 East 37th st.; reference exchanged.

NO. 248 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 34TH and 35th sts.—Elegant rooms to rent, with or without board; very desirable Summer location; references.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 310 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single man; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123, NEAR 19TH ST.—ROOMS on second floor, with board, for Summer, or permanently.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE AND ELEGANTly-furnished rooms, single and en suite, to let, with board; references; table and location first-class.

SEVENTEENTH ST., WEST, NO. 61, NEAR 5th av.—One suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, one single room, with board; a quiet, refined home.

TO LET—NO. 466 WEST 34TH ST., FRONT ROOM on first floor, to a physician; also, room on second floor to one or two gentlemen.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

OCCUPYING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 4TH AND MADISON AVS., 26TH AND 27TH STS.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
Mlle. VICTORIA,
QUEEN OF THE LOFTY WIRE, IN HER
DARING VELOCIPEDE ACT IN MID-AIR.

THIS GRACEFUL YOUNG ARTISTE HAS PERFORMED BEFORE THE COURTS AND CAPITALS OF EUROPE, AND IS NOW SECURED BY MR. BARNUM AT AN EXPENSE HITHERTO UNKNOWN IN THE PROFESSION.

NO ABATEMENT IN THE BRILLIANT PROGRAMME, BUT ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE LAUGHABLE FINALE, THE LANCASHIRE RACES, WHICH HAS BEEN RECEIVED WITH OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS INTRODUCES FIFTEEN HUNDRED MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN, AND TRAINED ANIMALS, &c., EACH EXHIBITION.

WHILE IMPOSSIBLE TO COMPREHEND THE EXTENT AND MAGNIFICENCE OF THIS BRILLIANT PAGEANT SCENE WITHOUT A PERSONAL VISIT, SOME IDEA OF ITS MAGNITUDE AND GORGEOUS SURROUNDINGS MAY BE REALIZED WHEN IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED IN INTRODUCING THIS ACT ALONE TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

THE THRILLING ROMAN CHARIOT RACES BY BEAUTIFUL AMAZONIAN DRIVERS, REPEATED AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE DARING HURDLE AND FLAT RACES, BY ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN LADIES, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE HISTORIC STANDING RACES OF ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE ELEPHANT RACES, PONY RACES, CAMEL RACES, OSTRICH RACES, AND MONKEY RACES, ARE INTRODUCED IN FULL AT EACH EXHIBITION.

THE CLASSIC GYMNASTIC AND TRAPEZE ACTS, AND THE MARVELOUS EXHIBITION OF STRENGTH BY THE GREAT FRENCH HERCULE, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE GRAND MENAGERIE OF FIVE HUNDRED RARE BEASTS OPEN EVERY DAY AT 1:30 AND 7 P. M. CONGRESS OF NATIONS MOVES AT 2:30 AND 8 P. M.

BOX-OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 TO 4. SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE; ALSO AT MILLET & CO.'S, NO. 437 BROADWAY.

GRAND ORCHESTRA, $1 50; ORCHESTRA, $1; BALCONY, 75 CENTS. FAMILY CIRCLE, 50 CENTS. GALLERY, 25 CENTS; PRIVATE BOXES, SEATING FOUR, $6.

NO PORTION OF THIS ENTERTAINMENT IS A CIRCUS.

THE BEST SEATS FOR BARNUM'S AT the Windsor Hotel.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

VARIED AND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
for the
THIRTY-FIRST AND FINAL WEEK
of Mr.
LESTER WALLACK'S SERIES OF COMEDY REPRESENTATIONS AND LAST WEEK OF THE REGULAR SEASON.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1874,
last performance of the celebrated comedy of the CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, EDWARD ARNOTT, J. W. CARROLL, W. J. FERGUSON, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, Miss BLAISDELL, Miss MINNIE BELL, and Miss ESTELLE ROWE.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Also SATURDAY MATINEE,
WOODCOCK and the NERVOUS MAN.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS,
MONEY.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 1,
first appearance here of the accomplished artiste,
Miss CARLOTTE LECLERCQ,
in Mr. Bentley Campbell's new drama of remarkable interest, entitled
FATE!

THE BEST SEATS FOR WALLACK'S AT the Windsor Hotel.

NIBLO'S.

Lessees and Manager.....Mr. C. R. THORNE, Sr.
Stage Manager.....Mr. E. EDDY

This elegant establishment, having been thoroughly renovated, will open on MONDAY, May 25, with the grand romantic spectacular play entitled the
LADY OF THE LAKE,
or the
KNIGHT OF SNOWDON,
with a powerful cast.
Mlle. CORA ADRIANA and Mlle. LINA RICCI,
assisted by a CORPS DE BALLET.

New scenery, original music, splendid costumes, magnificent armors, costly and superb appointments, 150 Scottish chieftains, drum corps of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., full bugle corps of the Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Seventy-ninth Highlanders Bagpipe Corps, John Macpherson, prize broad-sword dancer, in the "Gillibullune."

POPULAR PRICES.
Parquet and orchestra, $1, first tier; boxes and dress circle, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; private boxes, $6.
Seats can be secured a week in advance.
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH COMEDY.
NEW-ORLEANS FRENCH COMPANY,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 26,
Four gems of the French theatre:
Mlle. EVA BEAUREGARD,
from the Theatre du Vaudeville, Paris.
LA NUIT D'OCTOBRE.
One act, by Alfred de Musset.
LA VEILLEE ALLEMANDE.
Drama by Alexandre Dumas.
UNE FILLE TERRIBLE. Vaudeville.
UN MONSIEUR QUI PREND LA MOUCHE.
In preparation, the original version of A. Dumas, Jr.'s CAMILLE,
La Dame aux Camelias.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE DISTINGUISHED CALIFORNIA ACTOR.
Mr. G. W. MIDDLETON,
in the highly sensational drama of
BRED IN THE BONE.
THE WONDERFUL CARROLL FAMILY.
The brilliant comedy of
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.
"What the Birds Say," Wilson, 35c.; "Old Crow," Hodges, 40c.; "So the Children Say," Tours, 40c.; "Parting," Millard, 50c.; "Every Home has Lost a Darling," Leslie, 40c.; "Join the Dance," Mme. M. Celli, sung by Mlle. Nilsson, 50c.; "Veto Galop," Wiegand, 35c.; "Mignon," R. Hoffman, $1; "Mulligan Guard's Quadrille," 50c.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

STEINWAY HALL.
MONDAY, May 25, AT 8 P. M., first and only farewell benefit concert of Signor F. PADOVANI, the popular violin soloist of Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, assisted by Miss L. MENOTES, Messrs FERRANTI, baritone; W. POPPER, violoncellist, Master CASTELLANOS, pianist, and other prominent artists. AGRAMONTE, Director. Tickets, $1 all over the house, to be had at Schirmer's, Heuser's, Music Publishers, and at the hall.

AUCTION SALES.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

SALES-ROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.,
Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row.

Signor PANDOLFINI & CO.'S,
Great sale of Marble Goods, Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Articles of Vertu, &c.
On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY,
Each day at 11 o'clock, by
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
At his Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st. Will be ready for examination on MONDAY, and will be a sight worth seeing.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MAY 25, AT 10:30 o'clock, at the private residence No. 60 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., the entire contents of said dwelling, consisting of rosewood and black walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, elegant Axminster and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, crystal, gilt and bronze chandeliers, &c., &c. Catalogues at offices of auctioneers, No. 2,308 3d av. and No. 111 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets, rich patterns, all sizes, English, Brussels, and ingrain, from auction daily, very cheap. At No. 112 Fulton st., between William and Nassau.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st., corner of Broadway.
Doors open at 7:30.....Begins at 8.....Over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.....Proprietor and Manager.

OLIVER TWIST.

AN INSTANTANEOUS SENSATION.

A TRIPLE ENCORE EVERY NIGHT.

I saw no reason, when I wrote this book, why the dregs of life, (so long as their speech did not offend the ear,) should not serve the purpose of a moral as well as its froth and cream.—*Dickens' Preface to Oliver Twist.*

Every scene new! Every tableau new!! And a cast and completeness never equaled!!!

Mr. FISHER as FAGIN,
Mr. JAMES as SIKES,
Mr. LEWIS as THE DODGER,
Mr. DAVIDGE as BUMBLE,
Mr. WHITING as BROWNLOW,
Mr. DEVERE as FANG,
Mr. MOORE as GRIMWIG,
Mrs. GILBERT as MRS. CORNEY,
NELLIE MORTIMER as BEDWIN,
NINA VARIAN as CHARLOTTE,
BIJOU HERON as OLIVER,
and
FANNY DAVENPORT as NANCY.

*** Saturday next, at 1:30, Farewell Matinée of the Season. Last matinée of OLIVER TWIST. Box-sheet now open.

*** Mr. Daly begs to announce that the present season will close with the performance on Wednesday, June 3.

OLIVER TWIST!
Seldom, if ever, has Oliver Twist been put into such competent hands, and the stage appointments are all that modern science and art can contrive and execute. The master mind who conceived the novel would be more than content with the drama, and so thorough a presentation at such a time redounds to the honor of Mr. Daly and his company. During a season of unprecedented financial depression he has pluckily worked on, he has kept faith well with the public, and his closing production has shown him a true man to the end. The production of Oliver Twist is a glorious conclusion to an honorable season of courageous effort and successive achievement.—*Evening Post.*

OLIVER TWIST!
Miss Davenport has already given a revelation of unsuspected power by her impersonation of Ruth Tredgett, but even her warmest admirers were unprepared for such a development of genius as that which she presented in Nancy Sikes. The part of Nancy is repulsive, but it is grand, and Miss Davenport merged the repulsive in the grand. She was a type, not an example; she was not Fanny Davenport nor Lu Ten Eyck, but she was a woman—loving, tender, true; fallen she might be, sunk low in the mire, and soiled with sin, but, fallen as she was, the glorious, honorable womanhood shone out through it all, and her sunbursts of womanly nature shone the brighter as they flashed out amid the coarse, black, crime-stained associations that surrounded her. Such a characterization as that she embodied has not been put on the stage this season, and it was specially commendable in forgetfulness of self, and in that sublime perfection of art where art becomes nature.—*Evening Mail.*

OLIVER TWIST!
Much interest was felt in the appearance of Bijou Heron as Oliver. The little artiste acted the part with quiet unconsciousness of the audience, and we know of no child who could so win the hearts of the audience as she did last night. Her touching melancholy and misfortunes served, by way of contrast, to show to better advantage the gay humor of Mr. Lewis' Artful Dodger, who, in the early part of the play, shed himself about the stage like rays of sunshine. Mr. Louis James' Bill Sikes was a personation of merit, and Mr. Fisher quite realized the idea of Fagin.—*Sun.*

OLIVER TWIST!
Mr. Louis James' Bill Sikes was another surprise to many of the audience, and was a worthy companion to Miss Davenport's Nancy. In her case the woman nature underlaid and pervaded all; in his, the brute reigned supreme. Cunning, blunt, distrustful, cruel, hateful to all, he presented a type of the lowest depth of animal humanity, and yet he was more to be pitied than blamed. In dealing with such a characterization we find ourselves looking through the actor at the part, and we forget his presence in the contemplation of the conception. Such language is high praise, but it is deserved, and the like may be said of Bijou Heron's Oliver Twist.—*Graphic.*

OLIVER TWIST!
Mr. Davidge reproduces with overwhelming pomposity the village beadle, Bumble, and in that capacity makes grotesque love to Mrs. Gilbert, whose Mrs. Corney is a light part for an artist of her superb talents. Mr. Grimwig, so addicted to eating his own head, and so permeated with an abiding faith in the rascality of boys in general, is admirably represented by Mr. John Moore, and the kindly Mr. Brownlow finds a benignant delineator in Mr. Whiting. The amusing court-room scene, in which Mr. Brownlow's irascibility is so sorely tried, gives a good opportunity to Mr. Devere, who takes the part of the domineering magistrate.—*Times.*

OLIVER TWIST!
The entire truthfulness and naturalness of the performance are worthy of all praise. Indeed, they are almost above praise. Miss Davenport's Nancy takes rank with Charlotte Cushman's Meg Merrilies, and Mr. James' Bill is hardly inferior to it. The cool, quiet, resolute ruffianism of the fellow is so true and natural that its extreme merit on the part of the actor is apt to be overlooked. The actor is completely lost in the character, which, I take it, is just the hardest and the rarest of theatrical developments. The terrible reality of the closing scene between Nancy and Bill is almost too tragic for the nerves of an audience, yet the way it was done was fully appreciated. Miss Fanny Davenport has in this taken a new departure. With the exception of her Ruth Tredgett we had been accustomed to consider her only as a personator of dashing ladies, rollicking school-girls, and bewitching widows. Last night she proved that the public knew only one side of her character. The impression she has produced in Oliver Twist is one of mingled surprise and admiration. We have entertained a great melodramatic actress unawares. Here is a woman full of fire, power, and magnetic influence, who has been dallying her artist life away with fine clothes and simpering smiles. But now she reveals herself as a true Davenport. The three calls before the curtain last night after the great scene in which Nancy struggles with Bill Sikes in behalf of little Oliver, was the recognition by the public of the fact that a charming actress had suddenly become a great one.—*Herald.*

THE BEST SEATS FOR "OLIVER TWIST" at the Windsor Hotel.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
JONES' WOOD COLOSSEUM,
Entrance on East Side Boulevard, above 66th st.,
T. F. SCHULTHEIS, Proprietor.

FIRST COLOSSAL SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, May 24, 1874,
By Downing's unrivaled
NINTH REGIMENT BAND, OF FIFTY MUSICIANS.
Solos will be performed by all the principal artists. A great programme is in preparation. Full particulars hereafter.
Season Tickets, $1; now ready at the Colosseum.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. S. C. FRANCE
Two performances daily at 2 and 8 P. M.

AFTERNOON AT 2. ONE WEEK ONLY of the sensational drama entitled THE ORANGE GIRL; OR, LIFE IN THE STREETS.	EVENING AT 8. The young actor Mr. S. C. FRANCE, in the greatest sensation drama ever written, entitled MARKED FOR LIFE; with everything new.

MONDAY, June 1, the drama of CHRIS AND LENA.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
London by Night is not a panorama; it is not a model, but it is an artistic realization of the great city as seen by night from St. Paul's Cathedral. The great storm is a ceaseless cause of wonder and admiration, and Prof. Tobin, Logrenia, the Prestidigitateur, and the attractions of the Promenade render the COLOSSEUM entertainment unequaled in the world. Two performances daily at 1 and 7 P. M. Admission $1. No extras.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, May 24, at 8,
THEO. THOMAS'
SECOND GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
when a very brilliant and attractive programme will be performed.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, $1 and $2, according to location.

MISS CUSHMAN'S
ONLY READING FOR CHARITY,
In behalf of
"THE SHELTERING ARMS,"
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, May 30.
PROGRAMME HEREAFTER.
Tickets ($1 each, with reserved seat) to be had at the Academy of Music, Fifth Avenue Hotel; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.
Boxes ($8, $12, and $15, according to location) can be procured from Mrs. Wm. P. Lee, No. 326 5th av., or Mrs. Wm. P. Talboys, No. 2 West 16th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL JEROME'S PORTABLE BURGLAR ALARM, a simple and effective invention to protect rooms from burglars; cheap and of universal application; everybody needs one, whether at home or traveling; State and county rights sold; a rare opportunity is offered agents to make money. Apply to Portable Burglar Alarm Company, office No. 889 Broadway, corner 19th st.

A PHYSICIAN OF THIRTY YEARS' PRACtice will dispose of his office, practice, furniture, and lease, or take a partner; cash receipts over $6,000 per annum; rent $500. Call at No. 179 Lexington av., corner of 31st st., before 9 A. M., or 12 to 2 or 7 to 9 P. M. Only $500 cash required. Immediate possession.

PARTNER WANTED—IN SASH AND BLIND factory, planing mill, and lumber business, at Cooperstown, on Railroad. Experienced man with $5,000, or more, will find it a rare opening.
JOHN PANK, Cooperstown, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN OF ENERGY AND BUSINESS EXperience, and a good accountant, desires a position where his services and an investment of $4,000 or $5,000 would command a fair remuneration. Address R. G., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

TO PAPER-HANGINGS SALESMEN.—WE invite applications from first-class men having an established trade in our goods, who are open for engagements for the coming year. All communications confidential. CHRISTY, SHEPHERD & GARRETT.

AN HONORABLE PARTY WOULD LIKE TO meet an intelligent, conscientious man only, who is looking for a satisfactory business opportunity, and able to invest in such, when found, about $10,000. Interview at office of Mr. JEFFERS, No. 9 Bleecker st.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A CAPITALIST OR organizer of a stock company. Particulars of
H. B. FARNSWORTH, No. 133 Nassau st.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris left for England yesterday, by the White Star steamer Baltic. The disposition to trespass on the privacy, which even the daughter of the President of the United States is fairly entitled to on such an occasion, was unpleasantly manifested. The Baltic, while at her moorings, was crowded by fashionable ladies and gentlemen waiting for the arrival of the bridal party, but their curiosity was at fault, inasmuch as the President and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, and accompanying friends, embarked at Twenty-third street, and went down the Bay on the Cutter Grant, in advance of the White Star steamer. The Baltic was decorated with bunting, as was also the steamer State of Virginia, of the State Line, which was anchored in mid-stream. When the Baltic had left her moorings and was fairly in the middle of the river, the State of Virginia fired a salute, which was taken up by the Pacific Mail steamers and several other vessels. The Baltic acknowledged the courtesy by dipping her colors. When passing by the flag-ship Roanoke, anchored off the Battery, she was also saluted. Several of the outgoing steamers were dressed in bunting. In the Narrows, the Baltic came up with the Grant, and the President's party going on board the revenue cutter Jessamine, the final adieus were said, and Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris were transferred to the steamer by the small cutter. The Baltic has no less than five bridal parties on board during her present passage. She carries exactly a hundred saloon passengers—ninety-five adults and five children.

There doesn't appear to be any diminution in the number of passengers journeying toward Europe this season. All the outgoing steamers yesterday had a pretty full complement. The City of Richmond, of the Inman Line, like the Baltic, carried a large number of saloon passengers, among them Mr. Dale, the agent of the line, and his family, and the Cunard steamer Atlas had also a full passenger list.

ASSOCIATION FOR BEFRIENDING CHILDREN AND YOUNG GIRLS.

The Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls has opened a new house at No. 136 Second avenue, capable of accommodating 150 inmates, and it is fitted up in a neat and comfortable style. The dormitories are large and well ventilated, and the refectory, kitchen, and laundry are in every respect suited to the requirements of the house. The association was founded about four years ago, and its objects are to reclaim unfortunate girls and to rescue the children of degraded parents. The number of inmates at present is eighty-two, of which about thirty are children under fourteen. Last year there were received 260 girls and children, and 230 were discharged. Of these 98 were received by their families, 18 were sent to other institutions, and 184 were provided with employment. The inmates over fourteen years of age are taught to perform every kind of household work and a trade. Under the supervision of the Ladies' Sewing Society a large amount of clothing is made up for manufacturers. The receipts for the year ended April 1, 1874, were $13,760, of which $1,051 was from donations, $6,100 proceeds of two fairs, $1,000 proceeds of matinée given by Mr. Bryant, $695 for matinée given by Mr. Sheridan, $500 proceeds of Mrs. Hecker's private theatricals, $667 proceeds of work done, $1,000 donation from the City, $500 from the Irish Emigrant Society, and $250 from the Produce Exchange. The expenditures during the year were close on $14,000, of which $4,300 was for house rent, and $3,500 on account of the purchase money of the new premises. Only $815 was expended for wages and salaries. The President of the association is Mrs. Mary C. D. Starr, No. 155 Lexington avenue; Vice President, Mrs. George W. Hecker, No. 278 Madison avenue; Treasurer, Mrs. Dr. T. A. Emmet, No. 91 Madison avenue, and Secretary, Miss A. M. Gibert, No. 107 East Sixteenth street.

A LADY ROBBED OF HER DIAMONDS.

On Friday morning last Mrs. Rufus W. Cudlip, of Tarrytown, N. Y., and her daughter, who are at present stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, started on a shopping tour. The ladies hired a carriage at the hotel, and visited several fashionable establishments, among which were the stores of J. C. Johnson & Co., at Broadway and Twenty-second street, and Aitken & Miller, No. 873 Broadway. Mrs. Cudlip carried with her a small handsatchel, which contained, among other things, a quantity of diamond jewelry, valued at over $6,000, belonging to herself and her daughter. When the carriage halted in front of Aitken & Miller's establishment, Mrs. Cudlip and her daughter entered the store, leaving the satchel containing the valuables on the front seat. The ladies were absent but a short time, and when they returned the satchel had disappeared. Capt. Irving and Detective Tilley, of the detective force, were notified, and are engaged in investigating the matter. It is supposed that the satchel was stolen out of the carriage by one of a numerous gang of sneak thieves who infest Broadway, looking for opportunities to steal from carriages vacated by ladies while engaged in shopping. No clue to the thief or the missing property has been obtained.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The annual meeting of the ministers and elders of the Society of Friends was held yesterday in the meeting-house, Fifteenth street and Rutherford place. The sessions, which were held morning and evening, were strictly private, none but ministers and elders being admitted. There were present about 120 members representing the body of Friends in New-York State, and a portion of Connecticut, about seventy-five of the delegates being women and sixty men. Nathaniel S. Merritt of New-York, presided as Clerk of the meeting. On Monday they will assemble for their yearly meeting, when the sexes will be convened separately, each body being presided over by its Clerk, the women and men appointing their own Clerks for their respective meetings. The meeting will be continued daily until Wednesday. There are now in New-York and Brooklyn three meeting-houses belonging to this branch of the Society of Friends, one in Fifteenth street, one in Twenty-seventh street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, and the third in Schermerhorn street, between Boerum and Smith streets, Brooklyn. Services will be held in each of them to-day. It is estimated that there are about 250,000 Friends in the United States, about 12,000 of whom reside in New-York and Brooklyn.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is the record of the business transacted by the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past year: Wills Proved—Ida Voorhees, of the town of Gravesend; Michael Grogan, Annie M. Lynch, John Murray, Wm. McMahon, Catharine Nelson, John F. Rhodes, James Sheldon, Robert Kots, Willard M. Newell, Wm. C. Anderson, Chas. Ferrer, Mary Ann Hawkins, Bridget Boland, and Charles Hieronimus, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estate of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Mary Hackett, John B. Taylor, John Coleman, Wm. C. Street, Joseph T. Hall, Jehial Liscum, Martha A. Woodward, Mary A. Folk, Theodore Schaedla, Wm. Stubbs, and Patrick Trimble, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Cuninguinda Steul, Katharine Dull and Elizabeth Dull, were granted to Henry R. Steul; of Julianne Von Wittke and Augusta Von Wittke, to Gustav Sauter; of Chita A. De La Mesa, and Lola A. De La Mesa, Carlos A. De La Mesa, to Fannie A. M. Tiffy; of John H. Vanderveer, to Eliza A. Vanderveer; of Frank Meffert, Frederick Meffert, Catharine Meffert, Emma Meffert, Alexander Meffert, and Annie Meffert, to Francis J. Glatzmeyer; of John Hoffman, to Maria M. Hoffman, all of the County of Kings.

BURGLARY IN WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.

On Wednesday night the brass factory of A. C. Rand, corner of Thirty-third street and Eleventh avenue, was broken open, and over $1,000 worth of material and finished brass-work stolen. Capt. McDonnell and Detectives Kehoe, Murphy, and Armstrong arrested two boys, named Wm. Van Blarcum and Philip Farmer, on suspicion of being connected with the burglary. They confessed yesterday that they had been employed by four men to carry some bronzes to No. 516 West Twenty-ninth street, a junk shop kept by Patrick Finnegan, who bought the stuff. The names of the four men are suppressed, with the exception of John Crary, who is one of them, because they are not yet arrested. Crary is at present under arrest for felonious assault. Finnegan was arrested and held by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of receiving stolen goods. Van Blarcum and Farmer were held as witnesses.

AN UNHAPPY FATHER.

Wolff Sturmann is a fashionably dressed young man, who daily promenades Broadway. He has been in the employment of his father, H. Sturmann, of No. 933 Church street, as cashier and confidential clerk. On last Thursday he was sent out to cash a check for $580 by his father and failed to turn up at the store afterward. Yesterday he was arrested by Detective Dyer of the Tenth Precinct on a charge of embezzlement preferred against him by his own father. When arraigned before Justice Dixby at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, he appeared very crestfallen. He was committed for examination until to-day when a thorough investigation will be made into the case.

SHARKEY'S NOTES.

If William J. Sharkey has ceased to be accessible in this City, it appears that his notes have not. In Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Joseph F. Daly, a motion was made to open a judgment obtained against "Mike" Norton and Thomas Conroy, or indorser on a note of Sharkey for $5,000, by Gladding, Davis, and Armory. The grounds of the motion were that Norton and Conroy did not have due notice of protest of the note, and that, if an opportunity is afforded them, they will so prove, and thus establish their non-liability. The Judge reserved his decision.

LABOR NOTES.

The strike of the journeymen coopers against the alleged attempt on the part of the employers to break up the Coopers International Union continues, and has extended from those employed by the oil-dealers, where the strike originated, to some of the sugar refineries in the vicinity, because a certain firm, conspicuous in the alleged attempt to break up the union, is, or has been, supplying the sugar refineries with barrels. There are over 1,000 men on strike. They met last evening at their headquarters, No. 165 East Broadway, when they were paid from the funds of the "Manhattan District" of the Cooper's International Union, to sustain them in their strike, at the rate of $10 per week. George Bradley, the "District President," presided. The strikers say that inasmuch as they are not striking for an increase of wages, nor for a reduction of hours, it can hardly be said that they are on strike at all. The "bosses," they allege, are on strike, attempting to disorganize their union, while they, the men, are struggling against them to hold up a principle and the rights of citizens guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

The cloth hat and cap makers held a general meeting at No. 56 Orchard street last night, when measures were discussed to effect a reorganization of their union, which, since the protracted strike last Winter has become greatly demoralized. The condition of this branch of industry is represented to be in a worse condition than previous to the strike last Winter.

A mass-meeting of bakers, belonging to the Grand Order of Accepted Bakers, was held at No. 118 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, when a German division of the order was installed with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of the Grand Lodge. Addresses were delivered in English and German.

The journeymen cigar-makers have been warned against accepting employment in Rochester, N. Y., where the employes of a certain firm are on strike against a reduction of wages. An agent of the firm came to this City to hire hands, but, it is said, he was unable to obtain any.

The German working men's central organization is projecting a general working men's festival, with the aid of some of the sections of the International Union, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the interests of labor.

A mass-meeting of upholsterers was held at No. 167 East Fourth street last night, when action was taken to effect a reorganization of the trade. A new constitution and by-laws were subjected to a debate, and those present were enrolled as members of the new union to be formed.

The German machinists and blacksmiths held a meeting at No. 26 Delancey street last night, and discussed the prospects of the trade and enrolled some new members.

Among the Internationals in this City there has been considerable discord of late, owing it is said, to political differences among the leaders. Sections six and eight have withdrawn from the league, and the "General Council" has declared the same to be dissolved.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE MILL RIVER DISASTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The sum of $854 has been sent in to us to-day for the Mill River sufferers' fund. The following is the report:

Published in this morning's papers	$10,930	C. D.	$2
C. L. Spencer	200	M. S. Morton, Princeton, (through New-York Times)	10
Wilmerdings, Hoguet & Co.	100	G. M. B., (through New-York Times)	5
Shepherd Knapp	100	Lord & Taylor	100
Porter Brothers & Co.	100	A few friends, (through New-York Times)	5
George Gillespie	20	Tiffany & Co.	100
Archer & Pancoast Manufacturing Co.	50	H. D. Beach	5
Rutten & Bonn	50		
A friend	5	Total	$11,784

One of our firm who has just returned from the scene of the disaster reports that the ruin and distress must be seen to be appreciated.

C. H. & F. D. BLAKE,
Nos. 79 and 81 Worth street.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 23, 1874.

The Secretary of the Silk Association of America has received $50 from Wm. H. Copcutt & Co. and $3 from V., (anonymous,) in addition to the amount heretofore reported in THE TIMES, for the relief of the silk operatives rendered destitute by the recent disaster at Mill River, Massachusetts, making a total to date of $9,480.

MINIATURE YACHTING AT PROSPECT PARK.

There were three miniature yacht races on the Prospect Park lake yesterday afternoon. The first race took place at 4 o'clock, the competitors being the Yankee Traveler, length 5 feet 9 inches, Capt. Cole; the Peerless, length 5 feet 1 inch, Capt. Geo. Sherman, and the Osceola, length 4 feet 10 inches, Capt. Conkling. The Osceola took the lead, the Peerless following, and the Yankee Traveler brought up the rear. A puff of wind sent the Traveler ahead of both of her competitors. The Osceola, when near the goal, made a spurt and came in first, winning the race by about three lengths. The second race was between the Osceola and Peerless, the latter taking down her foresail and sailing under mainsail and jib. The Osceola again took the lead and maintained it to the finishing point. The two boats then entered for the third race, in which the tables were turned. The Osceola, though taking the lead as usual, was overtaken and passed by the Peerless, which won the race by a length. The last race was contested by the Yankee Traveler and the Peerless, the Osceola withdrawing from the contest. A strong wind was blowing from the south-west, and owing to difference in size of the two boats the Traveler had it all her own way, and reached the final point far in advance of the Peerless. A regatta will take place to-morrow afternoon, in which some very handsome yachts will be entered, to the number of twenty-five. Prizes will be offered consisting of silver cups, flags, &c.

TWO MEN SERIOUSLY INJURED AT A FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning the dyeing establishment of Theodore Richter, on Grace street, near Central avenue, Jersey City, was discovered burning. An alarm was immediately sounded and the men engaged in the place, together with Mr. Richter, the proprietor, and Henry Stagen, the owner of the building, busied themselves in endeavoring to extinguish the flames. The fire could not be controlled, and the building was entirely consumed. The loss on the building is about $300, and on the stock $200. In his efforts to put out the fire Mr. Richter was severely burned about the head and shoulders. Mr. Stagen threw water from the roof of an adjoining building upon the burning structure. He fell to the ground and sustained injuries which it is thought will prove fatal. He was removed in an unconscious state to his home. It is not known how the flames originated, but it is supposed that they were started by the ignition of the gases from the dye-vats.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

The Controller reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury, yesterday: Disbursements—Claims paid, number of warrants, 38, amounting to $351,140 32; Pay-rolls paid, number of warrants, 6, amounting to $1,250 00; total number of warrants, 44, amounting to $352,390 32. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $6,964 14; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $7,422 07; collection of assessments and interest, $5,373 69; water rents, $7,337 05; market rents, &c., $382 80; connections with sewers and drains, $315 00; sales of vitrified stoneware pipe, $426 50; permits to build vaults, $1,370 46; sales of indices of records, Controller's office, $215 00; fees for copies of papers, $80; fees and fines, District Courts, $117 50; licenses, Mayor's office, $245 00; total, $30,075 14. The Controller paid, during the past week, through Paymaster Falls, laborers' pay-rolls to 16th inst., of "pipe yard," big pipes," and docks, total, $27,106.

INTERESTING TO PATENTEES.

A very peculiar and important question was raised yesterday by Ex-Judge Birdseye and Col. Geo. H. Hart, in the Supreme Court, Chambers. A motion was made before Judge Donohue by W. H. Van Cott to commit Wm. F. Morgan for contempt of court. It appears that Mr. Morgan had refused to assign certain patents held by him. This he did under advice of his counsel, Messrs. Birdseye and Hart. Yesterday these gentlemen opposed the motion to issue an attachment for contempt, on the ground that a patent was a peculiar personal privilege, conferred by the United States on a patentee as a recognition of merit, and that no act of the law could deprive him of this privilege against his consent or wish. The decision on this point will be of great interest to patentees. The court took the papers, reserving its decision.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

George M. Pullman, of Chicago, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. W. H. French, United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Marshall Wood, the sculptor, of London, is at the Brevoort House.

Capt. William P. Graves, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Batterson, of Philadelphia, is at the Colgman House.

Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge T. M. Bowen, of Arkansas, and Judge J. H. Frye, of California, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator William Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Capt. H. S. H. Riddell, Sixtieth Rifles, British Army, are at the Hoffman House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Five thousand nine hundred and forty emigrants landed at Castle Garden during the past week.

The counsel to whom the Board of Aldermen referred the Consolidation bill will furnish an opinion on the law to-morrow.

The steamers C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew will commence their regular trips for the season between this City and Albany on June 1.

The annual meeting of Episcopal Sunday-school teachers will be held at Calvary Church Sunday-school room to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Lizzie Poole, aged thirteen, of No. 209 Mercer street, was seriously injured yesterday by being run over by a wagon at Broadway and Bleecker street.

Frank Saller, aged twenty-three, a German, while at work in the lumber-yard at No. 229 Lewis street, was fatally injured by a pile of logs rolling on him.

Barnano Naesso, an Italian child, of No. 78 Grand street, was run over last evening by car No. 98 of the Grand Street Line, and had both legs crushed.

Thomas Collins, an Irish laborer, fifty years old, residing at No. 93 Division street, committed suicide while insane yesterday, by cutting his throat.

The body of Joel McElring, the young man who was drowned off the South Ferry, while out boating with a friend, was found floating at the Battery yesterday.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon Mr. George W. Blunt, whose term of office as Pilot Commissioner had expired, was unanimously re-elected.

The City of New-York, steam canal-boat, which left this port at 6:25 P. M. Saturday, the 9th inst., arrived here last evening, having made the round trip to Buffalo in less than two weeks. She was delayed at Utica thirty-six hours.

The swindlers, "Walker & Co.," of Elizabeth, N. J., whose arrest and transfer to this City has been reported in THE TIMES, were yesterday brought to the District Attorney's office and committed to the Tombs in default of $20,000 bail each.

John Donovan, aged twenty-eight, a laborer, residing at No. 75 West street, died yesterday from injuries received by being struck on the head with a hoe by some unknown Italian on the night of the 12th inst., in Chatham street.

To-morrow being the great German holiday—Pfingst Montag—the day will be appropriately celebrated by the German inhabitants of this City. Picnics will be held at Jones' Wood and Elm Park, and there will be a concert and Summer night's festival at Terrace Garden in the evening.

Owing to the excited condition of Amelia Bartinolli, the little Italian girl, so brutally outraged in Amity street on Friday, it was deemed advisable by Coroner Woltman not to take her antemortem statement yesterday. The negro William Baker still remains in custody on suspicion of having committed the crime.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 471 arrests last week.

The tax receipts on real estate during the week amounted to $46,621 19, and the water-rate taxes to $13,826 55.

Rev. Mr. Snively, the new Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, in this city, will be formally installed to-day by the Bishop of the diocese.

At the match yesterday at Prospect Park between Lucille and Copperbottom, mile heats, best three in five, for $1,000, the former won. The wagon race was postponed.

According to an act of the last Legislature, the Sheriffs, the County Clerks, and the office of the Clerk of the City Court will hereafter close at 3 P.M. on Saturdays, instead of at 4 P. M., as heretofore.

Denis O'Brien came home late on Friday night, and finding himself locked out, smashed the windows of his boarding-house, at No. 181 Devoe street. Justice Eames sent him to jail, yesterday, for thirty days.

Judge Pratt yesterday confirmed the report of Winchester Britton, the Referee in the divorce suit of John Edward Tucker against Isabella Louise Tucker. The divorce was granted, and the plaintiff awarded the custody of the child.

A session of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New-York, for which a jury has been summoned, will be held in this city on Wednesday next by Judge Benedict. A large number of bankruptcy cases will be disposed of.

A committee of three of the Board of Assessors has been appointed to levy assessments on all corporations within the city. There are sixty corporations in the municipal bounds, and reports from these institutions are required to be sent to the Assessors by Thursday next.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* was sued for libel yesterday by a druggist named Buckley, who lays his damages at $40,000. The alleged libel is contained in a report which states that Buckley sold a large quantity of poison without prescription to a young man who committed suicide.

The investigation conducted in secret by a committee of the Board of Education, on the subject of mixed classes, treated of by Superintendent Fields in his last report, is still in progress. The committee proposes to examine every school principal in the city before concluding their labors.

A man, named James McQuade, while being examined in Justice Riley's Court, yesterday, on a charge of intoxication, suddenly struck the officer who had him in charge a violent blow in the face with his fist, knocking him down. The fellow was sent by the Justice to the Penitentiary for six months.

The engineer of the Board of City Works reports that he has been unable to find that there was any obligation resting on the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company to remove the débris of the wooden pavement between their tracks, while a statute provision requires the city to repair the street at the sole charge of the city.

The Judges of the Supreme Court, General Term, have confirmed the decision of Justice Pratt against the liquor-dealers. The latter dispute the constitutionality of the act which gives to the Board of Police and Excise the right to try cases of violation of the Excise law and revoke licenses, and propose to take the matter to the Court of Appeals.

On Thursday last Capt. Jeremiah Smith, of the schooner Port-au-Platte, was struck by lightning, when about seventy miles out at sea, and died twelve hours afterward. A pilot-boat brought the schooner back to port, and she is now lying at the foot of India street, in this city. The body of Capt. Smith was taken to his late residence at No. 69 Huron street and the Coroner notified.

The petition of Rev. John H. Kirk, to be exempted from taxation, on the ground that he was a minister, caused a good deal of discussion at a meeting of the Board of Assessors yesterday. It appeared that Mr. Kirk, although a regularly ordained minister, made his living by occupations not in any way connected with churches. The petition was finally granted by a vote of 5 to 4.

The celebration of Pfingst Montag on Whitmonday will be signalized in the Eastern District by the visit of the Teutonic Maennerchor, of New-Haven, Conn., to the Williamsburg Saengerbund. The visiting society, which is expected to arrive this morning, will be received at the foot of Division street by the Saengerbund, and from thence both organizations, escorted by a band of music, will march to the Turn Hall.

The Police Commissioners held a secret session yesterday for the purpose of investigating some charges brought by a Mr. Michael O'Keefe against Sergeant Brennan and Officer Dunn, of the Fifth Precinct. O'Keefe was some weeks ago assaulted by a notorious politician named Gleason, as already reported in THE TIMES. After Gleason had been taken to the station-house, O'Keefe alleges that Officer Dunn, who made the arrest, and whose club had been taken away by the prisoner, refused to make any charge, and that Sergeant Brennan not only refused to lock Gleason up in a cell, but allowed him to order in wine. The Commissioners took a large amount of testimony, and will decide on the merits of the case in a few days.

LONG ISLAND.

The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company will run a special car to-day from the Tompkinsville Landing at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and return at 12:30 o'clock, at the conclusion of the services in St. John's Episcopal Church at Clifton.

On Friday, a house occupied by Mr. Doran about a mile and a half south-east of Hicksville caught fire through a defect in the chimney, and was burned to the ground. The house is understood to have belonged to some person in New-York. Loss about $700.

Post T. F. Meagher, No. 88, G. A. R., of Richmond County, will, on Decoration Day, assemble at their rooms, No. 5 Engine House, Tompkinsville, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and all soldiers, sailors, and others, desiring to take part in the ceremonies, are requested to be punctual in attendance, to enable them to participate in the reception of visiting comrades from the City.

The Sanitary Inspector of Long Island City, a day or two ago, ordered the discontinuance of operations at the Faggar Oil Stone Works, on the ground that they were a public nuisance, on the complaint, as alleged, of a man who occupies a house adjoining the works on the rear, which is considerably jarred by the running of the machinery, for which steam is used. Some fifteen or twenty workmen are employed in shaping the stone. The proprietors applied to County Judge Armstrong at his chambers in Jacob Mazin, of Hicksville, on Friday, went gunning after a Mr. Hess, and shot at him three or four times without hitting him. Yesterday he was arrested, taken before Justice Chipp, at Oyster Bay, and arraigned on the charge of assault with intent to kill. The Justice required him to find $1,000 bonds to keep the peace; but, as he positively refused to do so, preferring to go to jail, he was indulged in his preference and committed.

The judgment rendered last year by Judge Eckbert, at the Richmond County Circuit Court, against the validity of the tax sales in the village of Edgewater, has been reversed by the General Term, and judgment given in favor of the village, with costs in each case. A tax sale was advertised to take place yesterday by the village Trustees, but delinquents came forward and paid their taxes in such numbers that the sale was adjourned until Wednesday next.

Three prisoners confined in the Richmond County Jail, charged with burglary in robbing the residence of Mr. Richmond, at Clifton, some time ago, made an attempt to escape yesterday. One of them, a German, had been at work for several days with tools procured in some way, and had cut all the pipes and other plumbing work in the lower part of the jail. He had also sawed all the bars of three windows nearly through, and the three were nearly prepared for their escape when their operations were detected by Sheriff Denyse, and they were immediately secured and placed in irons. Mr. Brick, a plumber, of Stapleton, was sent for to provide against the possible escape of the other prisoners. A number of tools were found upon the three engaged in the attempt to break out, including a saw about three inches long. Mr. Denyse says that after the prisoners were secured he knocked all these bars out with his foot. But for the fortunate discovery, all the prisoners confined in the jail might now be at liberty, although only three were in the plot.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The annual floral festival of the Sunday-school connected with St. John's Episcopal Church will be held this afternoon.

Mr. Boyd, Chief of Police of New-Rochelle, has resigned his position, and Mr. C. H. Deveau has been appointed in his place.

Gov. Dix has signed the bill authorizing the Board of Trustees of Mt. Vernon to receive and transfer the strip of land required by the New-Haven Railroad Company, for the enlargement of their depot accommodations.

About ten miles of flagged sidewalk have been laid in the streets of Mt. Vernon, and the improvement is to be greatly extended, and cross-walks have been ordered at thirty-five street corners during the present season.

The dedication of the new Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament, at New-Rochelle, will take place on Sunday, June 7, at 10:30 A. M. It will be under the pastoral charge of Rev. Thomas McLaughlin, through whose efforts it has been erected.

The next term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County will be commenced at the Court-house, White Plains, on Monday next, when Justice C. E. Barnard, of the Supreme Court, will preside. It is expected a number of criminal cases of interest will be tried.

At the annual election of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Yonkers, John Olmstead, Richard Wynkoop, and Lucius E. Clarke were re-elected trustees for the term of three years. The Sabbath-school Teachers' Association, of Yonkers, will hold their next mee ing at the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church to-morrow at 8 o'clock P. M. The subject of discussion will be "The relation of the church to the Sabbath-school, and to the Sabbath-school Teachers' Association. An election of officers will be held the same evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

Archibald C. Senter, eight years of age, while playing on the bank of the canal at New-Brunswick, on Friday night, slipped into the water and was drowned. The body was found yesterday morning.

City Treasurer Hopper, of Paterson, has just negotiated a loan of $50,000 with the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, $30,000 with the Passaic County Bank, and $20,000 with the First National Bank.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river at the foot of Hudson street, Jersey City, yesterday morning. It was taken to Brady's morgue to await identification. From letters found in his posses ion, the body is supposed to be that of Morris Rymes.

James Coughlan, a teamster, died yesterday at his home in Jersey City in consequence of injuries sustained several days ago. On Saturday last he was in the act of leading his horses, when, by a sudden action of one of the animals, he was struck in the stomach by the pole of the wagon. He was taken home and lingered until yesterday, when he died.

In the Essex County Quarter Sessions at Newark, yesterday, a motion was made to quash an indictment for assault and battery against Usher W. Cutts, Principal of the Orange High School, who is charged with having inflicted corporal punishment upon a pupil named Roff. Mr. Freeman, counsel for Cutts, admitted that such punishment is prohibited by a general State law, but said that the rules of the Board of Education authorized it, and that the charter of Orange gave the management of the schools to the Board of Education. The decision was reserved.

OYSTER WAR ON THE SOUND.

The greatest excitement and indignation exist among the oystermen of Sayville, Bayport, Islip, and other places on Long Island, regarding the wholesale robberies committed upon their oyster-beds by people of Brookhaven. The town of Brookhaven, it appears, still holds jurisdiction over the waters set off where the town of Islip was formed, and for the past ten or twelve years the oystermen of Sayville have planted oysters in the bay opposite that place, some of them by authority from Brookhaven, and others under the provisions of the Oyster act of 1866—the bottom occupied being taken from portions of the bay where there were no natural beds already. In this way, altogether, about 4,000 acres were planted, and the business has grown into a very important one, many thousands of dollars being invested in stocking the beds. In the management of the business, however, many of the planters probably have not conformed strictly to the requirements of the law, and may have occupied more space than they were strictly entitled to, although in all cases it was naturally baren of oysters. Taking advantage of this circumstance, oystermen from different parts of Brookhaven, with a fleet of some 200 boats, appeared on the Sayville beds in April, and have since been actively engaged in taking up the oysters planted by the Sayville men. In some cases, where the parties were shown to have leases from Brookhaven, remonstrance against these outrageous proceedings prevailed, but not to the extent of saving any great amount of oysters, which have thus been summarily confiscated to the amount of between $50,000 and $100,000, and by men who never planted an oyster within ten miles of these beds. The Suffolk County Oyster Planters' Association, of Sayville, numbering about 100 members, and having some 200 acres under lease near Nicholas Point, have been almost entirely ruined, and the association has been disbanded. On several occasions serious collisions have been imminent, but wiser counsels have prevailed, and the aggrieved parties will have recourse to the law. A particularly aggravated case occurred at Bay Shore on Friday. A fleet of twelve boats, with about twenty-four men, came upon the oyster-beds belonging to Mr. Benson, and carried away a large quantity. Mr. Benson, in attempting to remonstrate with them, was threatened with violence. This is the second outrage of the kind that he has suffered, he having lost 2,400 bushels last Fall. These outrageous infringements of private rights, if presented in pending action by the courts, will, most probably, provoke organized resistance, and, perhaps, bloodshed.

THE MERCER STREET OUTRAGE.

William Baker, colored, of No. 102 Greene street, was arrested yesterday by Officer Burke, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on suspicion of being the person who outraged the little child, Amelia Bartinelli, aged eleven, of No. 113 Sullivan street, in a vacant house in Mercer street, on Friday evening, whither he enticed her with the promise of some flowers. He was confronted with Celeste Rosnall, the young girl who was with Amelia when the colored man accosted her, and she fully identified him as being the man who enticed the child into the house in Mercer street. Baker was arraigned before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and remanded to the station-house. It is said that the girl Bartinolli cannot recover from her injuries.

PROF. HERRMANN'S PROPERTY MAN ABSCONDS.

Yesterday morning Prof. Herrmann, the prestidigitateur, now performing at the Academy of Music, called on Capt. Irving, at the Central Office, and informed him that Richard Howard, his property man and assistant, had absconded, after robbing him of a quantity of diamond jewelry and other articles of great value. The Captain at once started Detective Fields out in search of the absconding Howard, and the officer discovered that the fugitive had taken passage to England on the National steamer Holland, which sailed from Pier No. 47 yesterday morning. The officer hastened to the pier, but before he arrived there the steamer had left the dock and was proceeding down the bay.

[Advertisement.]

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.—"Where is the Post Office?" inquired a stranger of a Wall street broker. The latter hurriedly replied, "Opposite Knox's hat store, No. 212 Broadway." The information was sufficient, and resulted in the purchase of one of Knox's elegant Summer hats and a gratified inspection of the Government building.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, for San Francisco—Mrs. M. H. Gilmore and daughter, Miss S. M. Moore, Miss Messer, Mrs. A. L. Barnum, Miss Mary Messer, Miss Maynard, J. Milton Bowers and wife, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Fannie Walker, Mrs. P. D. Burbank and daughter, Hugo E. Constant, A. F. Swan, John Thompson, Miss Emma Thompson, Miss Nettie Thompson, W. G. Watson and wife, John Young, Edward Goodinge, Wm. Clark, Mrs. M. E. Harris and child, W. F. Hoge, R. B. Cobb, Gerrits Smith, Mrs. W. H. Gibson, Rev. T. Edwin Brown, Mrs. J. A. Hall, Major A. E. Alden and wife, Mrs. Theda Muller and child, G. H. Marr, W. B. Mobersmith, T. B. Tyler, Mrs. Sparling and family, E. M. Bear, wife, children, and nurse, A. M. Atwell, Mrs. Monroe, daughter, and nurse, Gustav Stein, John Gentner, Mrs. M. Seifried and child, S. G. Rogers, Surgeon Fitzgerald, (U. S. A.,) wife, child, and nurse, Henry Hollister, J. H. McGregor, wife, and child, Emile H. R. Manly, R. R. Hall, M. H. Holmes, P. Rouse, R. A. Williams, Mrs. J. M. Shear and three children, Miss M. J. Putnam, Miss L. E. Putnam, Rev. Jas. Cameron and wife, B. F. Burgess, Chas. H. Floyd, C. A. Lynde, C. L. Asher, Benj. Wetherbee, J. P. Gallagher and wife, Miss E. E. Hall, Mrs. A. J. Hall and child, S. A. Hall, John F. Basford, Miss M. A. Finn, J. L. Sothern and child, Albion Ingraham, R. T. Yates, Miss Minnie Wilde, Mrs. M. B. Lloyd, George Goeing, wife, and family, Miss Annie Lampson, Miss Mary Devlin, E. E. Carleton, I. W. Gerry and wife, Henry Hollingshead, W. W. Fish and family, Geo. Shain and wife, J. H. Powers, Miss Hall, Annat, Miss Fanny Duffy, R. S. Ogilvie and family, Albert Landon, Mrs. Allen Brown and children, Henry Miller, wife, and child, W. H. Nevin, C. D. Simonson, and 175 steerage passengers; and full cargo of freight, for Panama and South Pacific.—H. G. McClellan, wife, and nurse, Robert Livingstone, Assistant Surgeon J. H. Gaines, George Beaumont, Albert De Hitcheroux, Paul Montigua, J. S. Hutson, John George, D. Campbell, H. B. Wolcott, Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Zachinson and daughter, John A. Hauf, Jere. Murphy, Mrs. Jeuckel and four children.

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—G. F. Sartoris, Mrs. Sartoris, maid, and man servant, Mrs. F. S. Smith, Miss Cora A. Smith, Master George C. Smith, Master Ormond Smith, E. Alliger, Mrs. Alliger, Miss I. G. Alliger, maid, Mrs. M. E. Spaulding, Wm. Foerster, Mrs. Foerster, Mr. Blount, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. E. Ogden, Mrs. Van Zandt, Mrs. J. R. Macpherson, Mrs. R. Cardin, Miss A. Williams, Mrs. Horner, C. D. Mead, Mrs. Mead, Miss Fiorecard Mead, Miss Nilla Harries, Rev. Thos. J. O'Hanlin, Alex. G. Chalmers, G. W. Gregory, Edward Knight, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Strange and child, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, and child, F. Henriques, Miss Annie Henriques, N. C. Ferris, E. Harold Ferris, P. Nisbet, C. Lambert, Mr. Walker, John Rosenfeld, R. H. Loomis, Chas. F. Loper, Mrs. Roper, W. W. Tennent, Percy Taylor and servant, Geo. W. Scott, Arthur Pressey, Geo. H. Purser, Geo. H. Purser, Jr., E. M. Knox, Mrs. Knox, servant, Octavus Cohen, Mrs. Cohen, Mr. Wild, Mrs. Wild, child, Jas. H. Cator, Geo. A. Taylor, James H. Quinlan, Edmond Nolain, S. Jessurum, J. L. E. Palm, G. T. Switzer, R. W. Potter, James Walker, Geo. R. Marler, D. McBurney Hunter, Wm. H. Chapman, Capt. A. B. Sweny, Mrs. Sweny, Master Harry Sweny, P. S. Gallatti, Geo. S. Papps, Mrs. Papps, Rev. Dr. Stockbridge, Mrs. Stockbridge, Master Stockbridge, Mrs. Nelson Ludington, Miss Jennie Ludington, R. J. Sweeny, Miss Sweeny, Mr. Yergeus, Ernest F. Marcus, G. J. Pirkis, J. Holding, R. F. Bizby, R. Tate, G. R. Davidson, C. A. Hill, J. A. Chandor, Mrs. Chandor.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.—Miss Batchelder, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Kirchoffer, Mrs. Brantley, John G. Dale, Esq., family and servants, Mr. Bremmer and wife, E. Inman,